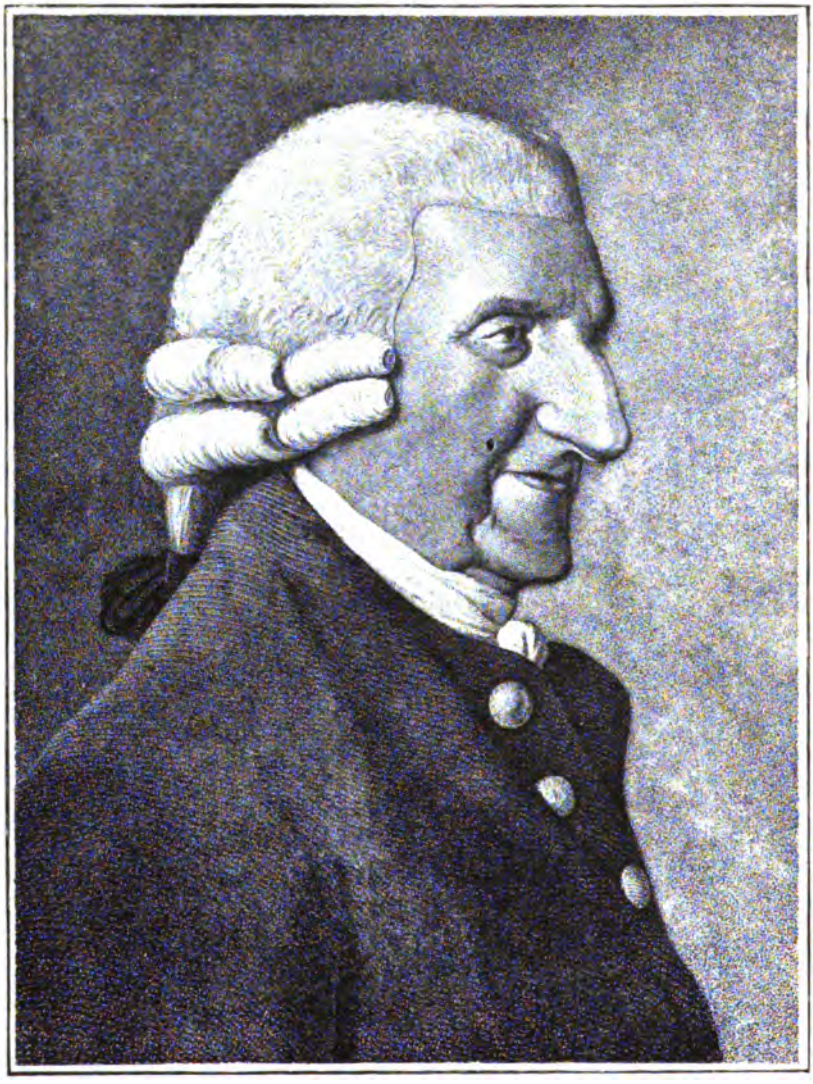
My Grandfather's Pocket-Book

A.D. 1791 to 1796

HENRY JOHN WALE M.A.

MY GRANDFATHER'S POCKET-BOOK.



THOMAS WALE, Esq.,

Of Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire,

Ætat 93.

MY GRANDFATHER'S POCKET-BOOK.

From A.D. 1701 to 1796.

BY THE
REV. HENRY JOHN WALE, M.A.,
AUTHOR OF "SWORD AND SURPLICE."

LONDON: CHAPMAN AND HALL,
LIMITED.
1883.

LONDON:
R. CLAY, SONS, AND TAYLOR,
BREAD STREET HILL.

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My Grandfather's Pocket-Book.

CHAPTER I.

TO MY ANCESTRAL SHADES.

SHADES of my ancestors, dutifully and respectfully I salute you!!!

Little did I imagine when standing among your mortal remains, in the tumble-down old mausoleum, previous to removing those said remains, according to orders, to the new family vault under the family pew in the parish church—little did I imagine, my Ancestral Shades, I say, that I should have the exquisite pleasure here upon earth of making acquaintance with you; but under the force of circumstances, your letters, your notes, your pro-memoria, your memoranda, your N.B.'s, your MSS. have fallen into my hands, and for the last year I have lived amongst you. I have joined you after the ladies have left the dining-room, when one of you has bet the other a bottle of wine that his next child (shortly expected) would be a "boy"—and won it too.

I have handled the British Merlin, which more than a hundred and eighty years ago one of you carried in his pocket to consult and make notes in. I have discovered the very shop where (if you had any) you bought your glass eyes, wigs, books, and fish; your stated times for purging, blood-letting, diet drinks, and journeys to Bath have been made known to me. Oh, shade of Martha Smith, I salute you too; for I find it was thou that didst cure the catarrhs, the scurvy, the dropsie, of those mortal bodies—as you peacefully dwelt over-against the Sun in Great Carter Lane, in the City of London—with Bateman's True Spirit of Scurvy Grass, and his Balsamick Pills, and bid them have a care of "counterfeits."

I have entered into your houses, learnt the name of the man you paid to wind up your clocks, of your cooks, your butlers, your gardeners, and girls from the Foundling who washed up the dishes. The cost of education of your sons and daughters you have informed me of. I have, as it were, been present when your children were born, baptised, married, and carried to the mausoleum. I have travelled with you in England, in Switzerland, and among the snows of Russia, and when one of you has been knocked on the head and robbed of his gold watch and snuff-box by highwaymen on Bagshot Heath.

If, as tradition has it, the mistress beat the maids, I have seen the servant thrash his master—good old days! Your letters of business, agreements, bargains, of joy and sorrow, peace and war, are now lying open before me . . . Spare you! my dear Ancestral Shades!!!

My noble ones! Your honour is safe in my hands;

your letters of congratulation, your valentines, complimentary verses, songs and toasts, I have learnt by heart; your many love-letters, and how the course of true love never did run smooth, and how you. . . . My pretty little shade; betray you? no! "*Parce puellis*" has been my watchword in life, and I am very glad to hear you say you did not . . . There,—go on gathering flowers in the Elysian fields. You must have been a sly little darling in your day!!! Go on gathering the flowers, I say. I will not betray you.

Ancestral Shades!!!

Men and women here upon earth, we are living now much the same lives as you once lived, only under different circumstances and surroundings; and though I have selected scenes from your lives to interest, if not instruct, my fellow men, I trust I have done by you as I am sure you would have done by me; looking forward to the time when I shall meet you all and hear you exclaim one to the other, "He comes! he comes! Welcome our Biographer to the Elysian fields."

CHAPTER II.

A SHORT CHAPTER ON CUPBOARDS.

THE glory of an old house are its cupboards. The dear old house at home was full of them.

Father had twelve children, and mother had a certain room with thirteen cupboards in it, one for each of us children, and one dedicated to odds and ends. These said cupboards were a marvel of neatness, from the eldest girls' frocks carefully folded up, to number eleven, which contained my first pair of breeches.

Lockers on board ship are nothing to the cupboards of an old house. In the walls, behind the chimneys, on the landing, under the stairs, round the corners, wherever you placed your hands or feet—the very cellars were alive with cupboards.

Some of these cupboards had been for years nailed up, others covered over with paper; but one in particular, on the right-hand side facing you as you entered the butler's pantry, seemed to my youthful imagination as a kind of concentrated essence of the Mysteries of Udolpho. No mortal eye then upon earth had ever, it was supposed, penetrated into the secret of that cupboard. No one knew where it went to, it seemed as if it went right behind the dining-room fireplace. Miles of brown paper from time to time must have been pasted over it, but all in vain; it was an iron one, and always showed itself, and seemed to

say, I am an iron cupboard. And oh, the hollow sound it gave when one ventured to tap it with one's knuckles! What could that cupboard contain? No one knew.

Some said gold, bright, glittering gold. Others port wine, or a lady bricked up, "frail as she was fair;" but all was mystery and conjecture. Now facing my father's study, on the opposite side of the high road, in the corner of a grass field called the Camping Close (originally Champion Close, as the village sports were held there), inclosed in an open wooden fence, stood the family mausoleum, and here from time to time had been gathered together the mortal remains of my ancestors.

On the death of my father, at his express desire, the mausoleum was to be opened and a general muster of ancestors made in a new vault under the family pew in the parish church hard by.

It fell to my lot to be one of the party intrusted with the execution of the General's order.

You, my reader, can imagine my feelings as the door swung on its hinges, and entering, I stood surrounded by my ancestors.

I can assure you it was a very strange and solemn feeling, and at first I could hardly breathe, much less speak.

On looking around me the first thought that struck me was, "What a number of coffins! and look at those little ones tucked in every here and there." On examining them I was surprised to find the various conditions they (the said coffins) were in; some so well preserved they seemed as fresh as when first placed there, others I could see at once we should move with difficulty. Some of the black cloth that covered them was sound and good, whilst from others I could pinch it off with finger and thumb. The muster was made with becoming solemnity in the night, and I bade "farewell" to my ancestors.

Six years have rolled away, and, a soldier returned from foreign service in India, I visit once more the old home and stand by the grave of my ancestors. Six years indeed of changes. The old house has been pulled down. My father's study, sister Minny's room, and the dear old nursery, alone remaining as a lodge to the new house. Cupboards all gone. "And what did you find in the old cupboard in the pantry of the old house?" inquired I of the brother who pulled it down. "Why, nothing but some clothes-baskets filled with old ledgers, account books, and MSS.," was the answer; and naturally anxious to see the same, what was my surprise and joy to find on examining them that I was reading the every-day sayings and doings of the very people whose mortal remains, six years before, I had helped in removing from the mausoleum to the vault in the parish church, in fact "The Lives of my Ancestors."

Now I was asked one day by a friend, "What is your object in publishing *My Grandfather's Pocket-Book?*" My answer is, To give you in the hour of relaxation the same pleasure it has given me, my kind reader, in contrasting our present mode of life and that of the days of our forefathers, as gathered from thirty-eight volumes of manuscript—days (as Lord Stanhope in his *History of England*, vol. i. p. 567 says) when men were willing to make the best of the present without a feverish anxiety for the past or for the future, without longing that yesterday might come back or that to-morrow might come on. When the laws were not so good, but the people were better satisfied with them; when the church was less efficient, but was more cheerfully maintained; when the tendency of the people was to "dwell safely every man under his own vine and under his fig-tree," instead of improving everything off the face of the earth; when there was indeed no compulsory service, but there lingered the feeling of protection due by the lord of the soil to his retainers in

sickness and old age; when the excessive preserving of game was wholly absent as a main cause of alienation between landlord and tenant; when a dish of eggs and bacon in one of his tenants' homes served the young squire as a mid-day meal, instead of the luxurious luncheon-baskets; when at the end of the day the sportsman could point with pride to the "birds" in praise of the sagacity and skill of his dogs; when if there was much less wealth there was also much less abject poverty; when (as the *Spectator* has it), "I have observed greater estates got about Change than at Whitehall or St. James's;" when we hear little of the fearful struggle between employers and men, reduction of wages, strikes, and consequent poverty and debt and crime; when in the liberal professions and civil service the supply was about equal to the demand, and a young man of good character and education was not crowded out by public "competition" from a livelihood in any recognised walk of life; when claimants to a vacant post were not so numerous as to make him unable to earn his bread, and be cast back for his maintenance upon his family. All these things, more or less, will be found in the following pages; and my object is to do a good turn to my reader and myself in the publication of the same.

CHAPTER III.

ANCESTRAL DAYS.

BEFORE I have the pleasure of introducing you, my reader, to my ancestors, permit me to call your attention to the times in which they lived.

In the words of Macaulay, "It was on Good Friday, 1701, that King James the Exile, whilst listening in the chapel at St. Germains to the solemn service of the day, fell down in a fit and remained insensible.

"Some people imagine that the words of the anthem the choristers were chanting had produced in him emotions too violent to be borne by an enfeebled body and mind. For that anthem was taken from the plaintive elegy in which a servant of the true God, chastened by many sorrows and humiliations, banished home, sick, and living on the bounty of strangers, bewailed the fallen throne and the desolate Temple of Zion.

"'Remember, O Lord, what is come upon us, consider and behold our reproach. Our inheritance is turned to strangers, our home to aliens, the crown is fallen from our head. Wherefore dost Thou forget us for ever?'"

"A few days after Lewis, attended by a splendid retinue, entered the dying man's bedchamber and said: 'I come to tell your majesty, that whenever it shall please God to take you from us, I will be to your son what I have been to you, and will acknowledge him as King of England, Scotland, and Ireland.' A few more days—the exile died, and a herald made his appearance before the palace-gates, and with sound of a trumpet proclaimed in Latin, French, and English, King James the Third of England and Eighth of Scotland.

"William the Third was sitting at table with some of his nobles and some Princes of the German Empire who had visited him in his retreat at Loo, when a courier arrived with the news of the recognition. The king said not a word, but his pale cheek flushed and he pulled his hat over his eyes to conceal the changes of his countenance."

The only kind of railroads in England in use at this time are thus described by Roger North:—

"The manner of the carriage is by laying rails of timber from the colliery (near Newcastle) to the river, exactly straight and parallel, and bulky carts are made with four rollers fitting those rails, whereby the carriage is so easy that one horse will draw down four or five chaldrons of coals, and is an immense benefit to the coal merchants."

Gas-light unheard of.

Thomas Newcome of Dartmouth was constructing "the first self-acting steam-engine."

The choir of St. Paul's had just been opened for service.

The fact that electricity is conducted by the human body, electric induction, and other phenomena only just discovered.

Homœopathy, or "*similia similibus curantur*," as a practice was unheard of in England; but a blue-pill and a black-dose, and hampers of vials, "one to be taken every hour, and when awake at night," were medicines to be given to persons suffering under almost every disease.

For further information on any of these subjects I beg to refer my reader who may be interested therein, to the last edition of Haydn's *Dictionary of Dates.*

CHAPTER IV.

British Merlin, 1700—Glass-eyes—Limited Geography and Dates—Refreshers—Observations on the Month as regards Weather, Agriculture, and Physick.

In this and following chapters I propose to illustrate the lives of my ancestors by reproducing in some measure the

British Merlin:

A long white calf-skin bound pocket-book with a curious brass clasp, which my great grandfather carried in his pocket—which must have been of considerable dimensions—and recording some of the notes that from time to time he made therein.

Through these pages I have maintained the spelling of words as I found them written, and Songs, Anecdotes, Receipts, and in the years of the MS. in which they are recorded, holding myself irresponsible from whence and when they were taken.

RIDERS (1700.)

BRITISH MERLIN:

Bedeckt with many Delightful *Varieties* and Useful *Verities*, Fitting the Longitude and Latitude of all Capacities within the Islands of *Great Britain's* Monarchy.

And Chronological Observations of Principal Note to this Year 1700, *Being the* BISSEXTILE, or LEAP-YEAR.

WITH

Notes of *Husbandry*, *Physick*, *Fairs*, and *Marts*:

And Directions and TABLES to all Necessary Uses.

Made & Compiled for his Country's benefit,

By CARDANUS RIDERS.

LONDON: Printed by *Edw. Jones* for the Company of Stationers. 1700.

Profitable Observations and Notes

ALL Measures of Longitude are deduced from Barley Corns: Three Barley Corns make an Inch, 12 Inches one Foot, Three Feet one Yard, Five Yards and an half one Statute-Pole, or Perch, Forty Perches make a Furlong, Eight Furlongs make an English Mile, in a Mile are 320 Perches or Poles, 1056 Paces: Ells, 1408: Yards, 1760: Feet, 5280: Inches, 63360; and Barley Corns, 190080.

The Circumference of the Earth and Sea joyntly is 25036 Miles, & the Diameter 7966 Miles, and its Semidiameter 3983 Miles, according to English Mensuration.

The Dimensions of *England, &c.*

THE Length of *England* from South to North is 386 Miles, the broadest place from the Lands end to Sandwich is 279 Miles; the next broadest place, which is between St. Davids & Yarmouth in the East, is 240 Miles, the whole compass of *England* is 1532 Miles. The length of *Ireland*, North & South, is 303 Miles; the greatest breadth thereof, East and West, is 112 Miles; the whole compass of the main Land is 948 Miles. The greatest length of *Scotland*, South & North, is 480 Miles; and the breadth East and West is 165 Miles; the whole compass 1100 Miles. The Isle of Man is in length 28 Miles, the breadth 18 Miles, and in compass 91 Miles. The Isle of Anglesey is in length 21 Miles, in breadth 18 Miles, in compass 85 Miles. The Isle of Wight is in length 22 miles, in breadth 11 miles in compass 57 miles, The Isle of Garnsey is in length 13 Miles, in breadth 9 Miles, the whole circumference is 36 Miles. The Isle of Jersey is in length 10 Miles, in breadth 6 Miles, in compass 28 Miles.

A Geographical Description of the World containing *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, & *America*.

EUrope contains in it these Provinces, Germany, Swedeland, Denmark, Italy, Muscovia, Hungaria, France, Spain, Polonia, Sclavonia, Norway, Grecia. The most eminent Islands are these, Great Britain, Ireland, Sardinia, Canadia, Nigropont, and Corsica. The greatest length of this part of the World is 3000 Miles, the bredth 900.

Asia, the biggest of the four, and first known part of the World, contains these principal Regions and Islands, *viz.* Armenia, Anatolia, Persia, Assyria, China, Syria, Arabia, Mesopotamia, India, Parthia, Media, Palestine, Caldea, Tartaria.

In *Africa* are these Provinces, *viz.* Egypt, Barbary, Æthiopia, Nubia, Abassinet, Alonomotopa, Lybia. The Islands Magdagarde, St. Thomas, Insula de Cape Verde, Insula de Canaria, Insula de Madera.

America, the fourth part of the World, and of the latest discovery, consisteth of these two parts, Mexicana and Peruana. The Provinces of Mexicana are Nova Hispania, Terra Florida, Nova Albania, California, Norimbega, Nova Francia, Estotland. The chief Islands of Mexicana are Greenland, Heland and Friesland. The Provinces of Peruana are Brasil, Pisal de Chibana, Peru de Gartanen, Chita, Charon, Chico, Patagores. The chief Islands of Peruana are Hispanniola, Cuba, Jamaica, and many others.

A TABLE of Expenses and Wages.

		By the we.			Month.			Year.		
		ll.	sh.	d.	ll.	sh.	d.	ll.	sh.	d.
Pence.	1	0	0	7	0	2	4	1	10	5
	2	0	1	2	0	4	8	3	0	10
	3	0	1	9	0	7	0	4	11	3
	4	0	2	4	0	9	4	6	1	8
	5	0	2	11	0	11	8	7	12	1
	6	0	3	6	0	14	0	9	2	6
	7	0	4	1	0	16	4	10	12	11
	8	0	4	8	0	18	8	12	3	4
	9	0	5	3	1	1	0	13	13	9
	10	0	5	10	1	3	4	15	4	2
	11	0	6	5	1	5	8	16	14	7
Shillings.	1	0	7	0	1	8	0	18	5	0
	2	0	14	0	2	16	0	36	10	0
	3	1	1	0	4	4	0	54	15	0
	4	1	8	0	5	12	0	73	0	0
	5	1	15	0	7	0	0	91	5	0
	6	2	2	0	8	8	0	109	10	0
	7	2	0	0	9	16	0	127	15	0
	8	2	16	0	11	4	0	146	0	0
	9	3	3	0	12	12	0	164	5	0
	10	3	10	0	14	0	0	182	10	0
	11	3	17	0	15	8	0	200	15	0
	12	4	4	0	16	16	0	219	0	0
	13	4	11	0	18	4	0	237	5	0
	14	4	18	0	19	12	0	255	10	0
	15	5	5	0	21	0	0	273	15	0
	16	5	12	0	22	8	0	292	0	0
	17	5	19	0	23	16	0	310	5	0
	18	6	6	0	25	4	0	328	10	0
	19	6	13	0	26	12	0	346	15	0
	20	7	0	0	28	0	0	365	0	0

A plain and easy Table, shewing the true interest due upon any Sum of Money, from Five Shillings to One hundred Pounds, after the rate of Six Pounds in the Hundred.

		1 Mon.			3 Mon.			6 Mon.			9 Mon.			A Year.		
		sh.	p.	q.	sh.	p.	q.	sh.	p.	q.	sh.	p.	q.	sh.	p.	q.
Shillings.	5	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	2	1	0	3	2
	10	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	5	2	0	7	1
	15	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	5	2	0	8	0	0	10	0
Pounds.	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	7	0	0	10	1	1	2	1
	2	0	2	1	0	7	0	1	2	1	1	9	1	2	4	1
	3	0	3	2	0	10	2	1	9	1	2	7	3	3	6	3
	4	0	4	3	1	2	1	2	4	2	3	6	3	4	9	0
	5	0	6	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	4	6	0	6	0	0
	6	0	7	0	1	9	2	3	7	0	5	4	2	7	2	1
	7	0	8	1	2	1	0	4	2	1	6	3	1	8	4	1
	8	0	9	2	2	4	2	4	9	1	7	1	2	9	6	3
	9	0	10	3	2	8	1	5	4	2	8	0	1	10	9	0
		l.	sh.	d.	l.	sh.	d.	l.	sh.	d.	l.	sh.	d.	l.	sh.	d.
Tens of Pounds.	10	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0
	20	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	4	0
	30	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	7	0	1	16	0
	40	0	4	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	1	16	0	2	18	0
	50	0	5	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	2	5	0	3	0	0
	60	0	6	0	0	18	0	1	16	0	2	14	0	3	12	0
	70	0	7	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	4	4	0
	80	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	3	12	0	4	16	0
	90	0	9	0	1	7	0	2	14	0	4	1	0	5	8	0
	100	0	10	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	4	10	0	6	0	0

The Use of this Table is this: If thou wouldst know what the Interest of 100 and 5l. is for 9 Months at 6 per Cent. then in the first Column find out 100 at the foot of the Column, and right against it under the Title 9 Months, (which is the fifth Column) here you shall find 4 l. 10 s. And against the number 5 l. you shall find 4 s. 6 d. So that the Interest of 100 and 5 l. for 9 Months, cometh to 4 l. 14 s. 6 d. The same of all the rest.

A Computation of the most Remarkable passages of the TIMES, from the Creation to this present Year, 1700.

	THe Creation of the World according to Chronology	5649
	Noah's Flood	3993
	Sodom & Gomorrah destroyed by Fire	3602
	The destruction of Troy	2884
	The building of the Temple at *Jerus.*	2717
	Brute entered this Island	2806
	The building of *London*	2807
	The building of *Rome*	2452
	The building of *York*	2687
	The building of *Cambridge* by *Sigebert* King of the *East Angles*	2000
	Julius Cæsar conquered this Island	1752
Since	*Alex.* the Great began his Monarchy	2048
	The Bible translated into Greek by the Seventy Interpreters, at the Command of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*	1965
	Clocks & Dials first set up in Churches	1093
	Glasing, and building with Stone, brought into *England* by *Bennet* a Monk	1030
	St. *Paul's* Church burnt	524
	London-Bridge new built of Timber	536
	London-Bridge with Thirty-three Years labour finished with stone	491
	London-Bridge burnt	486
	Tiling first used in *London*	453
	A Frost from *September* till *April*	326
	The first use of Guns	320
	Printing first used in *England*	257

Register-

Since

Register-books in every Parish	162
The Sweating Sickness	149
The first use of Coaches	145
The last firing of St. *Paul's* Steeple	139
A great Frost and sudden Thaw, which brake many Bridges	134
The *Royal-Exchange* finished	129
A Blasing Star in *May*	120
A great Plague, whereof died in one year in *London* 30578	97
Gunpowder Treason, *Nov.* 5	95
The River of *Thames* frozen, that people for many days walked over, and fires roasting Meat on the *Thames*	66
A Blasing Star in *December*	63
The Rebel Parliament began *November* the Third, 1640	60
King *Charles* the Second His Happy arrival at *London*, *May* 29, 1660	40
Two Comets seen in *Dec.* and *March*	36
The sad Mortality that followed, whereof died of the Plague that were taken notice of, besides many others, 98596	35
The most dreadful fire in *London* that followed them, *Sept.* 2, 3, 4, 5,	34
The Discovery of the Popish Plot	22
Green, *Berry*, and *Hill* executed for murthering Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey*	21
The Lord *Stafford* beheaded	19
The last comet *Dec.* and *Jan*, 1681	19
Another Comet since that	18
A great 13 weeks Frost, with a Fair kept upon the Frozen *Thames*	17

King

Since		
	King *James* began *Febr.* 6 the King and Queen crowned *April* 13.	15
	Duke of *Monm.* beheaded *July* 15	15
	King *James* left the Kingdom *Dec.* 18	12
	K. *William* & Q. *Mary* Crown'd *Apr.* 11.	11
	King *William* went to *Ireland*, *June* 4.	10
	The *French* Plot, and intended invasion.	4
	A Peace concluded with France	2

Beer Measures.							Ale Measures.					
Pints	288	144	72	8	4	2	256	128	64	8	4	2
Quarts	144	72	36	4	2	1	128	64	32	4	2	1
Pottles	72	36	18	2	1		64	32	16	2	1	
Gallons	36	18	9	1			32	16	8	1		
Firkin	4	2	1				4	2	1			
Kilderkin	2	1					2	1				
Barrel	1						1					

The Use of this Table is thus: There is contained in a Barrel 288 Pints in the first Row; in a Kilderkin 144 Pints; in a Firkin 72 Pints; in a Gallon 8 Pints; in a Pottle 4 Pints; in a Quart 2 Pints. Or thus, 1 Barrel is 2 Kilderkins, 4 Firkins, 36 Gallons, 72 Pottles, 144 Quarts, 288 Pints; and so of the rest, it being so easie, it needs no farther explanation.

Chief Notes of this Year 1700.

English Account.			*Roman Account.*	
	10	Golden Number	10	
	20	Epact	9	
	G F	Dominical Letter	*G*	
February	11	Shrove-Sunday	February	22
March	31	Easter-Day	April	11
May	9	Ascension-Day	May	20
May	19	Whit-Sunday	May	30
May	26	Trinity-Sunday	June	6
December	1	Advent-Sunday	November	28

Note. *The* Gregorian *or* Roman *Account since the Reformation* (118 *Years*) *was always* 10 *days before ours till this present Year* 1700, *for their* 12*th day is now our first, and our last day in every month their* 11*th.*

A *Table* of KINGS, *&c.* to the year 1700.

NAMES.	*Began to Reign.*	*Reigned.*			*Since they reign'd.*
		Ye.	Mo.	Da.	
W. Conq.	1066 *Oct.* 14	20	10	26	613 *Sept.* 9
W. Rufus	1087 *Sept.* 9	12	10	23	600 *Aug.* 1
Henry 1	1100 *Aug.* 1	35	4	1	565 *Dec.* 2
Stephen	1135 *Dec.* 2	18	10	23	546 *Oct.* 25
Henry 2	1154 *Oct.* 25	34	8	11	511 *July* 6
Richard 1	1189 *July* 6	9	9	0	411 *April* 6
John	1199 *April* 6	17	6	13	484 *Oct.* 19
Henry 3	1216 *Oct.* 19	56	0	28	428 *Nov.* 16
Edward 1	1272 *Nov.* 16	34	7	21	393 *July* 7
Edward 2	1307 *July* 7	19	6	18	374 *Jan.* 25
Edward 3	1326 *Jan.* 25	51	4	27	323 *June* 21
Richard 2	1377 *June* 21	22	3	8	301 *Sept.* 29
Henry 4	1399 *Sept.* 29	13	5	19	288 *Mar.* 20
Henry 5	1412 *Mar.* 20	9	5	11	278 *Aug.* 31
Henry 6	1422 *Aug.* 31	38	6	1	240 *Mar.* 4
Edward 4	1460 *Mar.* 4	22	1	5	217 *April* 9
Edward 5	1483 *April* 9	0	2	13	217 *June* 22
Richard 3	1483 *June* 22	2	2	0	215 *Aug.* 22
Henry 7	1485 *Aug.* 22	23	8	0	191 *Apr.* 22
Henry 8	1509 *April* 22	37	9	6	154 *Jan.* 28
Edward 6	1546 *Jan.* 28	6	5	8	147 *July* 6
Mary	1553 *July* 6	5	4	11	142 *Nov.* 17
Elizabeth	1558 *Nov.* 17	44	4	7	98 *Mar.* 24
James 1	1602 *Mar.* 24	22	0	3	75 *Mar.* 27
Charles 1	1625 *Mar.* 27	23	10	0	52 *Jan.* 30
Charles 2	1648 *Jan.* 30	36	0	7	16 *Febr.* 6
James 2	1684 *Febr.* 6	3	10	12	12 Abd. *D.* 18
Mary 2	1688 *Febr.* 13	5	10	15	6 *Dec.* 28
William 3	1688 *Febr.* 13. Whom GOD Preserve.				

Note. That every King began his Reign when the preceding King ended his. *Curse not the King*, &c.

TERMS, and their Returns. 1700.

Hilary-Term begins *Jan.* 23. ends *Febr.* 12.

Essoyn-days.	Except.	Ret. br.	Days of Ap.	
Octab. Hil. Jan. 20	22	22	23	Tu.
Quind. Hil. Jan. 27	29	29	30	Tu.
Crast. Purif. Febr. 3	5	5	6	Tu.
Octab. Purif. Febr. 9	10	10	12	M.

Easter-Term begins *April* 17. ends *May* 13.

Quin. Pasch. Ap. 15	16	16	17	W.
Tres Pasch. Apr. 22	23	23	24	W.
Mens. Pasch. Apr. 29	30	30	*May* 1	W.
Quinq; Pasch. May 6	7	7	8	W.
Crast. Ascen. May 10	11	11	13	M.

Trinity-Term begins *May* 31. ends *June* 19.

Crast. Trinit. May 27	28	29	31	Fri.
Octab. Trinit. June 3	4	4	5	W.
Quind. Trin. Jun. 10	11	11	12	W.
Tres Trinit. June 17	18	18	19	W.

Michaelmas-Term begins *Oct.* 23. ends *Nov.* 28.

Tres Mich. Octab. 21	22	23	23	W.
Mens. Mich. Octab. 28	29	29	30	W.
Crast. Anim. Nov. 4	4	5	6	W.
Crast. Mart. Nov. 12	13	14	15	Fri.
Octab. Mart. Nov. 18	19	20	21	Th.
Quind. Mart. Nov. 25	26	27	28	Th.

Note. That the *Exchequer* opens 8 days before any Term begins, except *Trinity*-Term, before which it opens only 4 days. Note also, That the first and last days of every Term, are the first and last days of Appearance.

The Anatomy of Man's Body.

The subsequent Diary Explained.

THE Year consisting vulgarly of Twelve Months is contained in Twelve Pages. Each Month is divided into Nine Columns, in the First of which is placed the Days of the Month.

In the Second the Days of the Week, *G F* being this Year's Dominical Letters; *G* till the 25th of *February*, and *F* for all the Year after.

The Third contains the Feasts Fixed and Moveable, the beginning and end of Terms, the Moons Rise and Setting, and the Suns Ingress into the Signs at the end of the Calendar.

The Fourth shews the Sign wherein the Moon is every day at Noon.

The Fifth shews the Hour and Minute of High-Water at London-Bridge every day.

The Sixth hath a Diary Judgment of the Weather.

The Seventh on the Blank side is Sun-Rising.

The Eighth is Sun-Setting every day in the year.

The Ninth, Notes of Husbandry and Physick.

January hath xxxi days.						
1	a	Circumci. *or*	reins	7	48	The year
2	b	New Yrs. D.	reins	8	36	comes in
3	c	r. 0.16 m	secrets	9	24	with cold
4	d	☽ r. 1.16 m	secrets	10	12	and cloudy
5	e	☽ r. 2.46 m	thighs	11	0	weather,
6	f	Epiphany.	thighs	11	48	which may
7	G	1 p. Epiph.	thighs	12	36	produce
8	a	☽ r. 6.16 m	knees	1	24	rain, snow,
9	b	☽ r. 6.58 m	knees	2	12	with cold
10	c	☽ s. with ☉	legs	3	0	blasts of
11	d	☽ s. 5.49 a	legs	3	51	wind, and
12	e	☽ s. 6.52 a	legs	4	43	consequent-
13	f	*Hilary* B.	feet	5	35	ly right
14	G	2 p. Epiph.	feet	6	27	winterly
15	a	☽ s. 10. 8 a	head	7	19	weather in
16	b	☽ s. 11. 1 a	head	8	11	most places.
17	c	☽ s. 12.25 a	head	9	3	About the
18	d	☽ s. 0.25 m	neck	9	51	New Moon
19	e	☽ s. 1.38 m	neck	10	43	expect fro-
20	f	*Octab. Hil.*	arms	11	35	sty and mis-
21	G	3 p. Epiph.	arms	12	27	ling wea-
22	a	☽ s. 5. 5 m	breast	1	19	ther, but
23	b	Term beg.	breast	2	10	about the
24	c	☽ r. at ☉ f	heart	3	0	Full Moon
25	d	Con. S. Paul	back	3	48	much tem-
26	e	☽ r. 7.17 a	bowels	4	36	perater for
27	f	*Quind. Hil.*	bowels	5	24	the season
28	G	Septuages.	reins	6	12	than was
29	a	☽ r. 10.48 a	reins	7	0	expected,
30	b	K.Ch.I.Mar	secrets	7	48	if I guess
31	c	☽ r. 0.52 m	secrets	8	36	right.

Observations on January.

Last Quarter 2 day, at 5 in the morning.
New Moon 10 day, at 6 in the morning.
First Quarter 18 day, at 5 in the morning.
Full moon 24 day, at 8 at night.
Last Quarter 31 day, at 8 at night.

D.	☉ R	☉ ♑
1	8 9	3 51
2	8 8	3 52
3	8 7	3 53
4	8 6	3 54
5	8 4	3 55
6	8 2	3 56
7	8 1	3 58
8	8 0	4 0
9	7 58	4 2
10	7 56	4 3
11	7 55	4 5
12	7 54	4 7
13	7 52	4 8
14	7 50	4 9
15	7 50	4 10
16	7 48	4 12
17	7 46	4 14
18	7 44	4 16
19	7 43	4 17
20	7 41	4 19
21	7 39	4 21
22	7 37	4 23
23	7 35	4 24
24	7 34	4 26
25	7 32	4 28
26	7 30	4 30
27	7 28	4 31
28	7 26	4 34
29	7 24	4 36
30	7 22	4 38
31	7 20	4 42

This is the season for good Husbands to lop and prune superfluous branches from Fruit-trees, uncover their Roots, set all kinds of Quick-sets and Fruit-trees in the New of the Moon. Be sure the Wind be not North nor East; and set the same sides to the South and West, which grew at the first. Set Beans, Pease, and Parsnips. The weather mild and Moon decreasing, dig Gardens, drench weak & sick Cattle, Kine with Verjuice, Horses with Water and Ground Malt sodden with a little Bran.

In this Month let not Blood, nor use Physick, unless necessity constrain thee. Beware of taking cold, for Rheums and Flegm do much increase this Month. It's hurtful to fast long; to drink White-wine fasting is good. Use Meats that are moderately hot, for the best Physick is warm Diet, warm Cloaths, and a merry honest Wife.

February hath xxix days.						
M.D.	*W.D.*	*Saints-Days, & Terms, &c.*	*The ☽ Place.*	*High-w. Lond. Br*		*Alteration of the Weather.*
1	d	☽ r. 1.15 m	thighs	9	24	Pleasant
2	e	Purif. *Mary*	thighs	10	12	weather the
3	f	*Cras. Purif.*	thighs	11	0	season con-
4	G	Sexagesim.	knees	12	48	sidered, but
5	a	☽ r. 4.53 m	knees	12	36	soon follow-
6	b	☽ r. 5.34 m	legs	1	24	ed wth dris-
7	c	☽ r. 5. 8 m	legs	2	12	ling rain or
8	d	☽ r. 6.38 m	legs	3	0	snow, and
9	e	*Octab. Purif.*	feet	3	48	some morn-
10	f	☽ s. 6.48 a	feet	4	36	ing frosts
11	G	Shrove Sun.	head	5	24	which may
12	a	Term ends.	head	6	12	hold some
13	b	*Shrove Tues.*	head	7	0	days; but
14	c	*Ash-Wed.* &	neck	7	48	about the
15	d	*Valentine.*	neck	8	36	New M. ex-
16	e	☽ s. 0.32 m	arms	9	24	pect winds
17	f	☽ s. 1.40 m	arms	10	12	and turbu-
18	G	Quadrag. *or*	breast	11	0	lent wea-
19	a	1 Sun. Lent.	breast	11	48	ther, which
20	b	☽ s. 4.34 m	heart	12	36	may alter
21	c	*Ember week*	heart	1	24	considera-
22	d	☽ s. 5.55 m	bowel	2	12	bly much
23	e	☽ r. at ☉ f.	bowel	3	0	about the
24	f	St. Matthias	reins	3	48	Full, & the
25	G	1 Sun. Lent.	reins	4	36	Month may
26	g	☽ r. 9.56 a	secrets	5	24	prove in
27	a	☽ r. 11.5 a	secrets	6	12	general,
28	b	☽ r. 12.8 a	secrets	7	0	*February fill*
29	c	☽ r. 0.12 m	thighs	7	48	*Dyke, &c.*

Observations on February.

New Moon 9 day, at 1 in the morning.
First Quarter 16 day, at 5 at night.
Full Moon 23 day, at 6 in the morning.
No Last Quarter this month, but 2 the next.

D.	☉ R	☉ S
1	7 17	4 42
2	7 16	4 43
3	7 15	4 45
4	7 13	4 47
5	7 11	4 49
6	7 9	4 51
7	7 7	4 53
8	7 5	4 55
9	7 3	4 57
10	7 1	4 59
11	6 59	5 1
12	6 57	5 3
13	6 54	5 6
14	6 52	5 8
15	6 50	5 10
16	6 48	5 12
17	6 46	5 14
18	6 44	5 16
19	6 42	5 18
20	6 40	5 20
21	6 38	5 22
22	6 36	5 24
23	6 34	5 26
24	6 32	5 28
25	6 30	5 30
26	6 29	5 31
27	6 27	5 33
28	6 24	5 36

This Month cut, set, and lay Quicksets and Roses, as all other Plants. Set and Plant Vines, Hops, & all fruit that grows on bushes. Sow Pease, Beans, and Onions: Furnish you Gardens with Salads and Pot-herbs for Summer, Prune and trim all sorts of Fruit-trees from Moss, Canker, and superfluous branches. Remove Grafts of young Trees in the last Quarter, the Moon being in *Aries*, *Libra*, or *Scorpio*.

If necessity urge, you may let Blood, but be sparing in Physick: And be sure when a warm day comes, to prevent taking of cold through carelesness, for the warm air this month is not lasting, but oft deceives us to our prejudice.

In this month, slimy Fish, Milk and the like, that do oppilate and stop the Liver and the Veins, and thicken the Blood, are to be eschewed as enemies to Health.

March hath xxxi days.

1	d	*David* Bp.	thighs	8	36	Pleasant
2	e	*Chad* Bp.	knees	9	24	seasonable
3	f	3 Sund. Lent	knees	10	12	weather at
4	g	☽ r. 3.39 m	knees	11	0	the begin-
5	a	☽ r. 4.12 m	legs	11	48	ning, but
6	b	☽ r. 4.42 m	legs	12	36	soon fol-
7	c	☽ r. 5.11 m	feet	1	24	lowed with
8	d	☽ r. 5.44 m	feet	2	12	brisk gales
9	e	☽ s. with ☉	feet	3	0	of wind,
10	f	Midlent S.	head	3	51	which may
11	g	☽ s. 8. 2 a	head	4	43	blow up
12	a	☽ s. 9.20 a	neck	5	35	seasonable
13	b	☽ s. 10.22 a	neck	6	27	showers in
14	c	☽ s. 11.34 a	arms	7	19	many pla-
15	d	☽ s. 12.40 a	arms	8	11	ces; then
16	e	☽ s. 0.50 m	arms	9	3	follows
17	f	5 Sund. Lent	breast	9	51	temperate
18	g	☽ s. 2.30 m	breast	10	43	warm wea-
19	a	☽ s. 3.15 m	heart	11	35	ther for the
20	b	☽ s. 3.58 m	heart	12	27	season, but
21	c	☽ s. 4.30 m	bowel	1	19	about the
22	d	☽ s. 5. 4 m	bowel	2	11	Full Moon
23	e	☽ r. at ☉ set	reins	3	0	expect va-
24	f	Palm Sund.	reins	3	48	riety, pro-
25	g	Lady-day.	secrets	4	36	bably rain,
26	a	☽ r. 10. 3 a	secrets	5	24	hail, and
27	b	☽ r. 11. 7 a	thighs	6	12	blustering
28	c	☽ r. 12. 4 a	thighs	7	0	winds, *&c.*
29	d	*Good Friday*	thighs	7	48	
30	e	☽ r. 0.58 m	knees	8	36	
31	f	Easter-Sun.	knees	9	24	

Observations on March.

Last Quarter 1 day, at 1 afternoon.
New Moon 9 day, at 6 at night.
First Quarter 17 day, at 1 in the morning.
Full Moon 23 day, at 7 afternoon.
Last Quarter 31 day, at 8 in the morning.

D.	☉ R		☉ S	
1	6	20	5	40
2	6	18	5	42
3	6	16	5	44
4	6	14	5	46
5	6	11	5	49
6	6	8	5	51
7	6	6	5	54
8	6	4	5	56
9	6	2	6	58
10	6	0	6	0
11	7	58	6	2
12	7	56	6	4
13	7	54	6	6
14	7	52	6	8
15	7	50	6	10
16	7	48	6	12
17	7	46	6	14
18	7	44	6	16
19	7	42	6	18
20	7	40	6	20
21	7	38	6	22
22	7	36	6	24
23	7	34	6	26
24	7	32	6	28
25	7	30	6	30
26	7	28	6	32
27	7	26	6	34
28	7	24	6	36
29	7	22	6	38
30	7	20	6	40
31	7	18	6	42

Now regarding the Wind & Weather, graft, cut Quicksets, cover the Roots of Fruit-trees (opened in *December* and *January*) with fat Earth; sow Oats, Barley, Parsnips, Onions, Carrots, Melons, Cucumbers, and all kinds of Pot-herbs; slip Artichokes and Sage, and sow all manner of Garden-seeds.

Now advise with the honest and able Astrological Physician. It is good to purge & let blood, for in this Month the Humours and Blood increase, and gross feeding breeds gross Blood and Humours; therefore use Meats of good digestion, and such as afford good Juice & Nutriment to the Body. Forbear all things salt, purge the Blood by Potions and Blood-letting. Sweet-Meats and Drinks are commendable. Be sure to eat in the Morning before you drink.

April hath xxx Days.						
1	g	☽ r. 2.19 m	legs	10	2	Good plea-
2	a	☽ r. 2.51 m	legs	11	0	sant wea-
3	b	☽ r. 3.20 m	legs	11	48	ther, follow-
4	c	☽ r. 3.49 m	feet	12	36	ed with
5	d	☽ r. 4.16 m	feet	1	24	brisk gales
6	e	☽ r. 4.44 m	head	2	12	of Wind
7	f	Low-Sund.	head	2	50	about the
8	g	☽ s. with ☉	neck	3	0	New Moon,
9	a	☽ s. 8.25 a	neck	3	43	which may
10	b	☽ s. 9.31 a	neck	4	35	blow up cu-
11	c	*K. Will.* 3 Cr.	arms	5	27	rious *April*
12	d	☽ s. 11.41 a	arms	6	19	showers, af-
13	e	☽ s. 12.31 a	breast	7	11	terwards a
14	f	2 past Easter	breast	8	2	clear serene
15	g	*Quind. Pasc.*	heart	8	51	Air for
16	a	☽ s. 2. 3 m	heart	9	43	some days;
17	b	Term beg.	bowel	10	35	then flying
18	c	☽ s. 3.13 m	bowel	11	27	clouds may
19	d	☽ s. 3.39 m	reins	12	19	be expected
20	e	☽ s. 4. 8 m	reins	1	10	dropping
21	f	3 p. Easter.	secrets	2	2	down more
22	g	*Tres. Pasch.*	secrets	3	0	showers a-
23	a	St. *GEORGE*	thighs	3	48	bout the
24	b	☽ r. 9.53 a	thighs	4	36	Full Moon
25	c	St. Mark E	thighs	5	24	in many
26	d	☽ r. 11.40 a	knees	6	12	places, and
27	e	☽ r. 12.16 a	knees	7	0	the Month
28	f	4 p. Easter.	legs	7	48	in general
29	g	*Mens. Pasch.*	legs	8	36	produces
30	a	☽ r. 1.27 m	legs	9	24	right *April* weather.

Observations on April.

New Moon 8 day, at 5 in the morning.
First Quarter 15 day, at 8 in the morning.
Full Moon 22 day, at 7 in the morning.
Last Quarter 30 day, at 2 in the morning.

D.	☉ R	☉ S
1	5 16	6 44
2	5 14	6 46
3	5 12	6 48
4	5 10	6 50
5	5 8	6 52
6	5 6	6 54
7	5 5	6 55
8	5 3	6 57
9	5 2	6 58
10	5 0	7 0
11	4 55	7 3
12	4 55	7 5
13	4 53	7 7
14	4 51	7 9
15	4 49	7 11
16	4 47	7 13
17	4 44	7 16
18	4 42	7 18
19	4 40	7 20
20	4 38	7 22
21	4 36	7 24
22	4 34	7 26
23	4 32	7 28
24	4 30	7 30
25	4 28	7 32
26	4 26	7 34
27	4 25	7 35
28	4 23	7 37
29	4 21	7 39
30	4 19	7 41

This Month sow Hemp and Flax, pole Hops, set and sow all kinds of Garden-Herbs. Restore the liberty of the laborious Bee by opening her hive. Bark Trees for Tanners; and let good Housewives mind their Gardens, and begin to think of their Dairies.

In Gard'ning ne'er this Rule forget,
For to sow dry, and to set wet.

The use of Physick becomes now seasonable, as also Purging and Blood-letting. It is good to abstain from Wine; for many Diseases will be taken thereby to the ruine of many.

This Month the Pores of the Body are open, and apt to receive Physick; therefore this is the best time to remove and prevent causes of sickness, or for speedy remedy in extremity: Pray to God for a Blessing.

May hath xxxi Days.						
1	b	Phil. & Jac.	feet	10	12	This month
2	c	*or* May-day	feet	11	0	comes in
3	d	*Inven Crucis*	head	11	48	with plea-
4	e	☽ r. 3.11 m	head	12	36	sant, seaso-
5	f	5 p. Easter.	face	1	24	nable wea-
6	g	*or* Rog Sun.	neck	2	12	ther, yet ex-
7	a	☽ s. with ☉	neck	3	0	pect cool
8	b	☽ s. 8.28 a	arms	3	51	mornings
9	c	Ascen. Day	arms	4	43	and even-
10	d	*Cras. Ascen.*	breast	5	35	ings, and
11	e	☽ s. 11.18 a	breast	6	27	about the
12	f	6 past Easter	heart	7	19	New Moon
13	g	Term ends.	heart	8	11	winds arise,
14	a	☽ s. 0.34 m	bowel	9	3	driving up
15	b	☽ s. 1.13 m	bowel	9	51	fine cooling
16	c	☽ s. 1.41 m	reins	10	43	showers ;
17	d	☽ s. 2.11 m	reins	11	35	then fol-
18	e	☽ s. 2.43 m	reins	12	27	lows good
19	f	Whit-Sund.	secrets	1	19	temperate
20	g	☽ s. 3.35 m	secrets	2	11	weather,
21	a	☽ r. at ☉ f.	thighs	3	0	and no less
22	b	*Ember week.*	thighs	3	48	seasonable,
23	c	☽ r. 9.28 a	knees	4	36	but showers
24	d	☽ r. 10.11 a	knees	5	24	towards the
25	e	☽ r. 10.52 a	knees	6	12	end, and in
26	f	Trinity Sun.	legs	7	0	all probabi-
27	g	*Cras. Trin.*	legs	7	48	lity they
28	a	☽ r. 12.17 a	feet	8	36	may be
29	b	K. *Ch.* II. nat	feet	9	24	followed
30	c	☽ r. 0.45 m	feet	10	12	with thun-
31	d	Term beg.	head	11	0	der also.

Observations on May.

New Moon 7 day, at 6 at night.
First Quarter 14 day, at 2 afternoon.
Full Moon 21 day, at 5 afternoon.
Last Quarter 29 day, at 8 afternoon.

D.	☉ R		☉ S	
1	4	18	7	43
2	4	15	7	45
3	4	14	7	46
4	4	10	7	48
5	4	11	7	50
6	4	0	7	52
7	4	7	7	53
8	4	5	7	55
9	4	3	7	57
10	4	2	7	58
11	4	1	7	59
12	4	0	8	0
13	3	59	8	1
14	3	58	8	2
15	3	56	8	4
16	3	54	8	6
17	3	53	8	7
18	3	52	8	9
19	3	50	8	10
20	3	49	8	11
21	3	48	8	12
22	3	47	8	13
23	3	46	8	14
24	3	45	8	15
25	3	45	8	16
26	3	45	8	17
27	3	45	8	18
28	3	44	8	19
29	3	43	8	19
30	3	42	8	20
31	3	41	8	20

This Month commands the provident Housewife, and the prudent Artists, to set their Stills on work. In the beginning of the Month sow and set those tender Summer-herbs that would not endure the former cold. Weed your Hop-Gardens, cut off superfluous Branches, Moss Trees and Gardens, and weed Corn; Rise early and walk the Fields and Garden.

Now every Garden and Hedge affords thee Food and Physick. Rise early, walk the Fields by running streams, the North and West sides. Sage and sweet butter an excellent Breakfast. Clarified Whey with Sage, Scurvy-Grass Ale, and Wormwood Beer, are wholsom Drinks. Green Whey excellent against Cholar. Eat and Drink betimes in the Morning. Abstain from Meats that are hot in Nature, and fat in Quality.

June hath xxx Days.						
1	e	☽ r. 1.38 m	head	11	48	Seasonable
2	f	1 past Trin.	neck	12	36	weather at
3	g	*Octab. Trin.*	neck	1	24	the begin-
4	a	☽ r. 2.33 m	arms	2	12	ning, fol-
5	b	☽ r. 3. 7 m	arms	3	0	lowed with
6	c	☽ r. 3.45 m	breast	3	48	brisk gales
7	d	☽ s. with ☉	breast	4	36	of Wind
8	e	☽ s. 9. 6. a	heart	5	24	about the
9	f	2 past Trin.	heart	6	12	New Moon
10	g	*Quind. Trin*	bowel	7	0	raisingsome
11	a	St. Barnabas	bowel	7	48	showers &
12	b	☽ s. 12. 7 a	bowel	8	36	perhaps
13	c	☽ s. 0. 7 m	reins	9	24	thunder
14	d	☽ s. 0.38 m	reins	10	12	also, for
15	e	☽ s. 1. 3 m	secrets	11	0	about this
16	f	3 past Trin.	secrets	11	48	time the
17	g	*Tres. Trin.*	thighs	12	36	weather
18	a	☽ s. 2.39 m	thighs	1	24	grows hot
19	b	Term ends.	thighs	2	12	and sultry,
20	c	*Tra.* Edw. *K.*	knees	3	0	and produ-
21	d	☽ r. 8.43 a	knees	3	48	ces good
22	e	☽ r. 9.20 a	legs	4	36	Hey-Har-
23	f	4 past Trin.	legs	5	24	vest, which
24	g	St. John B. *or*	legs	6	12	may conti-
25	a	Midsum. D.	feet	7	0	nue with-
26	b	☽ r. 11. 3 a	feet	7	48	out much
27	c	☽ r. 11.22 a	head	8	36	alteration
28	d	☽ r. 11.56 a	head	9	24	to the
29	e	S. Peter Ap.	neck	10	12	month's
30	f	5 past Trin.	neck	11	0	end, if I
						guess right.

Observations on June.

New Moon 6 day, at 2 in the morning.
First Quarter 12 day, at 8 afternoon.
Full Moon 20 day, at 7 in the morning.
Last Quarter 27 day, at 11 at night.

D.	☉ R	☉ S
1	3 40	8 20
2	3 40	8 20
3	3 40	8 20
4	3 40	8 20
5	3 39	8 21
6	3 39	8 21
7	3 39	8 21
8	3 39	8 21
9	3 39	8 21
10	3 39	8 21
11	3 39	8 21
12	3 39	8 21
13	3 39	8 21
14	3 39	8 21
15	3 39	8 21
16	3 39	8 21
17	3 39	8 21
18	3 40	8 21
19	3 40	8 20
20	3 40	8 20
21	3 41	8 19
22	3 41	8 19
23	3 42	8 18
24	3 43	8 17
25	3 44	8 16
26	3 44	8 16
27	3 45	8 15
28	3 46	8 14
29	3 47	8 13
30	3 48	8 13

At the Full of the Moon this Month and next, gather your Herbs to keep dry for the whole Year. Set Rosemary and Gilliflowers, sow Lettice and Rhadish three or four days after the Full, and they will not run to Seed. Shear your Sheep the Moon increasing. Take heed of cutting Herbs or Flowers with Knife, but rather gather them with your Fingers.

Let honest moderate Labour and Exercise procure your sweat. Use thin and light Diets, and chaste thoughts tend to Health. Lie not unadvisedly on the Ground, or over-hastily drink.

Distilling of Roses, and making of Syrups and Conserves are now in prime: Use a light and thin Diet, for the Stomach is weaker now than in the former Months. Clarified Whey boiled with cold Herbs, is very wholsom.

July hath xxxi Days.

1	g	☽ r. 1. 0 m	neck	11	48	Brisk gales
2	a	☽ r. 1.34 m	arms	12	36	of wind at
3	b	*Vis. V. Mary*	arms	1	24	the begin-
4	c	☽ r. 3. 9 m	breast	2	12	ning, which
5	d	☽ s. with ☉	breast	3	0	may raise
6	e	☽ s. 8.24 a	heart	3	51	some few
7	f	6 past Trin.	heart	4	43	showers, &
8	g	☽ s. 9.36 a	bowel	5	35	claps of
9	a	☽ s. 10. 7 a	bowel	6	27	thunder to
10	b	☽ s. 10.25 a	reins	7	19	cool the air
11	c	☽ s. 11. 6 a	reins	8	11	as well as
12	d	☽ s. 11.36 a	secrets	9	3	clear it,
13	e	☽ s. 12. 5 a	secrets	9	51	which a-
14	f	7 past Trin.	thighs	10	43	bout the
15	g	*St. Swithin*	thighs	11	35	Full Moon
16	a	☽ s. 1.17 m	thighs	12	27	should be
17	b	☽ s. 1.59 m	knees	1	19	very hot
18	c	☽ s. 2.49 m	knees	2	10	and sultry
19	d	*Dog days be.*	legs	3	0	in most pla-
20	e	☽ r. 7.50 a	legs	3	48	ces, yet sea-
21	f	8 past Trin.	feet	4	36	sonable e-
22	g	☽ r. 8.43 a	feet	5	24	nough in
23	a	☽ r. 9. 6 a	feet	6	12	the general,
24	b	☽ r. 9.40 a	head	7	0	with inter-
25	c	St. Jam. Ap.	head	7	48	vals of cool-
26	d	☽ r. 10.28 a	head	8	36	ing showers
27	e	☽ r. 10.56 a	neck	9	24	and good
28	f	9 past Trin.	neck	10	12	Summer
29	g	☽ r. 12. 7 a	arms	11	0	weather,
30	a	☽ r. 0.10 a	arms	11	48	*&c.*
31	b	☽ r. 0.50 a	breast	12	36	

Observations on July.

New Moon 5 day, at 9 in the morning.
First Quarter 12 day, at 2 in the morning.
Full Moon 19 day, at 11 at night.
Last Quarter 27 day, at 11 at night.

D.	☽ R	☉ S
1	3 49	8 11
2	3 50	8 10
3	3 51	8 9
4	3 52	8 8
5	3 53	8 7
6	3 53	8 6
7	3 56	8 4
8	3 58	8 2
9	3 59	8 1
10	4 0	8 0
11	4 1	7 59
12	4 2	7 58
13	4 3	7 57
14	4 5	7 55
15	4 7	7 53
16	4 9	7 51
17	4 10	7 50
18	4 12	7 48
19	4 13	7 46
20	4 16	7 44
21	4 17	7 43
22	4 19	7 41
23	4 21	7 39
24	4 23	7 37
25	4 25	7 35
26	4 26	7 34
27	4 28	7 32
28	4 30	7 30
29	4 31	7 29
30	4 33	7 27
31	4 35	7 25

Get Rue, Wormwood, & Gall, to strew your Floors, to destroy Fleas. At the Full Moon gather Flowers and Seeds, dry your Flowers rather in the shade, than in the Sun, which too much exhaleth their Virtue; but to avoid Corruption, let the Suns heat a little visit them.

Beware of violent heat, and sudden cold, which are the great distempers of this Month, and produce pestilential diseases. Forbear superfluous drinking, but eat heartily; use cold herbs and meats, abstain from Physic. Now the Rivers are more wholsome than the Baths. In time of Pestilence keep your Chamber-Windows shut till the Sun have force of shining. Perfume your Chamber every Morning with Tar, upon a Chafing-dish of Coals. Use *Carduus Benedictus* boiled, and drink fasting.

August hath xxxi Days.

1	c	*Lammas day*	breast	1	24	Pleasant
2	d	☽ r. 3.37 m	heart	2	12	Summer
3	e	☽ s. with ☉	heart	3	0	weather,
4	f	10 p. Trin.	bowel	3	48	with gentle
5	g	☽ s. 8. 8 a	bowel	4	36	breezes and
6	a	☽ s. 8.38 a	reins	5	24	cooling
7	b	☽ s. 9. 9 a	reins	6	12	showers in
8	c	☽ s. 9.38 a	secrets	7	0	many pla-
9	d	☽ s. 10. 9 a	secrets	7	48	ces without
10	e	*St. Laurence.*	secrets	8	36	much alte-
11	f	11 p. Trin.	thighs	9	24	ration till
12	g	☽ s. 12. 4 a	thighs	10	12	about the
13	a	☽ s. 0.10 m	knees	11	0	Full Moon,
14	b	☽ s. 0.47 m	knees	11	48	then expect
15	c	☽ s. 1.45 m	knees	12	36	an increase
16	d	☽ s. 2.43 m	legs	1	24	of heat, and
17	e	☽ s. 3.41 m	legs	2	12	probable
18	f	12 p. Trin.	feet	3	0	thunder
19	g	☽ r. 7.19 a	feet	3	48	and corrus-
20	a	☽ r. 7.51 a	feet	4	36	cations in
21	b	☽ r. 8.10 a	head	5	24	the Air, and
22	c	☽ r. 8.36 a	head	6	12	before the
23	d	☽ r. 9. 3 a	neck	7	0	end some
24	e	S. Bartholo.	neck	7	48	sort of tur-
25	f	13 p. Trin.	arms	8	36	bulent and
26	g	☽ r. 10.50 a	arms	9	24	tempestu-
27	a	*Dog days end*	arms	10	12	ous wea-
28	b	☽ r. 12.50 a	breast	11	0	ther in ear-
29	c	*Decol. J Bapt*	breast	11	48	nest in
30	d	☽ r. 1.58 m	back	12	36	most pla-
31	e	☽ r. 3.15 m	heart	1	24	ces.

Observations on August.

New Moon 3 day, at 5 afternoon.
First Quarter 10 day, about noon.
Full Moon 18 day, at 2 afternoon.
Last Quarter 26 day, at 10 in the morning.

D.	☉ R	☉ S
1	4 36	7 24
2	4 48	7 22
3	4 43	7 20
4	4 42	7 18
5	4 45	7 15
6	4 47	7 13
7	4 49	7 11
8	4 51	7 9
9	4 54	7 6
10	4 56	7 4
11	4 58	7 2
12	4 59	7 1
13	5 1	6 59
14	5 3	6 57
15	5 5	6 55
16	5 6	6 54
17	5 8	6 52
18	5 10	6 50
19	5 12	6 48
20	5 14	6 46
21	5 16	6 44
22	5 18	6 42
23	5 20	6 40
24	5 22	6 38
25	5 24	6 36
26	5 26	6 34
27	5 28	6 32
28	5 30	6 30
29	5 33	6 28
30	5 35	6 27
31	5 35	6 25

Now with thankfulness reap your desired Harvest; sow Winter-Herbs in the New of the Moon. Esteem fair Weather as precious, and mispend it not. Gather Garden-seeds near the Full. Use moderate Diet, forbear to sleep presently after meat. Take heed of sudden cold after heat.

Beware of Physick and Blood-letting in the Dog-days, if the Air be hot; otherwise, if occasion require, you may safely make use thereof. Now moderate Diet is best. Beware of Surfeits, Heats and Colds, for Pleurises are engendered thereby. Use not to sleep much, especially in the afternoon, for that brings oppilations, headach, Agues and Catharrs, and all Notorious Distempers of the same kind. Red Wine and Claret are excellent Remedies for Children against the Worms.

September hath xxx Days.

1	f	14 past Trin	bowel	2	12	Good plea-
2	g	& *Giles* Ab.	bowel	3	0	sant wea-
3	a	☽ s. 7.13 a	reins	3	48	ther at the
4	b	☽ s. 7.44 a	reins	4	36	beginning ;
5	c	☽ s. 8.15 a	secrets	5	24	afterwards
6	d	☽ s. 8.49 a	secrets	6	12	expectbrisk
7	e	☽ s. 9.25 a	thighs	7	0	gales of
8	f	15 past Trin	thighs	7	48	Wind,
9	g	& *Nat. V. M.*	knees	8	36	which may
10	a	☽ s. 11.49 a	knees	9	24	blow up ha-
11	b	☽ s. 12.47 a	knees	10	12	sty showers
12	c	☽ s. 0.50 m	legs	11	0	of rain, but
13	d	☽ s. 1.40 m	legs	11	48	generally
14	e	*Holy-Cross.*	feet	12	36	very seaso-
15	f	16 past Trin	feet	1	24	nable, and
16	g	☽ s. 4.52 m	feet	2	12	after the
17	a	☽ r. at ☉ s.	head	3	0	Full Moon
18	b	*Ember week*	head	3	51	expect tem-
19	c	☽ r. 7.14 a	neck	4	43	perate good
20	d	☽ r. 7.45 a	neck	5	35	weather,
21	e	St. Matthew	neck	6	27	more or less,
22	f	17 past Trin	arms	7	19	to the end
23	g	☽ r. 9.38 a	arms	8	11	of the
24	a	☽ r. 10.42 a	breast	9	2	month, with
25	b	☽ r. 11.46 a	breast	9	51	very cool
26	c	☽ r. 1. 0 m	heart	10	43	mornings
27	d	☽ r. 1.21 m	heart	11	3	& evenings,
28	e	☽ r. 2.37 m	bowel	12	27	probably
29	f	St. Michael	bowel	1	19	frost, accor-
30	g	☽ r. 5.0 m	reins	2	19	ding to my
						Rule, *&c.*

Observations on September.

New Moon 2 day, at 1 in the morning.
First Quarter 9 day, at 1 in the morning.
Full Moon 17 day, at 7 in the morning.
Last Quarter 24 day, at 7 at night.

D.	☉ R	☉ S
1	5 37	6 23
2	5 39	6 21
3	5 41	6 19
4	5 43	6 17
5	5 45	6 15
6	5 48	6 12
7	5 50	6 10
8	5 51	6 8
9	5 54	6 6
10	5 56	6 4
11	5 59	6 2
12	6 0	6 0
13	6 2	5 58
14	6 4	5 56
15	6 6	5 54
16	6 8	5 52
17	6 10	5 50
18	6 13	5 47
19	6 15	5 45
20	6 17	5 43
21	6 19	5 41
22	6 21	5 39
23	6 23	5 37
24	6 25	5 35
25	6 28	5 32
26	6 29	5 30
27	6 32	5 28
28	6 34	5 26
29	6 36	5 24
30	6 38	5 22

The beginning of this Month, and the end of the former, gather Hops, their Complexion being brown, and the weather fair, and no Dew on the Ground. Kill Bees, make Verjuice, remove and set all slips of Flowers between the two Lady-days. Remove Trees from *September* till *February*, especially in the New of the Moon. The Weather warm, and the Wind South or West, cut Quick-sets, gather ripe Fruit, sow Wheat and Rye, Winter Parsnips and Carrots; and set Roses, Strawberies, and Barberies.

October hath xxxi Days.						
1	a	☽ s. with ☉	reins	3	0	This month
2	b	☽ s. 6.12 a	secrets	3	48	is usher'd in
3	c	☽ s. 6.49 a	secrets	4	36	with cold
4	d	☽ s. 7.26 a	thighs	5	24	drifting
5	e	☽ s. 8. 7 a	thighs	6	12	weather, &
6	f	19 p. Trin.	thighs	7	0	a dark clou-
7	g	☽ s. 9.42 a	knees	7	48	dy sky in
8	a	☽ s. 10.37 a	knees	8	36	most places
9	b	☽ s. 11.32 a	legs	9	24	attended
10	c	☽ s. 12.39 a	legs	10	12	with nota-
11	d	☽ s. 0.39 m	legs	11	0	ble Gales,
12	e	☽ s. 1.42 m	feet	11	48	bringing
13	f	20 p. Trin.	feet	12	36	rain and un-
14	g	*Jac.* II. Nat.	head	1	24	certain wea-
15	a	☽ s. 4.57 m	head	2	12	ther in most
16	b	☽ r. at ☉ s.	head	3	0	places, but
17	c	☽ r. 5.52 a	neck	3	51	temperater
18	d	St. Luke Ev.	neck	4	43	towards the
19	e	☽ r. 7.0 a	arms	5	35	end, which
20	f	21 p. Trin.	arms	6	27	may con-
21	g	☽ r. 8.35 a	breast	7	19	clude with
22	a	☽ r. 9.39 a	breast	8	11	colddrifting
23	b	Term beg.	heart	9	2	weather,
24	c	☽ r. 12.4 a	heart	9	51	either rain
25	d	*Crispin*, &c.	bowel	10	43	or snow, in
26	e	☽ r. 1.20 a	bowel	11	35	many pla-
27	f	22 p. Trin.	bowel	12	27	ces of this
28	g	S. Sim. & Ju.	reins	1	19	Kingdom
29	a	☽ r. 5.14 a	reins	2	11	about the
30	b	☽ s. with ☉	secrets	3	0	last New
31	c	☽ s. 5.23 a	secrets	3	48	Moon.

Observations on October.

New Moon 1 day, about 11 in the morning.
First Quarter 8 day, at 7 at night.
Full Moon 16 day, at 10 at night.
Last Quarter 24 day, at 2 in the morning.
New Moon 30 day, at 10 at night.

D.	♉ R	☉ S
1	6 40	5 20
2	6 42	5 18
3	6 44	5 16
4	6 46	5 14
5	6 48	5 12
6	6 50	5 10
7	6 52	5 8
8	6 54	5 6
9	6 57	5 3
10	6 59	5 1
11	7 1	4 59
12	7 3	4 56
13	7 5	4 55
14	7 7	4 53
15	7 9	4 51
16	7 11	4 49
17	7 13	4 47
18	7 15	4 45
19	7 17	4 43
20	7 20	4 40
21	7 22	4 38
22	7 24	4 36
23	7 26	4 34
24	7 28	4 32
25	7 30	4 30
26	7 32	4 28
27	7 34	4 26
28	7 35	4 25
29	7 37	4 23
30	7 39	4 21
31	7 41	4 19

Sow Wheat and Rye, remove young Plants and Trees about the New Moon, observing this as a seasonable Secret, that in setting, you carefully place that side to the South and West, which were so before you took up the Plant; otherwise the cold kills it. Gather your remaining Winter-Fruit, set all kinds of Nuts and Acorns, and cut Rose-trees but once in two Years, if you intend to have store of Roses.

The Garments you last Month hung on your Backs in jest, now button them close in good earnest: Cloath you now for prevention, for the cold comes insensibly, and Fogs oft-times beget a whole Winters cold. Consult with your Taylors, as well as Physitians.

Contentment swells a Mite into a Talent, and makes a Man richer than the *Indies*.

November hath xxx Days.

1	d	All Saints.	thighs	4	36	Cold and
2	e	*All Souls.*	thighs	5	24	cloudy at
3	f	23 p. Trin.	knees	6	12	the begin-
4	g	*K. Wm.* 3 N	knees	7	0	ning, little
5	a	Powd. Plot.	legs	7	48	different
6	b	☽ s. 10.25 a	legs	8	36	from the
7	c	☽ s. 11.28 a	legs	9	24	end of the
8	d	☽ s. 12.29 a	feet	10	12	last month,
9	e	☽ s. 0.29 m	feet	11	0	and may
10	f	24 p. Trin.	feet	11	48	well be ex-
11	g	*Martin* Bp.	head	12	36	pected the
12	a	☽ s. 3.44 m	head	1	24	first half
13	b	☽ s. 4.56 m	neck	2	12	hereof, and
14	c	☽ s. 6. 2 m	neck	3	0	about the
15	d	☽ r. at ☉ s.	arms	3	48	Full Moon
16	e	☽ r. 5.35 a	arms	4	36	expect
17	f	25 p. Trin.	breast	5	24	winds with
18	g	&Q.*Eliz.* Pr.	breast	6	12	cold show-
19	a	☽ r. 8.36 a	breast	7	0	ers or snow,
20	b	☽ r. 9.47 a	heart	7	48	not unsea-
21	c	☽ r. 11. 4 a	heart	8	36	sonable in
22	d	*St. Cæcil.* V.	bowel	9	24	the general
23	e	☽ r. 0.17 m	bowel	10	12	for the cold
24	f	26 p. Trin.	reins	11	0	should en-
25	g	☽ r. 2.48 m	reins	11	48	crease; and
26	a	☽ r. 4. 5 m	secrets	12	36	now expect
27	b	☽ r. 5.20 m	secrets	1	24	right win-
28	c	Term ends	thighs	2	12	terly wea-
29	d	☽ s. with ☉	thighs	3	0	ther in
30	e	St. Andrew	knees	3	48	mostplaces.

Observations on November.

First Quarter 7 day, at 4 afternoon.
Full Moon 15 day, about noon.
Last Quarter 22 day, at 11 in the morning.
New Moon 29 day, about noon.

D.	☉ R	☉ S
1	7 43	4 17
2	7 44	4 16
3	7 46	4 14
4	7 49	4 11
5	7 51	4 9
6	7 52	4 8
7	7 54	4 6
8	7 55	4 5
9	7 57	4 3
10	7 58	4 2
11	8 0	4 0
12	8 1	3 59
13	8 2	3 58
14	8 3	3 57
15	8 4	3 56
16	8 5	3 55
17	8 6	3 54
18	8 7	3 53
19	8 8	3 52
20	8 9	3 51
21	8 10	3 50
22	8 11	3 49
23	8 12	3 48
24	8 13	3 47
25	8 14	3 46
26	8 15	3 45
27	8 16	3 44
28	8 17	3 43
29	8 18	3 43
30	8 19	3 40

Set Crab-tree stocks to graft on: In the old of the Moon, set Pease and Beans, and sow Parsnips and Carrots: Trench Gardens with Dung, uncover the roots of your Apple-trees, and so let them remain till *March*. Kill Swine in or near the Full of the Moon, and the flesh will the better prove in the boiling.

The best Physick this Month is good exercise, warm and wholsom meat and drink: But if any distemper afflict the body, finish your Physick this month, and so rest till *March*, unless necessity urge. Use good Meat, and wholsom Drinks to nourish the blood. Be sure to go dry of your Feet: For if not, (unless it be those always used to it) be certain to be troubled with Rheums and Cold and other inconveniences attending.

December hath xxxi Days.

1	f	Advent Sun.	knees	4	36	Seasonable
2	g	☽ s. 7. 0 a	knees	5	24	Winter
3	a	☽ s. 7.38 a	legs	6	12	weather at
4	b	☽ s. 9. 2 a	legs	7	0	the begin-
5	c	☽ s. 10. 8 a	feet	7	48	ning with
6	d	☽ s. 11.11 a	feet	8	36	cold rain or
7	e	☽ s. 12.14 a	feet	9	24	snow, and in
8	f	2d in Adv.	head	10	12	all probabi-
9	g	& *Concep.* M.	head	11	0	lity nipping
10	a	☽ s. 2.24 m	neck	11	48	frosts inter-
11	b	☽ s. 3.31 m	neck	12	36	mixt with
12	c	☽ s. 4.49 m	neck	1	24	dark cloudy
13	d	*Lucia* Virg.	arms	2	12	weather, &
14	e	☽ s. 7.0 m	arms	3	0	little Sun-
15	f	3d in Adv.	breast	3	48	shine; but
16	g	☽ r. 6. 6 a	breast	4	36	after the
17	a	☽ r. 7.23 a	heart	5	24	Full Moon
18	b	*Ember Week*	heart	6	12	expect it
19	c	☽ r. 9.52 a	bowel	7	0	somewhat
20	d	☽ r. 11.8 a	bowel	7	48	warmer,
21	e	St. Tho. Ap.	reins	8	36	which may
22	f	4th in Adv.	reins	9	24	not conti-
23	g	☽ r. 1.38 m	secrets	10	12	nue long,
24	a	☽ r. 2.48 m	secrets	11	0	but it should
25	b	Christm. D.	thighs	11	48	be more or
26	c	St. Stephen.	thighs	12	36	less sharp
27	d	St. John.	thighs	1	24	enough to
28	e	H. Innocent	knees	2	12	the end of
29	f	☽ s. with ☉	knees	3	0	the year,
30	g	☽ s. 5.36 a	legs	3	48	if I mistake
31	a	☽ s. 6.36 a	legs	4	36	not.

Observations on December.

First Quarter 7 day, at 2 afternoon.
Full Moon 15 day, at 1 in the morning.
Last Quarter 21 day, at 8 afternoon.
New Moon 29 day, at 6 in the morning.

D.	☉ R	☉ S
1	8 19	3 41
2	8 20	3 40
3	8 20	3 40
4	8 21	3 39
5	8 21	3 39
6	8 21	3 39
7	8 22	3 38
8	8 22	3 38
9	8 22	3 38
10	8 22	3 38
11	8 22	3 38
12	8 22	3 38
13	8 22	3 38
14	8 22	3 38
15	8 21	3 39
16	8 21	3 39
17	8 21	3 39
18	8 20	3 40
19	8 20	3 40
20	8 20	3 40
21	8 19	3 41
22	8 19	3 41
23	8 18	3 42
24	8 17	3 43
25	8 17	3 43
26	8 16	3 44
27	8 15	3 45
28	8 14	3 46
29	8 13	3 47
30	8 12	3 48
31	8 10	3 50

In the last quarter of the Moon this Month and the next, are the best times to fell Timber: Let Fowlers mind their Game. Cover all your best Flowers and Herbs from cold and storms, with rotten Horse-dung. Look well to thy Cattle, blood Horses. Let a warm Fire, and a Cup of Nectar be thy Bath, the Kitchin thy Apothecaries Shop, hot Meats & Broths thy Physick, and a well-spread Table the proof of thy Charity to thy poor Neighbours.

A Description of the Four Quarters of the Year.

THe *Spring Quarter* begins this year *March* 10, much about noon, at which time the *Sun* (to vulgar appearance) enters the *Equinoctial* Sign *Aries*, causing an equality of Day and Night all the habitable World over. *Summer* commences *June* 10, about two hours after noon, the *Sun* then (seemingly) approaching nearest to our *Zenith*, and enters the first scruple of our *Tropical* Sign *Cancer*, making longest days and shortest nights with us. *Autumn*, or *Harvest Quarter*, takes beginning *September* 12, about 6 in the morning, the *Sun* then touching the first Scruple of the other *Equinoctial* Sign *Libra*, and again equalizing both day and night. *Winter* begins *December* 11, near 6 in the morning, and then the *Sun* is said to touch the first point of the *Tropical* Sign *Capricorn*, making with us the shortest day and longest night in the year, but to those of our *Antipodes* just the contrary.

Of the Eclipses this year 1700.

THere will be only two *Eclipses* this year, and both of the *Moon*, they should be great *Eclipses*, but only one of them visible in our *Hemisphere:* the first *Lunar defect* should fall on *February* 23, about 6 in the morning, and should be visible and total in our *Horizon*. The second will be an *Eclipse* of the *Moon* on *August* 18, about 2 after noon, which should be a great *Eclipse* in it self, but invisible to us.

A True and plain description of the High-Ways in *England* and *Wales*.

From London to Cambridge 44 miles, thus;

FRom London to Waltham 12 miles, thence to Ware 8 m. to Puckeridg 5 m. to Barkway 7 m. to Fulmire 6 m. to Cambridge 6 miles.

From London to Oxford 47 miles, thus;

From London to Uxbridge 15 m. to Bekonsfield 7 m. to Wickham 5 m. to Stokenchurch 5 m. to Tetsworth 5 m. Wheatly-bridge 5 m. to Oxford 5 miles.

From Oxford to Cambridge 52 miles, thus;

From Oxford to Bisciter 10 m. to Buckingham 9 m. to Newport 8 m. to Bedford 7 m. to Gamlinghay 9 m. to Cambridge 9 miles.

From Bristol to Oxford 48 Miles, thus;

From Bristol to Sudbury 10 m. to Cicester 12 m. to Farrington 14 m. to Oxford 12 miles.

From York to Barwick 108 miles, thus;

From York to Topcliff 17 m. to North-Allerton 7 m. to Darrington 10 m. to Durham 14 m. to Newcastle 12 m. to Morpit 12 m. to Anwick 12 m. to Beiford 12 m. to Barwick 12 m.

From London to York 150 miles, thus;

From London to Waltham 12 m. to Ware 8 m. to Royston 14 m. to Huntington 15 m. to Seilton 9 m. to Stanford 12 m. to Grantham 16 m. to Newark 10 m. to Tuxford 10 m. to Doncaster 18 m. to Wemdridge 7 m. to Tadcaster 12 m. to York 8 miles.

From Cambridge to York 114 miles, thus;

From Cambridge to Huntinton 12 m. to York 102 m.

From Oxford to York 118 miles, thus;

From Oxford to Banbury 17 m. to Weedon 10 m. to Welford 14 m. Leicester 12 m. to Monsoril 5 m. to Notingham 11 m. to Mansfield 12 m. to Doncaster 20 m. to York 27 miles.

From Shrewsbury to York 103 miles, thus;

From Shrewsbury to Price 12 m. to Whitchurch 4 m. to Beeston-wood 10 m. to Norhwich 6 m. to Manchester 16 m. to Rochdale 8 m. to Black-stone-edg 9 m. to Halifax 6 m. to bradford 6 m. to Otely 6 m. to Wetherby

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therby 13 m. to York 7 miles.

From nottingham to York 95 miles, thus ;

From nottingham to Mansfield 12 m. to Doncaster 20 m. to 27 m.

From London to norwich 95 miles, thus ;

From London to Barkway 32 m. to White-ford-bridg 10 m. to new-market 12 m. to Icklingham-sands 10 m. to Thretford 6 m. to attleborough 10 m. to Windham 10 m. to norwich 5 m.

From London to Walsingham 86 miles, thus ;

From London to Ware 20 m. to newmarket 34 m. to Brandon-ferry 10 m. to Pickham 10 m. to Walsingham 12 m.

From London to Yarmouth 92 miles, thus ;

From London to Rumford 10 m. to Brentwood 5 m. to Ingerstone 5 m. to Chelmsford 5 m. to Kelvedon 10 m. to Colchester 8 m. to Ipswich 12 m. to Woodbridge 7 m. to snapbridge 5 m. to Blidbur 8 m. to Lestoffe 10 m. to Yarmouth 6 m.

From London to Lincoln 99 miles, thus ;

From London to stilton 58 m. to Gunworth-ferry 4 m. to West-Deeping 5 m. to Bourn 5 m. to Sleeford 13 m. to Lincoln 14 m.

From London to Boston 94 miles, thus ;

From London to stilton 58 m. to Gunworth-ferry 4 m. to West-Deeping 5 m. to Bourn 5 m. to Boston 22 m.

From London to nottingham 94 miles, thus ;

From London to Barnet 10 m. to St. albans 10 m. to Dunstable 10 m. to Brick-hill 7 m. to stony-stratford 7 m. to northampton 10 m. to Harborough 12 m. to Leicester 12 m. to Loughborough 8 m. to nottingham 8 miles.

From Coventry to Chester 68 miles, thus ;

From Coventry to Colefield 8 m. to Lichfield 12 m. to Stone 18 m. to Wich 15 m. to Chester 15 miles.

From London to Coventry 74 miles, thus ;

From London to stonystratford 44 m. to Toceter 6 m. to Daventry 10 m. to Coventry 14 m.

From London to Lancaster 180 miles, thus ;

From London to Coventry 74 m. to Lichfield 20 m. to

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to Newcastle 20 m. to Warrington 20 m. to Wigan 12 m. to Preston 14 m. to Lancaster 20 m.

From London to Ludlow 106 miles, thus;

From London to Wickham 27 m. to Islip 20 m. to Chippingnorton 12 m. to Evesham 14 m. to Worcester 12 m. to Tenbury 16 m. to Ludlow 15 miles.

From Worcester to Caermarthen 72 miles, thus;

From Worcester to Prestin 16 m. to Belth 12 m. to Landovery 14 m. to Caermarthen 20 m.

From London to Bristol 97 miles, thus;

From London to Colebrook 15 m. to Maidenhead 7 m. to Reding 10 m. to newbury 15 m. to Hungerford 8 m. to Malborough 7 m. to Chipnam 15 m. to Maxfield 10 m. to Bristol 10 m.

From London to Exeter 138 miles, thus;

From London to Stanes 15 m. to Bagshaw 8 m. to Hartlerow 8 m. to Basingstoke 8 m. to Andover 16 m. to Salisbury 15 m. to Shaftsbury 18 m. to Sherborn 12 m. to Crookhorn 10 m. to Chard 6 m. to Honniton 10 m. to Exeter 12 m.

From London to St. Davids 202 miles, thus;

From London to Maidenhead 22 m. to Henly 7 m. to Dorchester 12 m. to Abbington 5 m. to Farrington 10 m. to Cicester 12 m. to Glocester 15 m. to Rosse 12 m. to Hereford 8 m. to Hay 14 m. to Brecknock 10 m. to Lanbury 16 m. to newton 10 m. to Caermarthen 12 to Axford 10 m. to St. Davids 12 m.

From London to Southamton 64 miles, thus;

From London to Kingston 10 m. to Cobbam 5 m. to Ripple 5 m. to Guilford 5 m. to Farnham 9 m. to Alton 7m. to Ailesford 7 m. to Twyford 8 m. to Southamton 8

From London to Rye 51 miles, thus;

From London to Cheap-stock 17 m. to Tunbridg 7 m. to Plimwell 12 m. to Rye 15 m.

From London to Dover 55 miles, thus;

From London to Dartford 12 m. to Gravesend 6 m. to Rochester 5 m. to Sitingborn 8 m. to Canterbury 12 m. to Dover 12 m.

From London to Chichester 50 miles, thus;

From London to Gilford 25 m. to Chiddington 8 m. to Midhurst 10 m. to Chichester, 7 m. The

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The names of the principal Faires in England *and* Wales, *with the moneth, day and place where they be kept.*

JAnuary. The 3 day at Llanibither: 5 Hickerford in Lancashire: 6 being Twelfthday Salisbury, Bristow, 7 Blanginny: 25 Bristol, Churchingford, Gravesend, 31 Llafoyffel.

February. The 1 day at Bromely in Lancashire: 2 Bath, Bicklesworth, Bugworth, Faringdon, Godlemew, Lin, Maidstone, Reading, Beckelsfield, the Vizes in Wiltshire, Whiteland: 3 Boxprove, Brimly: 6 Stainford for 6 days of all kinds of merchandise, without arrest: 8 Tragarron: 9 Landaffe: 14 Owndle in Northamptonshire, Feversham: 24 Baldoc, Bourn, Froom, Henley upon Thames, Higham-ferrers, Tewksbury, Uppingham, Walden: 26 Standford, an Horse-fair.

March. The 1 day at Llangadog, Llangevellah, Madrim: 3 Bremwell-braks in Norfolk: 4 Bedford, Okeham: 8 Tragarron: 12 Spaford, Wooburn, Wrexam, Bodnam, and Alsome in Norfolk: 13 Wye, Bodwin in Cornwall, Mountbowin: 17 Patrington: 18 Sturbridg: 20 Ailesbury, Duroam: 22 Lutterworth: 24 Llaverchemith: 25 St. Albanes, Ashwell in Hants, Burton, Cardigan, Walden in Essex, Huntington, S. Jone in Worcest. Malden Malpas, Newcastle, Northampton, Onay in Bucking. Woodstock, Whiteland, great Charte: 31 Malmsbury.

April. The 2 day at Hitchin, Northfleet, Rochford: 3 Leek in Staffordsh. 5 Wallingford: 7 Darby: 9 Billingsworth: 11 Newport-pagnel: 22 Stafford: 23 Amptill, Bewdly, Brewton, Bristock, Bilson, Bury in Lancashire, Castlecombs, Charing, Chichester, Engfield in Sussex, Gilford, Bishops-Hatfield, Hinningham, Ipswich, Kilborough, Lonpuer, Northampton, Nutlay in Sussex, S. Pombes, Sabridgworth, Tamworth, Wilton, Wortham, Riliborough, Harbin in Northfolk, Sapfar in Hartfordsh. 25 Bourn in Lincolnsh. Buckingham Calne in Wiltshire, Clisse in Sussex, Colebrook, Dunmow in

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in Essex, Darby, Innings in Bucking. Oakham, Uttoxeter, Winchombe: 26 Tenterden in Kent, Clere, Sudbury the last Thursday, Fryday, and Saturday in April.

May. The 1 day at Andover, Brickhill Blackburn in Lancash. Chelmsford, Congerton in Chesh. Fockingham, Grighowell, Kimar, Leighton, Leicester, Lichfield, if not Sunday, Lexfield in Suffolk, Linfield, Llatrissent, Louth, Mainstone, Oswestry in Shropsh. Perin, Philips-norton, Pombridge, Reading, Rippon, Stansted, Stow the wold, Stoaknail, and Tuxford in the Clay, Uske, Haverill, Warwick, Wendover, Worsworth: 2 Powlthely in Camarthensh. Abergavenney, Ashborn Peak, Arundell, Bramyard, Bala, Chersey near Oatlands, Chipnam, Church-streton in Shropsh. Bowbridge in Glamorgansh. Darby, Denbigh, Elstowby Bedford, Hinningham, Meythyr, Mouncon, Non-eaten, Hundersfield, Ratsdale in Lancash. Tidnell, Waltham-Abbey, Thetford in Northfolk: 5 Marchenleth in Montgom. 6 Almesbury, Hey, Knighton: 7 Bath, Beverley, Harstop, Newton in Lancash. Hatesbury, Oxford, Stratford upon Evon, Thunderly in Essex: 9 Maidstone: 10 Ashborn in the Peak: 11 Dunstable: 12 Graies. Thorock in Essex: 12 and 13 Albrighton in Salop: 14 Bala in Merionish. 15 Welchpool in Montgom. Llangarranong in Cardigan: 19 Mayfield, Odohill, Rochester, Wellow: 20 Malesbury: 25 Blackburn: 29 Crambrooll: 31 Pershorein Glostershire, Maidenhead Whitson Wednesday.

June. The 3 at Alesbury: 9 Maidstone: 11 Holt, Kinwilgare in Carmarth. Llanybither, Llanwist, Llandilanador in Carmarth. Maxfield, Newborough, Newcastle in Emlin, Okingham, Wellington, Newportpagnell, Skipton upon Stow, Bremell in Norfolk: 13 Newpown in Kedewen in Montgom. 14 Bangor: 15 Vizes, Nershore, from Worcestor 7 miles: 16 Bealth in Bree. Llewport in Keames: 17 Hadstock, Higham-ferrers, Manvilling, Stowgreen: 19 Bridgnorth: 21 Ysteadfoerick: 22 S. Albans, Shrewsbury, Dereham in Norfolk: 23 Barnet, Castle-Ebichenin, Monmouth, Dolgelly in Merioneth: 24 Ashborn, S. Annes, Awkinbrough,

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brough, Bedford, Bedle, Beverly, Bishops-Castle, Boughton-green market, Bosworth, Brecknock, Bromesgrove, Cambrige, Colchester, Crambrook, Croydon, Farnham, Glochester, Hallifax, Hartford, Hartstone, Horsham, Hurst, Kingston-War, Kirkham-Aunnd. Lancastar, Leicester, Lincoln, Ludlow, Pemsey, Preston, Reding Rumford, Shaftsbury, Straitstock, Tunbrige, Wakefield, Wenlock, Westchester, Windsor, Wormster, York: 26 Northop: 27 Burton Trent, Folkstone, Llangdogoin: 28 Hescorn, Marchenleth, S. Pombes: 29 Ashwell, Bala, Berkamsted, Bennington Bibalance, Boltan, Bromeley, Buckingham, Buntingford Cardiffe, Gorgang, Hodeldon, Holdworth, Horndon, Hudderfield, Lower, Knotsford, Lempster, Llamorgain, Llambeder, Mansfield, Marlbourough, Mountsorrell, Mountstrill, Onay, Peterborough, Peterfield, Ponstephen. Sarstrange Sennock. Southam. Stafford. Stockworth. Thorock-graies. Tring. Upton. Wem. Westminster Witney. Woolverhampton, Woodhurst, York: 30 Maxfield, Chesh.

July. The 2 day at Ashton under Lin. Congerton 3 days, Huntington, Richmansworth, Smeath, Swansey, Wooburn: 3 Haverton: 5 Burton upon Tr. 6 Haveril, Llanibither, Llanidlas: 7 Albrighton, Burntwood, Chippingnorton, Castlemain, Chapple-frith, Canterbury, Denbigh, Emlin, Haverford, Richmond, Royston, Shelford, Sweaton, Tetbury, Tershevmich, Vizes, Uppinngham: 11 Liddle, Partney: 13 Fotheringhay: 15 Greenstead, Pinchback: 17 Stevenage, Belth, Knelmes, Leek, Llanvilling: 20 Winchcomb, Awferton, Barkway, Barlay, Boultons, Powlin, Caresby, Chimmock, Coolidge, Llannibithiner, S. Margarets, Neath, Odiham, Tenby, Uxbridge, Woodstock: 21 Barnardcastle, Battlefield, Picklesworth, Billericay, Bridgenorth, Broughton, Calne, Clitheroe, Colchester: 22 Ickleton, Keswick, Kimbolton, Kingston, Maidenhead, Mawdl. Hill, Win, Hey, Marlborough, Newark. Trent, Northwich, Ch. Pouterly, Lidwally, Roking, Stony-stratford, Stokesbury, Tutbury, Witherall, Withgrige, Yadeland, Yarn: 23 Carnarvan, Gheston: 25 Ab-

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Abbington, Aldergame, Ashwell, Baldock, Berkhamstead, Bilson, Bistower, Boston, Bristoll, Bromesgrove, Bromley, Broadoke, Buttingford, Cambden, Cappeljago, Chichester, Chilholme, Darby, Doncaster, Dover, Dudly Erith, Hatfield, S. James London, S. James nr. Ipswich Kingston, Lille, Kirkham, Linfield, Leverpool, Llandergiram, Louth, Malpas, Malmesbury, Machenbleth, Ravenglass, Reading, Richmond, Nor. Rois, Saffronwalden, Skiffnal, Skipton, Crav. Stamford, Stone, Stack, Pool, Themblegreen, Thickham, Thropston, Tilbury, Towbridge, Walden, Warrington, Wetherby, Wigmore: 26 Bewdly, Raiadirgwy, Tiptery: 27 Ashwell, Canterbury, Chapplefrieth, Horsham: 30 Stafford.

August. The 1 day at Bath, Bedford, Chepstow, Dunstable, S. Edes, Exceter, Feversham, Flint, Hay, Hersnay, Kaermarthen, Kaergwilly, Llantrissent, Llawin, Ludford, Loughborough, Malling, Newton in Lancash. Newcastle Trent, Northamchurch, Rumney, Selby, Shrewsbury, Selbourn, Thaxted, Wisbich, Yelland, Yorll: 4 Radnor Linton, Thunderley Essex: 6 Burdney, peterborough: 9 Aberlew: 10 Alchurch, Banbury, Blackamoor, Bodwin, Brainford, Chidley, Chorlay, Croyley Diffringolwick, Doncaster, Farnham, Frodisham, Fullsea, Harleigh, Hawkhunst, Horn-castle, Hungerford, Kellow, Kenwilgall, Kilgaron, Ludlow, Maras, Melton, Mowbr. Meirworth, Newborough, Owndle, Rughby, Sedle, Sherborn, Toceter, Waltham-Abby, Waldon, Waidon, Wormster, Winstow: 11 S. Albans, Bolton, Cambridg, Carlile, Cardigan, Corby, Dryfield, Dunmow, Eglewisbate, Ekesmare, Gisboro', Goodhurst, Hinkley, Huntington, Luton, Marlborough, Newin, Northamton, Newport, Monro, Preston, Raiadargwy, Rosse, Stow, Lincolns. Strowd, Swansey, Tetbury, Wakefield, Whiteland, Yminth: 24 Aberconway, Aborough, Ashby, de la Zov, Beggars-bush, Bromly-Pagets, Brigstock, Chorley, Croyley Lanc. Crowland, Dover, Faringdon, Grimsby, Harewood, Kiderminster, London, Monmouth, Montgomery, Nantwich, Northallerton, Norwich, Oxford, Tewllesbury, Tuddington, Watford: 28 Ashford Daintry, Sturbridge Ware

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Ware Tarlifarngreen, Welshpool: 29 Brecknock, Golby, Karewis, Kaermarthen, Oakham, Watford.

September. The 1 day at Chappelfilvy: 5 Lutterworth, S. Giles, Neath: 7 Ware, Woodbury-kill: 8 Atherstone, Bewmarris, Blackburn, Brewood, Bury, Lancash. Cardigan, Cardiffe, Chetton, Chaulton, Draiton, Dryfield, Gisborough, Gilbourn, Hartford, Huntington, Llanduel, Malden, Northamyton, Partney, Reculver, Smeath, Shide, Southwark, Sturbridge, Camb. Tenby, Ulcester, Wakefield, Waltham Wou. West-name, Whiteland: 12 at Worsmouth, Woolpit, Luxford: 13 Newtonred, Win, Polwtheley, Vahflay: 14 Abergavenny, Barsley-Churchstreetton, Chesterfield, Denbigh, Hidome, Helsbury, Monckton, Newborough, Newport, Penhad, Rippon, Richmond, Rosse, Rockingham, Smalding, Stratford Avon, Waltham Abbey, Wotton under hedge: 15 Raiadargway: 17 Cliffe, Llanidiffe: 20 Llanvelly, Ruthin: 21 Abergwilly, Baldock, Bedford, Baintry, Braclimaiden, Bulwick, Canterbury, Chipon, Croydon, Daintry, Dover, Eastred, S. Edmundsbury, Helmsley, Holder, Katherine-hill, Knighton, Kingston War. Marlborough, Maiden, Mildnal, Nottingham, Peterborough, Shrewsbury, Stratford, Vizes, Wendover, Wetheral, Woodstock: 23 Pancridg Staf. 24 Llanvilling, Malton a week: 29 Dolgeth, Kaermar. 30 Abercanway, S. Albans, Ashborn peak, Balm-stock, Basingstock, Bishey-Stratford, Blackburn, Brunningham, Buckland, Burwel, Canterbury, Chichester, Cockermouth, Market-Deeping, Michael Dean, Headly Hay, Higham-ferrers, S. Ives, Kingston Hull, Killingsworth, Kingsland, Levenham, Lancaster, Leicester, Llanidlas, Llanihangle, Llochyr, Ludloe, Maiden, Marcheneth, Methyr, Newbury, Selby, Shelford Bed. Sittingborn, Stow Linc. Tettington, Uxbridg, Weyhill by Andover, Weymer 7 days, Westchester, Witham, Woodham-ferry.

October. The 1 day at Banbury, Caster: 2 Salisbury: 3 Boultonmoors: 4 S. Michaels: 6 Havent, Hamshire, Maidstone in Kent: 8 Bishopstratford, Chichester, Hereford, Lianibither, Ponstephen, Swansey: 9 Ashburnpeak, Blyth in Not. Devizes, Gainsborough, Harborough Sabridg-

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Sabridgworth, Thorockgraies: 12 Boulton Farnac. Llangoveth, Aberstow, Charing Chuston, Colchestr, Draiton, Edmundstow, Gravesend, Hitchen, Newp. Hodnet, Leighton, Buz Marshfield, Newp. Mon-Royston, Stopford, Stanton, Tamworth, Windsor: 18 Ashwell, Banbury, Barnet, Brickhill, Bridgnoth, Bishopshatfield, Burton upon Trent, Charlton, Cliffe Regis, Ely, Farringdon, Henly in Arden Holt Kidwelly, Isk, Lowhaddon, Marloe upon Tham Middlewich, Newcastle, Radnor, Thirst, Tisdale, Tunbridge, Uphaven Wellingbyrough, Wigham, Wrickley, York: 19 Fridiswid by Oxford: 21 Saffron-walden, Cicester, Coventry, Hereford, Lentham, Llanibither, Stokeeste: 23 Bickelsworth, Khotsford Low, Ratsdale, Priston, Whitchurch: 25 Beverly, Elstow: 28 Aberconway, Ashby de la Zow. Bidderdeer, Hellaton, Hart, Lempster, Llanedy, Newmarket, Oxford, Preston, And Stanford, Talifarngreen, Warwick, Wilton, Wormester: 29 and 30 Albrighton in Salop: 31 Abermales, Chelmsford, Powlthely, Ruthin, Stoaksly, Wakefield.

November. The 1 day at Bicklesworth, Castlemain, Kellom, Montgomery, Ludlow: 2 Bichingley, Bishopscastle, Ellesmere, Kingston, Tham. Leek, Loughborough Maxfield Mayfield, York: 3 Kaermarthen, Welshpool: 6 Andover, Bedford, Brecknock, Hartford, Lesford, Mailing, Marton Holder, Newport-pond, Pembridge, Salforth, Stanly, Trigney, Warlington, Wershod: 10 Aberwingren, Lenton, Nottinghamsh. Llanibither, Rugby, Shifnal, Wem, Aberkennen Bretingham, Dover, Folkingham, Marlborough, Monmouth, Newcastle, Elm. Shaftsbury, Skipton crav. Tream, Withgridge York: 13 S. Edmunds Bury, Gilford, Sur. 15 Llaanithinery, Marchenleth, Wellington: 17 Harlow, Hide, Lincoln, Northamton, Spalding: 19 Horsham Kent: 20 S. Edmunds Bury, Health, Ingerstone: 22 Pennibour, Sawthey: 23 Bangor, Buckh. Caerlin, Froom, Ludlow, Katescroft, Sandwich, Teddington: 25 Higham-ferrers: 28 Ashborn peak: 29 Lawreste: 30 Amptil Baldock Bedford, York, Bewdley, Boston, Mart, Bradford, Collingborough, Cobham Cubley, Enfield, Gargreen, Green-

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Greenstead, Harleigh, Kimbolton, Maidenhad, Maidenbrack, Narbert, Osestry, Peterfield Pecores, Preston, Rochester Wakefield, Warington.

December. The 5 day at Dolgeth, newton, Pluckley 6 Arundel, Caied, S. Eedes, Exeter, Grantham, Hendingham, Hethin, Hormsy, Norwich Ch. senoch Kent, Spalding Woodstock: 7 Sandhurst: 8 Bewmoris, Clitheral, Helxome, Kaerdigan, Kimar, Leicester, Malpas, Northampton, Whiteland: 11 newport Pagnel: 21 Hornby: 22 Llandilavaws: 29 Canterbury, Salisbury.

The moveable Faires in England and Wales.

FRom Christm. till June every Wednes. at northallerton: 3 Mondays after Twelfth-day at Hinkley Leicestsh. Tuesd. aft. Twelfth-day at Melton-Mowbray, an Horse fair at salisbury: Thursd. aft. Twelf.day at Bambury, Lutterworth, every Thursd. aft. for 3 weeks: Frid. after Twelf. day at Lichfield.

On Shrovemonday at newcastle under Line: Ashwednesd. Abbington, Cantain Glostersh. Giceter, Dunstable, Eaton by Windsor, Exceter, Folkingham, Lichfield, Royston, Tamworte, Tunbridg: on the 1 Thursd. in Lent Banbury: 1 Mond. in Lent Chersey, Chichester, Winchester: 1 Tuesd. in Lent Bedford: 3 Mond. in Lent an Horse-fair at Stamford: 4 Mond. in Lent Odiham, Saffron-walden, Stamford: on Frid. and Saturd. before 5 Sund. in Lent Hartford: on Mond. before Annunciat. Denbigh, Kendal, Wisbich: 5 Sund. in Lent Grantham, Helxome Sussex Salisbury, Sudbury: on Wednesd. before Palmsund. Draiton: on Thursd. before Palmsund. Llandissel: Palmsunday-eve Ailesbury, Leicester, newport, Pomfret, Skipton Wisbich: Palmsund. Billingsworth, Kendale Lancash. Llandauren, Worcester: Wednesd. before Easter, Kaerline, Llanvilling: Maund. Thursd. Kettering, Sudminster: Good-frid. Action-Burnel, Ampthill, Bishopscastle, Brewton, Bury, Charing, Enfield, Gilford, Hunningham, Ipswich, Lonquer-Mellan, Nutly, S. Pombes, Risborough, Rotheram: Mond. in Easter-week, Gainsborough a mart, Onay Buckinghamsh. Dryfield, Yorksh. Tuesd. Easterweek Ashby de la Zouch, Brails, Daintery, Hitchin northfleet, Rochford.

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Rochford. Sambrich, Wednesd. Easterweek Wellingborough, Beverly: Frid. Easterweek Darby: Saturday Skipton in Cravan: Mond. after Lowsund. Bicklesworth Eversham Newcastle under Line: 3 Sund. after Easter Lowth Lincolnsh. Rogatlonweek Beverly, Englefield Lancash. Rech: Ascension eve Abergelyy, Dorking: Ascensionday Bewmoris, Bishopstratford, Brasted in Kent, Brunningham, Bridgnorth, Burton upon Trent, Chapplefrith, Chapplekinon, Eccleshal, Egglestrew, Hallaton, Leicestershire, Kidderminster, Lutterworth, Middlewich, Newcast. Rippon, Rosse, Stappot in Chesh. Sudminster, Vizes, Wigan, Yarn: Sund. after ascension day Thaxted, Burlington, Yorksh. Wednesd. after ascension day Shrewsbury: Frid. after Ascensionday Ruthin: Whitsund. eve New Inn, Skipton upon Craven, Wisbich: Whitsund. Cribb, Kirby Stephen, Westmorel. Lenham, Ratsdale, Ryhill, Salisbury: Whitsun. mond. agmonsham, Amerson, Appleby, Bicklesworth, Bradford, Bromyard, Burton, Chichester, Cockermouth, Darrington, Eversham, Exceter, Harstgreen, St. Ives, Linton, Owndle, Rygare, Sheldford, Sittingborn, Sleeford, Midlam, Whitchurch, Darrington in the North Dryfield Yorksh. Stokkcleer: Whitsun-tuesd. ashby de la Zouch, Canterbury, Daintry, Ellesmere, Epping Farringdon, High knotsford, Laiton buzzard, Lewis, Longuer Long Milford, Llanimthevery, Melton Mowbray, Midhurst, Monmouth, Perith, Rochford, Oringstoke: Wednesd. Whitsun week Llanbedden, Llandeby, Leek, Newark upon Trent, Ponstephen, Royston, Sandbar, Cakefield, Kingston: Frid. Cogshall, Darby, Stow in Gullin: Trin. eve Pomfret, Rowel, Skipton in Craven: Trin. sunday, S. Mary Awk, Kendal, Hounslow, Southcove in Yorksh. Stolielly: Trin. Mond. Creswel, Ratly, Spisby, Usk, Watford, Tunbridg Vizes: Tuesd. after Trin. at Abergavenny, Radnor: Wednesd. Aberfrow: Corp. Christ. day st. Annes, Banbury, Bishopstratford, Bremmingham, Catewid, Egglesfew Hakaton, Haligh, Kidderminster, Llanwist, Lanimerchimeth, Neath, Newport, Monmouth sh. Prescote, 3 Edes, stoppost, newbury Hemsted, Rosse, Frid. after corp. christi coventry, chepstow Monmouthsh.

Sund.

Rider, Faires.

Sund. after at Bolton, Stamford: Sund. after 3 July Haveril: on Relique-Sund. (being the Sund. fortnight after Midsum.) Fotheringay: 1 Sund. after S. Bartholomew at Sanbich, Chesh. Mond after S. Michael Faseley, S. Faiths by Norwich, St. Michaels: Tuesday Salisbury: Thursd. Banbury: Friday before Simon and Jude Lichfield.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THe English Schoolmaster Compleated, containing Tables of common English words from one to 6, 7, & 8, Sillables both whole and divided, according to the Rules of true spelling, with Prayers and Graces, Rules for Childrens Behaviour, &c. by John Hawkins, Octavo.

JUstini ex Trogi Pompeij Historij extorru's Libri XLIV. Editio Navissima, Octavo.

NOmenclatura brevis reformata: adjecto cum Sillabo Verborum ac Adjectorum, &c. in Usum Schola Westm. Octavo.

All Printed for the Company of Stationer.

ARts and Sciences Mathematical, professed and taught by H Coley at his House in Baldwins Court, over against the Old Hole in the Wall in Balwins Gardwins, viz. Arithmetick, Geometry, Trigonometry, Navigation, Astronomy, the Use of the Globes, and other Mathematical Instruments; also Dialling, Surveying, Gauging, Measuring, and the Art of Astrology in all parts.

CAncerated Breasts of Women (tho fix'd on the Ribs, broken and much ulcerated) are with the blessing of God safely and speedily cured, without cuting by *G. Dean*, Physitian and chymist, at his House in Coventry Court, by the Hay-Market London.

CHAPTER V.

1700—1701.

Bughos—Jumping and Driving—Curl of Wig—Sage Reflections—A Wager—An English Padlock—Mr. Randolph to his Mistress—An Oddity—Bishop Atterbury and the Lady's Fan—The Obelisk on Magots Mount.

THE first entry in my great-grandfather's pocket-book which (as appears to me) will benefit literature in general, as well as prove interesting to my reader in particular, is one which after much individual study, as well as consultation with others, I read as follows :—

Jan. ye 2d, 1700.—Pd. for gate £1.

And this reading seems to be confirmed by the subsequent entry :

	s.	*d.*
Gate	4	0
Irons	1	8
Making stylds . . .	2	3
Bughos	5	0

The remaining items unfortunately are illegible; the meaning of the last two my antiquarian reader will kindly make out for himself.

Then we are informed

Mr. Thomas Wale of Bardfield dyed May, 1659, aged 63 years. Elizth., his wife, dyed September, 1680, aged 85 years.

I, Gregory Wale, was borne Saturday ye 26 September, 1668, att Risby.

Margaret Sparke (his wife), was borne ye 13 October, 1677 att Risby (Hall).

Margaret, her daughter, was borne ye 24 February att Latchford.

On ye 7th October, 1692, ye great earthquake in England and other parts of Europe.

On ye 16th September, 1700, between ye hours of 10 and 11, morning, my daughter Pen was borne. Baptized ye 29th Sp. Mother Wale and Aunt Brooks gossips. Ye 9th February, 1701, Pen dyed.

Ye 2nd of January, 1701, Judge John Wale's son John [1] was borne.

Ye 31st I went to Waller,[2] returned to Bardfield ye 3rd February.

Brother Charles sent me a little barrel of wine.

Ye 19th February, bought a horse.

On ye 4th day of March went fox-hunting with Mr. Lovell.

On ye 17th "Brindle" calved.

On ye 18th at Latchford; on ye 22nd went to Bardfield, ye 30th returned.

Ye 14th April, Mr. Booty's cowes and sheep in my wheat.

Ye 5th May, three of Mr. Booty's steers in my mowing ground.

May ye 30th, at 9 in ye morning, went to meet ye Commissioners of ye River at ye Bull att Barton. Booty's flock in my barley by ye bog ground.

[1] John Wale of Earl's Coln Priory.

[2] Mr. Waller, son of the poet, at Hall Barn, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

May 31st.—Sent ye browne bullock to W——, who lled him with jumping and driving.

Ye 17th June payd Booty for five bullocks in his grass 2 6*s.*
Sold my horse to Booty for £15.

On the 3rd July went to Bardfield and Saffron Walden, turned ye 8th.
Ye 2nd August att brother Charles's, Risby; went to ambridge Assizes ye 6th, extreme hott day and night. On : 8th returned.

Ye 19th, 20th, and 21st, extreme hott days; on ye 20th 15 or 20 of Booty's bullocks in my barley.

On ye 6th September, att 10 in ye morning, son Thomas borne. Baptized ye 14th by Uncle Goodall—Uncle Wale and Mother Wale (gossips).

From ye 7th to ye 10th att Risby.
Bought hay at 26*s.* 6*d.* per load, on ye 12th ye barne at Harston burnt with ye hay-house, by Mr. Hurrell's bonfire.
On ye 20th September went to Harston and returned to Risby. Ye 27th brought my horse from Ickworth. Layd up a store of hay for my horses and cowes.

Ye 9th November ye little bullock dyed; sold ye other on 20th.

Payd for curl of wigs, 16*s.*
Payd Uncle Wale what he disbursed upon my attendance as god-father to Thomas Wale, 20 shillings.

Note.—"If a lord or other sell land in ye common fields without exception, he may not feed his flock yr afterwards."—(Mr. Taylor.)

Thomas ye sonne of Mr. Robert Wale and Ann, his wife, was born at Little Bardfield, ye 8th day of January, Anno Dom. 1642.

THOS. LUNDY, *Minister.*

Ye Vision, 21*s.*

It is one of ye moste difficult things in the world to make a sensible man. He wants discretion who thinks himself wise enough already. There are principles which once having sunk in, all ye dint of reason and argument can never gitt from them.

Ray's *Wisdom of God in ye Creation*, part ii. page 92.

I am well acquainted with ye credulity of ye vulgar and ye delight (many of ye better sort too), have in telling of wonders and strange things, yet I must have a thing well attested before I can give a firm assent to it.

Some can yield up their reason (and sense too) to a blind belief of transubstantiation, but I cannot.

One uncertainty is pretended to be proved by another.

One false way does mislead to many others.

Every man would be guilty if accusation were a crime.

The regular order and wise continuance of all things. Ye natural instinct and suitable provision God hath made proves God's natural providence.

God's remarkable punishments on bold and notorious sinners, and ye rescuing from ye mallise, and restraining of ye power of ye devills from pious and good men, in answer to their prayers, proves God's divine or supernatural providence.

Locke's *Treatise of Government*, page 56.

When fashion hath once established what folly or craft began, custom makes it sacred; and it will be thought impudence or madness to contradict or question it.

Sophistry may puzzle but don't convince.

Ye success of truth depends very much upon ye reputation of its advocates, because ye generality of mankind can't penetrate ye bottom of things.

Little satisfaction or consistency is to be found in most systems of divinity in ye place of revelations of Christianity.

July 8th.—Entry of baptism of three infants which were all together baptized—two water-baptism, and third sprinkling by hand.

May ye 13th, 1701.—Agreed with steward Bradley to wind my clocks for 1*s.* 6*d.* per month, but if yit be too hard a bargain, 20*s.* per ann. paid 4 days week before Whit-Sunday.

7ber ye 15th, 1701.—Wagered with Von Poodall a bottle of wine yt my next child will be a boy.

And he won it also.

Advertisement, 1700.

Astrometeologica or Aphorisms, or Discourses of the Celestial Bodies, their Nature and Influence Observed. From the Variety of Alterations of the Air, with plain Directions therein, the like not extant. Sold by S. Sprint, Bookseller, in Little Britain.

A load of straw worth 7 shillings, thatch 20 square yards upon ye flat.

My Great Grandfather, from numerous extracts, seemed to think there was much to admire in—

THE PADLOCK. A.D. 1664.

An English Padlock. Matthew Prior.

The plot of this comic opera by Bickerstaff is I may add as follows :—

A wealthy lord of sixty falls in love with Leonora's pretty face. With her parents' consent he places her under the care of a duenna for three months to see if temper equals beauty; if so the don is to marry her. At the expiration of the time he puts her under lock and key whilst he goes to the parents to make arrangements for the wedding. Don Diego returns unexpectedly and finds Leander, a young student, laughing at locksmiths and duennas, had gained the fair one.

The old don being a man of sense not only sanctioned the alliance, but gave Leonora a handsome wedding dowry.

MR. RANDOLPH TO HIS MISTRESS.

By Robert Wale. 1640.

To tell you when the rose did first grow red,
And when the lilly-whiteness borrowed,
You blushed and straight the rose with red was dight
The lilly kissed your hand, and so grew white.
Before this time the rose had but a staine,
And lillies nought but paleness did remain,
You have the perfect colour, they the dye,
And only flourish in your livery.

AN ODDITY.

This epitaph is found on the wall of the west end of Fryantt Barnet Church, near Whistow. A.D. 1658.

Stand back I pray, oh do not tread upon !
A tender bud crop'd off before well blown,
Religion ; beauty. Works ; peace, prudence, those,
And all that's good ; yea, love even to foes,
Have flourish'd in this sweet wife of Rose.
Her junior brother as God would have,
Took place before her in the grave.

[Rather hard on the ladies.]

When Adam slept, from him his Eve arose.
Strange his first sleep should be his last repose.

The golden hair that Galla wears,
'Tis hers—who would have thought it ?
She swears 'tis hers, and truth she swears,
For I know where she bought it.

RANDOLPH TO HIS MISTRESS.

By Robert Wale. 1650.

When first I saw thee thou didst sweetly play
The gentle thief, and stole my heart away.
Send it again, or else give me thine own,
Two are too much for thee, whilst I have none ;
Or if thou wilt not I will swear thou art,
A sweet fac'd creature with a double heart.

TO CELIA.

Celia hath ten thousand charms,
'Tis heaven to be within her arms,
And she's so charitably given,
To wish that all men were in heaven.

WROTE ON A LADY'S FAN.

By Francis Atterbury, fam'd Bishop of Rochester.

Flavia the least and slightest toy,
Can with resistless art employ.
This fan in other hands would prove,
An engine of small force in love,
But she directs its motions so,
That it wounds more than Cupid's bow;
Gives coolness to the matchless dame,
To every other breast a flame.

In the autumn of last year (1882), when travelling from London to Cambridge, per Great Northern, on arriving near Shelford, as usual I looked out for my ancestral obelisk, and was much amused when we came in sight of the same at a conversation which immediately ensued between two of my travelling companions.

"Ah!" said a long thin man, "what is that monument?"

"That, Sir," answered his friend opposite, "that is a monument to commemorate a memorable battle that was fought in this county, but between whom history has left us almost entirely in the dark."

"How very interesting," answered the thin 'un. "But it does not look very old."

"Judging from its appearance," answered his friend, "I am inclined to the opinion that it bears signs of restoration, but at what particular period I am not prepared to say."

"How very interesting," was the rejoinder, as the obelisk vanished out of sight.

I could have told them the said obelisk bears this inscription—

To the Memory of Gregory Wale, Esq.,
Justice of the Peace for this County,
Conservator of the River Cam.

He lived—
An advocate for liberty,
A good subject,
An agreeable companion,
A faithful friend,
An hospitable neighbour,
And in all parts of life
An useful member of society.

He dyed June ye 5th, 1739, in the 71st year of his age, universally lamented. And was buried in the parish church of Little Shelford.

This obelisk was erected by his surviving friend, James Church, Esq., as a publick testimony of his regard for the memory of so worthy a gentleman.

CHAPTER VI.

Birth and Education—Embarks for Riga—Trades on his own Account—Enters into Partnership—Auchterlony and Wale—Extension of Partnership—Wale, Fraser, & Co.—On the Death of his Wife returns to England—Description of the Port and Town of Riga—General Brown, the Governor—Thomas Wale's Experience of Riga, 1724—Extract from the *Post Boy* Newspaper, 1730—Pope and the Poor Poet—Lines to a Lady on her Marriage—A Curious Question—Good Living at Cassan, 1738—The Czarina and Courtier—A few Scattered Notes—Patron Piggot and Parson Penn—How to Make Good Shrub.

Short account of

THOMAS WALE,

Son of Gregory Wale, of Shelford.

Born, 1701—Died, 1796,

Aged 95 Years.

Taken from his own account, penned by himself, in various ancient and musty pocket-books.

As this chapter was more especially prepared for Mr. Thomas Wale's direct lineal descendants, my readers in general, having looked at his portrait, will kindly turn over to the next chapter.

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE WALE FAMILY
From A.D. 1066 to 1794.

(See Dugdale and Camden, and Bridge's *Northamptonshire.*)

The founder of this family was Walter de Wahul, first baron of the name, styled in Doomsday Book, "Walter Flandrensis," who held lands in the counties of Northampton, Buckingham, and Bedford. The barony is described in the Book of Fees, *temp.* Henry III., as a "Capital Honour, consisting of Thirty Knights' Fees."

Modern computation, about 9,400 acres.

Walter de Wahul had two sons, Simon the Crusader, who succeeded his father as lord of Wahul, and Richard, styled "Fitz-Wahul," or "Wale," of Eydon, co. Northampton. This Richard left three sons, Thomas, Richard, and Ralph; the two elder brothers were both of them successively lords of Eydon, and left no issue; Ralph married one Alice, dau. of — Bassett, and was succeeded by his son, Henry Fitz-Wale of Eydon, who left three sons—Simon, who joined (1198) the third Crusade under Richard Cœur de Lion, Richard, who succeeded (1202-1220) his father at Eydon, and John, ancestor of Wale of Cotesbroke, of whom presently. Richard de Wale of Eydon was succeeded (1255) by another Richard de Wale, who was succeeded by Sir Thomas Wale, member for Northamptonsh. (1274-1297); he died 1313. By his first wife he had a son, Richard, who succeeded him at Eydon. By his second wife, Lucia, daughter of Henry de Pinkney, he had Sir Thomas Wale of Wedon Pinkney, Knight of the Garter, who died without issue in 1352, and three daughters, Margaret, Alice, Julian. Richard Wale of Eydon m. Johanna (1315-1346), by whom he had an only daughter and heir, married to Sir Thomas Holland, K.G.; she left two daughters and co-heirs, Alienor m. Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, and Margaret m. John de

Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, and brought the manor of Eydon to her husband.

John de Wale, above mentioned, was ancestor of John de Wale, Sheriff of the county (1316-1325), succeeded by Thomas de Wale (1346) of Cotesbroke, co. Northampton, succeeded by John de Wale (1382) of the same place, whose successor was William Wale (1407-1433) of Cotesbroke, ancestor of the Wales of Middlesex and of Radwinter, Essex. Thomas Wale, the elder, of Radwinter, died 1494. Thomas Wale (1500), the younger, of Radwinter, was succeeded by Thomas Wale, the younger, of Moat Hall, Essex (son of Thomas Wale of Thriplo and Catherine Duckfield, his second wife), born *circa* 1561, m. 1st, Jane, dau. of Rich. Westley, of Hempstead, by whom he had Thomas Wale of Bardfield, his heir; 2ndly, Martha Salmon, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, John, George, Margt., Joan. Thomas Wale of Bardfield Hall, b. 1596, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Galfridus Nightingale of Newport Penel, and by her had eight sons and two daughters.

Robert of Lachford Hall and Harston Hall, his heir, b. 1617, 5th *Henry of Bardfield*, ancestor of Wales of Bardfield, 8th ancestor of Wales of Earl's Coln, *Charles of Walden*. The other sons had no issue. Both branches are now extinct.

Robert, his heir, m. Ann Eagle, *alias* Eglin, and had a son, Thomas Wale of Lachford, b. 1642, m. Penelope, dau. of Geoffry Wood, Esqre., and had issue four sons and two daughters.

—Gregory Wale of Shelford, his heir, b. 1668, m. Margt. Sparke of Risby, dau. of Ezekiel Sparke, and by her had issue a son and daughter, Margt.

Thomas Wale of Shelford and Harston, co. Camb., and of Radwinter and Bardfield, co. Essex, b. 1701.

—Gregory Wale, m. 2nd Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Thomas Hitch, by whom he had a son, Hitch Wale, b. 1711.

Thomas Wale, above mentioned, m. 1749, at Mittau, in Courland, Louisa Rudolphina, dau. of Hoff Prediger the Rev. Nicolaus Friedrich Rahten of Lunenburg, Brunswick, by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters. Of these children only four survived :—

Gregory, b. 1760, d. 1794.	Charles, b. 1762.
Margaretta-Philippina, b. 1750.	Mary, b. 1756.

THE HOUSE OF WALE.

Extract from the Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary. *À Paris, chez Duchesne Libraire, Rue de St. Jaques au Temple du Gent,* 1757. *Par M. D. and C. D. B.* 3 *Volume, page* 481. *Translation from the French.*

Wale, a noble and ancient house, originally from England, which owes its name to an ancient Barony in the county of Northampton, the possessors of which have been known since the time of William the Conqueror, and were born lords or peers of the realm.

These Lords of Wale were possessed of many other lands and considerable properties, not only in the county of Northampton, but also in Bedfordshire and other counties.

From the middle of the twelfth century the name of Wale formed two houses. The elder house has subsisted in England down to these latter times (1757) either in the principal stem or in diverse branches, and has had a Knight of the Garter (Sir Thomas Wale) at the first institution of that order in 1349.

The other house was transplanted to Ireland in 1170-1171 by a knight, William Wale, the first of the name who, having had a share in the conquest of that island, obtained in it many considerable lands, with the charge of Marshal of the principal part of the conquered country, a charge unique at that time.

William founded on one of his estates a monastery, to which he gave the name of Rutland, and which has been the burial-place of his descendants down to the time of the entire abolition of the public worship of the Catholic religion in Ireland, about the end of the seventeenth century. This William died about the beginning of the thirteenth century.

John Wale, his son, had four sons, the eldest, William, is the ancestor of the branch of the Lords of Johnstown. The other three were stems of the many branches of which the last (youngest), known in Ireland by the name of Coolonamuckie, subsists yet in the person of William Wale at this day (1757), lord of the same place.

The other branches bore the name of Limerick and Maryborough, and had been subdivided into many branches, which were distinguished by the name of Walestown and others.

Thomas Wale, Lord of Johnstown, descended of William, died June, 1589, in the bosom of the Catholic religion, to which he was faithfully attached in the midst of the almost universal wreck of the faith under Queen Elizabeth.

The tragical death of Charles was the term of prosperity for the House of Wale in Ireland.

The property of Edward Wale, deceased in 1651, became a prey to the conquerors, and many of this name passed over into France, where they have been or are honourably employed. Oliver, Matthew, and Richard Wale, three brothers true to their religion and their Prince, followed James 2nd.

Matthew Wale, married in France in 1692 to Margaret Kinderland, was killed at the siege of Barcelona in 1706.

Richard fell in 1702 in the affair of Cremona.

Oliver, the eldest, espoused, at Brignolles in Provence the 6th of April, 1695, Genevieve de Réquiston, youngest daughter of Balthazar, Lord of Alons of a noble family, known since the first crusade (see Réquiston.) He had of this marriage Balthazar François Wale and Marie Therèse, married in 1703 to Antony de Guiran, Lord of La Brillaune (see Guiran.) Balthazar François Wale, Chevalier Lord of Menus and other places, Ancient Lieutenant in the Regiment of French Guards, Governor of the King, and the city and castle of Ham in Picardy, was recognised since the 21st of June, 1735, as an ancient noble by name and by arms, by a decree of the King's Council of State 12th of May, 1747, after having shown the ancient origin of his nobility. The illustrious alliances of his house, its dignities, its services in England and Ireland, and in France, and reported in a petition to the King, printed in fifty-eight pages folio.

The arms are of gold, and the cross of azure charged with five argent lions.

Alexander Malcolm Wale. A true translation. St. John's College, Cambridge, March 17th, 1826.

FROM FORMER GENEALOGY OF YE WALES.

Thomas Wale, born 1642. Marrd. Pen. Wood. He dyed Aug. ye 21st, 1679, aged 37. She dyed 1664.

By whom he had :—

1. Ann. Born ye 17th July, 1665. Marrd. Phillips and dyed.

2. Thomas. Born ye 16th Xber, 1666, at Shelford; dyed 14th 7ber, 1682.

3. Gregory. Do. at Risby, 26th 7ber, 1668, and dyed 5th June, 1739.

4. Charles. Do. 8th May, 1670.

5. George. Do. 15th Feby. 1671, who marr. Eliz. Gilbert, by her left only a daughter.

6. Penelope. Do. 4th July, 1674. Dyed 20th May, 1671.

7. Elizabeth. Do. 24th Feby. 1675. Marr. Exton.

8. Robert. Do. 15th Xber, 1677. Died lyes buried at Radwinter Churchyd. without Issue.

Ann above said, by w. Phillips had only 1 Daughter, Ann.

And marrying John Hammond of Cotton Hall, in Ketton, had noe children by him and she dyed.

Gregory, by his first wife, Margrt. Sparke. Had 3 children by her.

1. Margrett, born ye 24th Feby. 1699, and marrd. Allen Hurrell, by whom she had 4 Girlls.

Copied from loose Memoranda of Gregory Wale, prior to 1739.
Ancient pedigree of his family.

Thomas Wale, of Risby, in Suffolk, married Penelope Wood, ye 21st Aug., 1664.

By whom he had—

1. Anne, born ye 7th July, 1665, whose sponsors were Mr. Dove, Mrs. Rivett, and Mrs. Wood.

2. Thomas Wale, born ye 16th Xber, 1666; sponsors, Mrs. Wood, G. Wale, Mrs. Rivett, and old Mrs. Wale. This second child died 7ber 14th, 1682.

3. Gregory, born Sat., 7ber ye 26th, 1668; his sponsors,

Mr. Cox of Risby, Mr. Eliot of Farnham, and Mrs. Woods; dyed 1795.

4. Charles, born ye 7th or 8th May, 1670; sponsors, Mr. Chas. Wale, Mr. Ed. Shibbing, Mrs. Legat.

Thomas Wale (writer hereof the 6th Oct., 1765), was born at Risby ye 7th Sept., 1701, was eldest only surviving son of Gregory Wale (by Margaret Sparke of Risby), who was eldest son of Thomas Wale of Lackfort (by Penelope Wood), who was only son of Robert Wale of . . . . . eldest son of Thomas Wale of Bardfield (who by Eliz. Nightingale had eight sons and two daughters), who was eldest son of Thomas, 1560 (by his first wife Westley) of Bardfield Hall (who n. b. by his second wife Martha Salmon had two sons and two daughters, John, George of Radwinter, Margaret, Joan), this Thomas purchased Harston Hall estate 1613, and was eldest son of Thomas.

Wale the younger, of Moat Hall, grandson of Thomas the elder of Radwinter, 1687.

7. Thomas Wale writer hereof, was born at Risby Sep. 7th, 1701.

6.. Gregory Wale, late of Shelford, my father, was born at Lackford, 1669.

5. Thomas Wale of Lachford, my grandfather, born 8th Jan., 1642.

4. Robert Wale, my great grandfather, born at Bardfield Hall, who . . . . July, 1617.

3. Thomas Wale, my great great grandfather.

2. Thomas Wale, my great great great grandfather, who bought Harston Hall in the year 1613, had had two wives, was born *circa* 1561.

And of his father—

1. Thomas Wale, of Thriplow, we have hitherto found no genealogy further back.

In Radwinter Church lies interred George Wale (who

being ye youngest of many children) was my grandfather's great uncle. He died in ye year 1719, aged ninety-four years, consequently was born in 1625. Also Robert, my uncle (my father Gregory's younger brother), who died ye 5th Jan., 1705 or 1706, aged twenty-five years, consequently was born 1681.

Gregory Wale, my father, who died ye 5th June, 1739, aged seventy, consequently was born 1669.

His friend James Church, Esq. (who put the stone obelisk on the hill to G. W's. memory), died April 16th, 1740.

No. 3. Thomas Wale, above marked 3, had a wife Elizabeth, by whom he had Robert. No. 4, who died early, leaving his widow whose maiden name was Ann Eagle (daughter of William Eagle), who it seems afterwards married one Revet, outlived him, this said lady was joyntured for life £120 out of Harston Hall (as per Deed 1653), after her husband Robert's decease, by whom she had one son Thomas, 5 my (the writer hereof) grandfather.

Gregory Wale (7 writer hereof his father) married Margaret Sparke, May 26th, 1698, and had by her

REMARKS OF T. W.'S PROGRESS IN TRADE AT RIGA.

Thomas Wale, the son of Gregory Wale and Margaret Sparke, was born at Risby in Suffolk, 7ber 6th, O.S., 1701. After grown up and educated at Raslingworth, Walden, and London, was put out as apprentice to a merchant, Mr. Wm. Allen at Lynn, N.S., 1718 (N.B. prentice ffee was £200), and after six years service there, was in 1724 sent abroad to Riga to trade for himself, chiefly in the factorage and commission way: for his said patron Mr. Allen and his own friends. Church, Owen, and Drue, Cressener of London," &c., &c.

Said T. W. about May, 1724, embarked on board the

Larke, Capt. W. Clarke, for Riga, where he arrived about Midsummer that year, and traded for himself till end of 1730, six years.

For the first four years T. W. did little for himself, but encouraged by Mr. Vans and Co. to fix at Narva or St. Petersburgh, in winter he travelled to those parts, and was at Narva about Jan. 1724-25, when Peter the Great dyed at Petersburgh, but, deferring to go to court for awhile, was at last prevented by a sudden thaw coming on, so that the body could no longer be exposed.

In the spring T. W. by way of Narva returned to Riga, where he fixed for good in trade for himself on his own bottom with the aid of £500 which his father advanced or gave him (which by ye bye was taken up of J. Stevenson, Esq., on our Harston estate on mortgage which T. T. W. paid afterwards myself to him), and with the affairs and recommendation of my master, Allen, friends, Chris Owen, Druce, Cressener and Co., so continued for himself alone and under his proper signature for six years, to 1731.

Late day, 7ber 12th, 1727, T. W. embarked in a Lubecca for Lubeck, then overland to Hanover, where he had the honor of speaking with G. Prince of Wales (afterwards George the Third), and so to London.

In the spring returned to my concerns in Riga, then in Præfectus Baads, home the end of that year when I began to keep my own table and house in Oting's, under ye name and the sanction of a Burger's widow, for at that time no foreigner by the laws of Riga was permitted to have a home of his own.

1st Jany. 1731. He Enter'd partnership with Jno. Auchterlony from Montrose, under ye firm of Ouchterlony and Wale and did business at Riga and Narva in equall half	5 years.

and half accott. T. Wale residing at Narva three or four years till Ultimo Xber, 1735.

N.B.—J. O. left Riga about May, 1736, went home and married, and afterwards sent his son over.

1 Jan. 1736. Commenced partnership wth. James Fraser } 5 years.
The firm Wale and Fraser

for accott. of

Tho. Wale, $\frac{3}{8}$
Jas. Fraser, $\frac{1}{8}$ } till end of 1739.

Returned to England in the same year, 1736.

(N.B.—His father, Greg. Wale, dyed Shelford, June 5th, 1739.)

But for J. Wale, $\frac{1}{2}$
and Jas. Fraser, $\frac{1}{2}$ } till end of 1740.

1740. T. (T. Wale) went over to Riga and returned in 1741.

1st Jan. 1741. Shiffner and Joseph Fanthropp were admitted partners the firm Wale, Fraser, & Co. } 5 years.

Thos. Wale $\frac{3}{8}$
Jas. Fraser $\frac{3}{8}$
Matt. Shiffner } $\frac{1}{4}$
Jos. Fanthropp } till end of 1745.

N.B.—1738. T. W. came over and resided in London, and went to home keeping in Messrs. Basket's printing house in Blackfriars, and had his niece, Mary Howell (afterwards married J. S. Bridge), to keep house for him.

1744 was the great and fatall Hemp Contract wh. Josiah Wordsworth made with the navy, for noe less than 4000

Tuns Hemp, by wch. I compute 8 @ 10,000£, were in the whole lost, of which adventure T. W. and his ho. went ¼, Jos. Wordsw. and M. Shiff. ¾.

Transpt. . . . . 21 years.

The 5 years partnership with M. Shiffner and Jo. Fanthrop expiring with the year 1745 T. Wale left London and embarking arrived again at Riga ye 21st 7ber, 1746.	5 years.

and Patrick Auchterlony (Nephew of former Partnr. J. O.) being now admitted a small share in our house from 1st Jan. 1746, under the firm of Wale, Fraser, & Co. for Accot. of

T. Wale,	⅜	till end of 1750.
Jas. Fraser,	⅜	P. O. dying May, 1750, his
Patt. Auchty.	¼	concern ended ye year.

From 1st Jan. 1751 Till Ultimo Xber, 1761 :—

The Partnership		.11 years.
Thos. Wale's Accot.	½	Under the old firm Wale
and James Fraser,	½	and Fraser and Comp.

NOTE.—From this period, July 30th, 1764, he, Thomas Wale, retired more or less into private life in England, residing at Little Shelford.

From 1st Jan. 1767 till Ultimo Xber, 1771 (Jas. Pierson having been admitted a partner at Jas. Fraser's death), the shares of the house were, viz. (5 years) :—

Thos. Wale,	⅜	Under the firm
Jno. Auchterlony,	⅜	of Wale,
Jas. Pierson,	¼	Auchterlony & Co.

From 1st Jan. 1772, till Ultimo Xber, 1775. The shares were:—

T. Wale,	$\frac{1}{3}$	4 yrs.
J. Auchterlony,	$\frac{1}{3}$	
Jas. Pierson,	$\frac{1}{3}$	

Transpt. . . . . years 51.

Jno. Auchterlony, junr. (who with his wife and children had lived some years in Montrose) dying there on the 30th Jan., 1776, his partnership with our Riga house ended with the old year 1775. And the concerns of the house remained there for T. Wale, acco $\frac{1}{2}$ and for

James Pierson accont $\frac{1}{2}$ under firm of Wale, Pierson Comp. only 1

T. W. after his partner Jno. Auchterlony's death, as afore said, sailled from Gravesend on board ye Desire, Capt. Tho. Gallilee, for Riga. He embarked with his horse at Gravesend, together with Walter Sharp (who went over as Brittish Consull, resident at St. Petersbg, my nephew Ch. W. Lamborn, Wm. Hancock on ye 27th Mar., 1776, and arrived at Riga ye 8 Apr., 1776, where he met his son Gregory hearty and well and just returned from Watson's accademy at Mittau, where he had been from 7ber, 1775, chiefly for learning ye German language.

T. W. after setling matters in our house at Riga; after fixing Ch. W. Lamborn, at Mittau for sake of ye language and then he to return and Mr. Eberhd. Wevell agreed to take him as apprentice for 5 years; also fixing my son Gregory in our house, under Mr. Pierson's care for five yrs, and after receiving extraordinary civilities and respects from our Generall Governour and Lady, and in short from all, both great and small in Riga.

Getting news of my dear wives death at Shelford on ye

28th June, 1776, T. W. resolved to make the best of his way home, and disposed by degree all matters accordingly. Gave his horse to son Gregory, agreed to goe home by the *Active*, Capt. Geo. Hurry of Yarmouth. Left Riga in order to embark at Buldera (7 English miles down from town) ye 9th 7ber, O. S., but lay wind bound there till ye 14th 7ber, O. S., when we weigh'd anchr. and sailed; with many presents from ye Govn. Brown, live sheep, turkeys, ducks, etc., etc., and divers sea provisions from all friends, we arrived at Elsinore on ye 2nd 8ber, in Norway at Mandell 8ber ye 8th, and arrived at Yarmouth 8ber 25th, got home to Shelford 8ber ye 28th, 1776, and drove thence tandem to Revt. Nunn's where I lay one night, and where I found my two daughters, Peggy and Mary, with Mrs. Holgate, all well.

N.B.—James Fraser went over to Arbroath with Capt. G. Hyde. He set out from Riga June ye 2nd, 1760, had a long passage over and returned again to Riga ye year following by same ship.

N.B.—James Donaldsone dyed at Montrose Jan. 12th, 1774, of a putrid fever; James Mountsey dyed at ——— in Scotland, 1773.

Druce Cressener dd. at Hackney 29th 9ber, 1772.

The City of Riga, and certain events connected with the same, must now occupy our attention.

1724—RIGA.

Riga, a sea-port town of the Russian empire, and capital of Livonia, with an archbishop's see, secularised in 1556. It is seated on the river Dwina, and is capital of the province. It is a very large place, and carries on a considerable trade in skins, corn, pitch, tar, and naval stores. It was taken from the Poles by Gustavus Adolphus, in 1621; and was besieged by the Czar in 1656 to no purpose; but the Muscovites took it in 1710, having

blocked it up a long while, and the plague raging in the town. The castle is square, and defended by four towers, and six bastions. It is likewise provided with a good arsenal. It is seated in a large plain, five miles from the mouth of the above river, which falls into the Baltic sea, and ninety-five miles south-east of Stockholm. Long. 24·25, E.; Lat. 56·53, N.

And from Coxe's *Travels* in 1785, we learn—

"Riga, the capital of Livonia, contains within the fortifications 9,000 inhabitants; and in the suburbs 15,000, exclusive of a garrison of 1,000 soldiers. It derives its consequence from its situation on the Duna, a river which, being navigable from the frontiers of the government of Polotsk, brings the productions of the north-eastern parts of Poland, and the western provinces of Russia, and is sufficiently deep to receive, close to its walls, ships of burthen, which sail to and from the Baltic.

"Next to St. Petersburg it is the most commercial town in the whole Russian empire. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are resident in the town. The merchants of an English factory established there enjoy the greatest share of the commerce, and live in a very hospitable and splendid manner. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, *timber-masts*, leather, tallow, &c., its principal imports are salt, cloth, silks, wine, grocery wares, and salted herrings.

"*The mast trade*, so beneficial to this town, is carried on in the following manner: the burghers of Riga send persons, who are called mast-brokers, into the Russian provinces, in order to mark the trees which are fit for the purpose. The proprietors of the land sell them standing. They grow mostly on the districts which border on the Dnieper, and are sent up that river to a landing-place, and transported about thirty versts to the Duna

They are then formed into floats of from 50 to 200 pieces, and descend the stream to Riga. The tree which produces the largest masts is the Scotch fir. Those pieces which are from 18 to 25 inches in diameter are called masts; under those dimensions 'spars,' or, in England, 'Norway masts;' because Norway exports no trees more than 18 inches in diameter. The English merchants, who contract with the government, buy these masts from the burghers of Riga; and great skill is required in distinguishing those that are sound throughout from those which are in the least internally decayed. They are usually from 70 to 80 feet in length.

"The bridge over the Duna, at Riga, is a floating wooden bridge, 40 feet in breadth and 2,600 in length, and is formed in the following manner: a row of piles is driven in extending from one shore to the other; each pile is from 25 to 40 feet long, according to the depth of the river, and appears about four feet above the level of the water. To these piles the several parts of the bridge are loosely fastened, by means of iron chains fixed to the transverse beams. The bridge rises and falls with the river; and when heavy laden carriages pass over, it plays under the wheels as if actuated by a spring. This bridge is the fashionable walk, and is an agreeable busy scene, when crowded with people, and lined on each side with ships taking in or unloading their cargoes. In the beginning of winter, when the frost sets in, the bridge is taken to pieces, and removed; the piles, remaining in the water, are forced up by the ice, and conveyed to land: the whole is again laid down on the melting of the ice in the spring.

"General Brown, the Governor of Riga, is a native of Ireland, and was born in the beginning of this century. Being a Roman Catholic, he was compelled to seek his fortune in foreign courts, which he would willingly have dedicated to his own. He first entered the Austrian service, and finally

the Russian. He served under Count Munich against the Turks in the campaigns of 1737-38, and distinguished himself at the siege of Otchakof. Being sent with a corps of troops into Hungary, he was taken prisoner by the Turks, sold as a slave, and transferred to four different masters. At one time he was bound back to back with another prisoner for eight and forty hours, and exposed almost naked at the various places where slaves are bought and sold. He had then borne the rank of colonel in the Russian service, but gave out that he was only a captain, in order to lessen the price of his ransom. Having been accidentally met by a gentleman to whom he was personally known, he sent information of his situation to the French *Embassador*, who found means to purchase him for 300 ducats, but his Turkish master discovering that he was of higher rank than he had pretended, reclaimed his prisoner, and threatened to use force in order to recover him. The French embassador, however, applied to the Grand Vizir, who decided in his favour. General (Count) Brown recovered his liberty and returned to Russia, in which service he was gradually promoted, and has been lately appointed Governor of Riga, a place of the greatest trust."

Number of merchant vessels arrived	
at Riga in (1782)	968
Ditto in (1783)	1,254
Arrived (1784)	1,085
Departed „	1,077

	Roubles.	Copecs.
Total of Exports (1784) . .	6,392,422 .	44
Value of Imports (1784) . .	1,422,717 .	87 12

Six Russian Roubles equal to £1 (English). A Copec equals ½*d.* (see page 89).

When Thos. Wale first went to Riga, 1724, no foreigner was permitted to deall with any man but with the Burgers or free men of the Citty, with either Russ or Pole, with their own countrymen, or any foreigner whatever, without first becoming a subject, a Burgher and Freeman of that Citty, an any foreigners not having taken that their freedom of that Citty, were not permitted to resell (noe not even to a burger or freeman) Goods bought there, but must ship out all goods once bought by them.

3dly. Noe foreigner or unfreemen were at any time permitted to keep house, nor their own bed, board, or table, but were then obliged to lodge and board in the house of a Riga Burger or Burgei widow, as the writer hereof severely experienced in 1729—1730, when under pretence he hired a poor old Burger's widow to bear the name of keeping house for him, without her being in the house, and gave her 50 Rs. per annum for the use of her name only. This even was inhibited by the Riga magistrates, who prohibited all foreigners or unfreemen to marry there, or even with a wife and family to live in Riga, unless first obtaining the civil magistrate's license and consent, or they must first become burgers or freemen—to such severe and unnatural restrictions no independent foreigner could submit.

So after that Miss Louisa Rudolphina Rahten arrived from Blankenburg, and that Thos. Wale and she had honorably concluded on a marriage, they journeyed on to Mittau, ye principality of Courland (a dukedom of Poland not subject to Russia), and there privately solemnised their marriage on March 17th, 1749, and so returned to their housekeeping, she as owner and keeper of the house in her own name, and T. Wale, with his partners and clerks, as her lodgers and boarders.

In the meantime our marriage, though generally known by every one and winked at by the magistrates as well

allowed by the laws of God, was not made public, and Mrs. Wale dwelt with her husband, under her own name, as Mdlle. L. R. Rahten, highly respected by every one of both sexes, till at length these rigid laws forbidding foreigners to keep house were subsided—they then thought proper to convince the world of their connubil rights by a new marriage in Riga in 1760, from which time she took the proper name of Wale. Before this our tableing linen was marked L. R. and L. R. R.

BY A LADY OF MUCH MERIT.

Ye Powers, if Innocence deserves your care
Why have ye made it fatal to be fair?
Base man, the ruin of our sex is born,
The beauteous are his prey, the rest his scorn.
If we want beauty we of love despair,
And are besieg'd like frontier towns if fair.
Alike unfortunate, our Fate is such,
We please too little or we please too much.

FROM YE "POST-BOY," JAN. 1730:—

The Rev. Mr. Freeman, Curate of St. Botolpe's, Aldergate, having observed the following lines on a monument on the south side of the Chancell, which he cannot find copied off either by Stew. Weever or Le B. But the said Curate was so kind as to communicate them to us as worthy of the notice of our teachers.

But seeing so much expressed in so few words, the language is so concise and the sense so full, that we hope to be excused a translation of it into English. The verses are these:—

Hic conjuncta suo recubat Francisca marito
Et cinis est unus quæ fuit una caro,

Huic cineres conferre suos soror Anna jubebat.
Corpora sic uno pulvere trina jacent.
Sic Opifex rerum omnipotens qui trinus et unus,
Pulvere ab hoc uno corpora trina dabit.

Upon reading this paragraph Mr. Pope immediately undertook the task, and has literally rendered them as follows:—

Close to her husband Francis joined once more,
Lies here one dust which was one flesh before;
Here as injoined her sister Ann's remains
Were laid—one dust—three bodies thus contains.
T' Almighty Source of things, the Immense Three One,
Will raise three bodies from this dust alone.

A poor poet once sent some verses to Mr. Pope ending with these lines:—

The most I seriously would hope,
Is just to read the words A. Pope,
Writ without sneer or shew of Banter,
Beneath your friendly Imprimatur.

After reading them, Mr. Pope returned them to the author with subscriptions for two sets of his works and the following couplet:—

May these put money in your purse,
For I assure you I've read worse.

ON MRS. ALLNUT, MARRIED XBER, 1736.

As great examples sway the untutored mind,
And virtuous actions more than precepts bind,
So you have aw'd the prude coquette and vain,
The empty coxcomb and unpolish'd swain.

Such was your power ere Hymen's bonds were tyd,
The good exampler and the sex's pride;
Then may it still be your peculiar care,
To please your consort and instruct the fair;
May these perfections point the happy life,
Be you the brightest image of a wife;
Then future ages shall that worth proclaim,
When Beauty, Love, and Virtue are the fame,
And we, your sex, be lost in Allnut's name.

The next entry I find is as follows:—

A CURIOUS QUESTION.

"Whether Jansinists and Quesellists believe the real presence of Christ in the Eucharist, and whether they can (without manifest mocking) address to Him the prayer of the Centurion in the Gospel, 'Lord, I am not worthy that thou shouldst come under my roof,' when the Viaticum is brought to them in consequence of a summons sent to the curate, or in vertue from an order from the civil magistrate."

I leave you, my theologians, to decide this question.

Copy of a Letter received from Willm. Holbery, to Thos. Wale in Riga.

CASSAN, *Febry ye 1st*, 1738.

MR. THOMS. WALE, MERCHT. IN RIGA.

SIR,—Having this oportunity, I could not omitt acquainting you of my being here where my head-quarters is, but I can't say that I am at present in so good health as I could willingly wish, or I should have given you a larger account of my transactions since I left Riga; as to this

city, it is very large and populous. Here are 44 Monasteries and Russian Churches, and 5 Tartar Churches in the Suburbs, where they the Tartars live all together, and have liberty to trade and traffick equally with the Russians ;—provisions of all kinds are very good and cheap. Liquors, as wine, &c., there's none worth drinking to be bought, but when you come by any of the inhabitants, you find good beer, and those of Fashion treats very well after their way, for you must have good luck if you get from them before you are also quite drunk. Their way of treating, is first a large glass of Dubble distilled Brandy, ye next a Glass of Ecure, then a glass of Meade, and the fourth is a glass of wine that they make themselves, half Brandy, and when that's done you begin again with Dubble Brandy and all the same over again as long or you stay. Other conversation is none, being not above 6 or 8 Germans in the place; But when we come to Gentlemen, or people of fashion together, we live often in another manner. As before mentioned provisions are here very plenty, both Fish, and Flesh, Wild and Tame Fowles—I had some Friend yesterday at Dinner with me, and I had a Fat Goose, and Turky, both together cost 14 Copecks (or 7*d.* english), 2 good fowles cost 6 Copecks (or 3*d.* sterling), 2 ohre hens (or a sort of black cock and gray hen as large as Turkies), cost 4 Copecks (or 2*d.* St.), A Fat pigg cost 7 Copecks, and a roast of beef, a Sir Loin which weighed 15 pounds, cost 12 Copecks (or 6*d.* English), and 3 Dishes of live Fish, of Gudgeons, Turbuts, and Gandlings, which cost 10 Copecks (or 5*d.* English together), for N.B. 100 Copecks goes to a Rooble, Russ money, and a Rooble worth 4 shillings, or at most 4*s.* 2*d.* sterling. To this entertainment should be added, Bread, Sallads, &c., unnecessary to mention. Thus you see we can't spend a great deal of money in housekeeping, and I have only two German Servants that I pay wages to, a man I brought from St.

Petersburg and a woman from Moscow, both cost me, say, Eleven Roobles per Annum; The rest of my servants Her Majesty pays wages and provides, my Interpreter, 2 Souldiers and 2 sailors, &c. Besides these I have one English boy, so that I have people enough, and when I travel I have as many of Her Majesty's people as I will demand; also free horse, corn, hay, housing, fire and candles, so that I live at an easy charge. The Inhabitants of this place are many of them very Rich, but make no figure, neither in their habits nor houses. Their Trade is most from Siberia and Astrakan, which affords good Copper, Iron, and other valuable goods, and from the bordering Country's, as the Cherrymissians, Kormissians, and Collmonicks, bring a great deal of Corne, cattle, and other goods, Great quantities of which is sent to Moscow and St. Petersburg. But for my part it is quite out of my way to trade, I being in her Majesty's The Empresses Service. I must conclude, being not well, and only desire you will give my humble service to all ffriends and please to accept of same yourself from,

Sir,—Your most humble Servant,

WILLM. HOLBEY.

ANECDOTE.

Among those who came to compliment the Czarina (Elizabeth, Empress of Russia, born Dec. 29th, 1710), on the day of her accession, there was a Russian gentleman who passed for a witt in that country, and might perhaps be thought to deserve that title in any other. He kissed the Empresses hand, and, after making very low obedience, paused and said:—

"Madam, the sun that setting saw you a suffering subject, though, with the right of sovereignty, beheld you when he rose resplendent as himself, and mistress of half

the globe that he illuminates. Other victors, madam, have been indebted to their fleets and armies. Your Imperial Majesty achieved the great conquest by your presence and by your virtues."

March 10*th*, 1741.—The first few volumes I found contained chiefly accounts of mercantile adventures, shipmasts, hemp, and flax, now, for instance, he had dealing with Mr. James Martin and Company, commencing May 12th, 1740, and various transactions with other merchants, concerning which he keeps account in thousands, and little family memos, as how he gave

	£	s.	d.
Peggy Hurrel of £1 1*s*.	1	1	0
Do., ——— of pamela stuff		16	0
Do., three pair of cotton stockings		15	0
Molly, 10*s*. 6*d*., other child, 10*s*.	1	10	6
Ruffles for shirts		6	6

And how IOHN BAKER, SADLER, at the sign of the Wheat Sheaf, at Charing Cross, London, makes or sells all sorts of sadles and furniture for gentlemen and ladies in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and all other sadlers' goods, and how July, 1742, he paid

	£	s.	d.
For dressing and curing a bear's skin		9	0
Shoemaker's bill to this day	1	10	0
Dinner at Pontack's		4	6
Nettleton's servant		1	0
Coach		14	6
Montague's housekeeper		2	6
Sundries		2	0
Victuals for two dogs		6	6

Many other little amusing items show how particular he was in small things, and that servants were tipped in those

days, which puts me in mind, not long ago, having been shown over some iron-works by the stoker of the engine, I by mistake gave him a penny, and walking away somewhat self-satisfied with my liberality, was surprised to see him coming after me, chucking up and catching the coin in the air, and shouting, "Look here! look here! Did you intend this for me?" On discovering my mistake and exchanging the penny for half-a-crown I had originally intended to give him, he simply said, "Ah, that's better," and walked back again.

The following notes I found among some household account-books, others in journals, and many in most unexpected places. I have an idea genealogy rather puzzled my grandfather.

GENEALOGY OF THE WALES.

Their Arms.

They bear, argent on a cross sab; 5 lyons rampant, Or.

The field—a lyon rampant, gardant, Or., holding a cross sab.

The crest—

Cum cruce salus—the motto.

Remarks of the Rev. Mr. Coles.

Sir Thomas Wale, Baronet, was a very great man in ye time and reign of King Edward I., A.D. 1272 and 1274. These said branch of the family were afterwards made one of ye Knights of ye Garter, 1349.

Generation I.

From this Sir Thomas's death (Knight of ye Garter), who died in Gascoigne ye 26 year of ye reign of King Edward ye III., or about 1353, until about ye year of God 1600, we have little accout., history, or remark of ye family.

Generation Secund.

Thomas Wale of Radwinter, (only son of Thomas Wale), purchased part of Harston Hall farm A.D. 1613 and 1624. He marrying — Westley, by her his first wife he had 2 sons, vizt., Thomas and John Wale, and by his second wife, Martha, he had one son, George Wale, born 1625, dyed at Radwinter, 1719.

Generation ye Third.

Thomas Wale of Bardfield Hall, eldest son of Thomas of Radwinter, had issue by Elizabeth Nightingale 8 sons and 2 daughters :—

1. Robert Wale,	Born	July	10th,	1617.
2. Thomas	do.,	Augt.	13th,	1618.
3. William	do.,	Kber	28th,	1620.
4. John	do.,	Kber	1st,	1622.
5. Henry	do.,	9ber	12th,	1624.
6. Elizabeth	do.,	June	26th,	1627.
7. Edward	do.,	Augt.	27th,	1629.
8. Jeffery	do.,	Apl.	29th,	1631.
9. Jane	do.,	Kber	5th,	1633.
10. Charles	do.,	Feb.	6th,	1638.

Hitch Wale, T. W. ye writer's younger brother, went first to board at Aunt Phillips, at Cotton Hall, Kedington, ye 28th Feby., 1734, continued there at board at 5*d.* per week, 1735. He married Mary Massey, and his and my father (Gregory Wale) gave his said daughter-in-law £5 to buy shirts, etc., for him and her.

Old Court barn at Harston was burnt down on Sunday, ye 12th 8ber, 1701, when T. W. ye writer hereof was only about a month old.

Maya (now wife of Jno. Hagger, at little Shelford Parsonage) having been born of a bour an heritary peasant or slave of Land Councellor Brüning, in Livonia ; was given

and made a present of by ye Land Rath Brüning unto my poor wife, Louisa Rudolphina Wale, as her hereditary slave, ye 3rd Augst., 1760, at Riga.

Short Account of Tho. Wale's Life and Residence Abroad and Concerns at Riga.

He was born at Risby in Suffolk, from Margrtt. Sparke and Gregory Wale, 7ber, ye 6th, O.S., 1701, soon after which they all came to live at Shelford, and his mother Margrtt. Sparke aforesaid dyed there at the birth of her next child, a daughter, who also dyed 1702.

Tho. Wale had his education at Raslingworth, Walden, and London, and in 1718 was put out apprentice to Mr. W. Allen, of Lynn, Rs. merchant there, till 1724.

Margaret, born 24th Feb., 1698 or 9, at Lackford; Penelope, born 16th Sept., 1700, at Lackford; Thomas (writer hereof), Sept. 7th, 1701, at Risby; and Ann, born 28th Oct., 1702, of whom his wife Margaret Sparke, died.

1. Boy.

2. Thomas, born 7ber, 1701, who marrd. in Riga Louisa R. Rahten, and had by her 4 children, who lived.

Margretta Phillipina Wale born July 6th. 1750.

Marg. { Sent home from Riga by Capt. Proud, Jan. 2 1762. } born Mar. 29, 1756,

Gregory, born June 12, 1760.

Charles, „ Aug. 5th. 1763.

N.B. This all, already noted, fo. 9.

Said T. W. had also, by said Louisa Rahten, 3 children more.

Amelia, born ye 28th 7ber, 1751.
Who dyed 23rd 8ber, 1752.
Gregory, Do. 2nd. 7ber, 1752. Do. 31st 8ber, 1753.
Anna, Do. 27th Apr., 1755. Do. 22nd July, 1756.
Thom. Carl, 5th Aug. 1761. Do. 18th July, 1762

Then comes one of those sweet *bons mots* of the day, by Chester Pern on Andrew Pern's picture, drawn with a hogshead to his mouth, by command of his Squire Piggot.

The thing is true as sure as you are alive,
A merry patron and his priest contrive
To outwit old Nick, for as the scripture shows
That in dry places only t'is he goes,
Wet well the phiz, they say he'll not come nigh.
Glasses are baubles—at the bunghole ply.
Let bumper hogsheads to our heads arise,
We bung the D—l when we bung our eyes.
S-t-n o'er-matched, and How you learn
From patron Piggot and Parson Pern.

TO MAKE GOOD SHRUBB.

To a gallon of French Brandy, pare twelve lemons very thin (then take off the white skin and throw it away) and slice the lemons, but not quite through, and put them with the peel and 2lbs. (say 2 pounds) of double refined sugar into the Brandy, cover it close and let it stand two or three days, stirring it every day, then squeeze the lemons and put in about a quarter of a pint of milk, and let it stand all night, then add 2 quarts of white wine and run it through a jelly-bag until fine.

N.B. Beat ye sugar very fine.

N.B. You may leave out 2 or 3 of ye lemon peeles.

MR. NUTTING,
From Gre Wale,
1726.

The following is a Copy of a Protection granted in Oliver Cromwell's time to Thomas Wale of Little Bardfield, Esquire; the original document is in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Mayall, of Maplestead, Essex:—

"This is toe require all Soldiers under my command, "that they abstain from offering any violence toe Thomas "Wale of Little Bardfield, in ye County of Essex, Esquire, "from offering any discourtesy toe him, his wife, or any of "his family, or toe meddle with taking any of his goods, "or cattel, as you will answer ye contrarye at your peril, he "having a Protection under ye hand of Lieutenant-General "Fairfax.

"JOHN ALE, *Founder.*

"DUNMOW, *July* 27, 1648."

CHAPTER VII.

1744—1766.

The Tide of Business and Pleasure—Shot-bag Nossels and Midwife—A Remarkable Apology—Doct. Hoadley to Chloe—Great Bell at Moscow—Miss Tolle—Something like a Letter—Sir John Ladbroke—The Imperial Palace at Moscow—Doct. Cheyne's Receipt for a Long Life—Receipt for a Bottle of Blacking and Mrs. Gibberd's Pudding—Love Song—The Publican and Mad Dog—Niece York of Harston, her Receipt for Minced Pyes—A Whimsicall Anecdote—A Madame Mouskin Pouskin—Estimate of the Yearly Expenses of a Country Gentleman in 1765.

"THERE is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune," a quotation as familiar to my grandfather, as it is to you, my reader, and I can only hope you in your generation have caught the tide, as it was his good fortune to have done.

This year I find him fully occupied (like most people at the present day, I presume), looking after his own affairs first, and other people's afterwards, and his account books are the strangest mixture of business and pleasure—Prices of masts in Riga, and profit when sold in England. How the good ship *Elizabeth* need not be brought to London to make her a free bottom, but may in Holland or Riga be sold by a Hollander and bought by us, and she will thereby become a free bottom. The price of arrack, cheese, carpets, dressing-tables with and without drawers, flax, &c. To purchase six hams of Nettleton, and the very next entry—

Tell me, lovely shepherd, where, where, tell me where,
Thou feeds at noon thy fleecy care
Direct me to the green retreat
That guards thee from the mid-day heat.
Lest by the flocks I lonely stray
Without a guide and lose my way.
Where rest at noon thy fleecy care,
Gentle shepherd, tell me where,
Where! where! where! where! tell me where!?
Where rest at noon thy bleating care.

How very beautiful!!!

Then follow orders for gloves and floats, and legs of pork, flowers for Peggy and how much he was out of pocket for mending of a gold watch—orders for dogs—dead pidgeons, &c.

N.B. To purchase—
Nature's Providence, or first causes of things.
Repentance, Faith, Hope, and Charity.
8 bundles of plastering laths.
A load of lime, and—
2 Qr. of hair.

And to deliver Lady Hatton copy of Quitt Rent as promised.

To order a watering pot—casting-net, ½-pint mugs—cabbage seed, and new livery for two men, Thomas Edwards and Thomas Floyd. How Peggy reminds me to get a very large red tea-pot for Mr. Stevenson, and memo. for 6 Tablecloths, viz. 2 pretty large, and 4 middling small.

Then an entry as to the price of stock (my City reader, kindly compare with the *Times* list of to-day the following quotation of stock in those days)—

Bank Stock no Price. Ditto Permits 17 Prem. India Stock 156 1 half. South Sea Stock no Price. Ditto Old

Annuities no Price. Ditto New 91 3 4ths. Four per Cent. Bank Annuities, 88 3 4ths a 5 8ths. Three Per Cent. Annuities, 1726, 75 a 74 7 8ths. Ditto 1731, 1742, 1743, 1744, and 1745, 75 a 74 7 8ths. Million Bank no Price. Equivalent 95. Royal Assurance no Price. London Assurance 9 3 4ths. English Copper 5 l. Seven per Cent. Emperor's Loan no Price. Five per Cent. ditto, no Price. Bank Circulation 3l. 10s. Prem. India Bonds 8s. a 9s. Disc. Three 1 half Salt Tallies 16l. a 17l. Disc. Three 1 half per Cent. Exchequer Orders no Price. per Cent. ditto no Price. Lottery Tickets for Receipts 4s. 6d. a 3s. 6d. Prem.

Then follows—

N.B. To remind Baker, of Nossells to shot-bags, and a cradle for Bro. Hitch.

And in the midst of calculation of navy hemp adventures, I find—

"Gave the Midwife, 3*s*.

"Memo. the Flagstones in the Hall of Harston Lordship cost—

1744.	prime cost in Newcastle	£4	18	8
	A hatt to Nancy	0	5	0
	21 Ells of bed-tick	2	12	6

And mind and send 100 Red Herrings to M. Stevenson, best sort.

Hung beef. Poor Jack or old Ling. White and Red Port. Rum. The Economy of Love. Hare's and Pope's works seem this year to have been freely ordered.

The dayes appointed by the navey for the contracting of stores, are duly registered, as also a thimble jack, and some tea for A. M.

Then I find attached—

The following Paper signed by Admiral Mayne, *Admiral* Byng, *and the several Commanders whose Names are subscribed thereto, hath been sent by them to the Right Hon. Sir* John Willes, *Knight, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of* Common Pleas.

9ber, 10th 1746.

As nothing is more becoming a Gentleman than to acknowledge himself to be in the Wrong, as soon as he is sensible that he is so, and to be ready to make Satisfaction to any Person he has injured, We therefore, whose Names are underwritten, being thoroughly convinced that we were entirely mistaken in the Opinion we had conceived of the Lord Chief Justice Willes, think ourselves obliged in Honour, as well as Justice, to make him Satisfaction as far as it is in our Power. And as the Injury we did him was of a publick Nature, we do in this public Manner declare, that we are now satisfied the Reflections cast upon him in our Resolutions of the 16th and 21st of May last, were unjust, unwarrantable, and without any Foundation whatsoever; and we do ask Pardon of his Lordship, and the Court of Common Pleas, for the Indignity offered both to him and the Court.

60: C:

Nov. 10, 1746.

P. Mayne,
J. Byng,
E. Legge,
J. Rentone,
Tho. Frankland,
Cha. Colby,
J. Hamilton,
Sheldrake Laton,
Jos. Hamar,
C. Molloy,
Smith Callis,
R. Erskine,
J. Pittman,
Char. Catfora,

Then, in a good round hand—

THE CHARACTER OF MARSHAL COUNT SAXE AND COUNT LOWENSDAHLL.

By the D——l.

Tout deux Galands.
Tout deux Valliant.
Tout deux Constant.

Tout deux Palliards.
Tout deux Galliards.
Tout deux Bâtards.

Tout deux sans foi.
Tout deux sans Loi.
Tout deux à moir.

These gentlemen's lives are worth reading if my reader has a good reference library at hand.

And next I find the two following effusions—

By the late Doct. Hoadly.

TO CHLOE.

I.

When Chloe try'd her Virgin charms,
And first her shafts let fly,
She fill'd my breast with vague alarms,
I thought it was her eye.

2.

When melting strains fell from her mouth,
Which Gods might wish to sip;
When all was Harmony and Truth,
I thought it was her lip.

3.

But when she danc'd, such air! such grace!
What mortal could escape;
I look no longer on her face,
I swore it was her shape.

4.

When seen perchance, her breast bespoke
The Purity within;
Her snowy arm, her ivory neck,
'Twas then her lovely skin.

5.

Nor Eye, nor Shape, nor Neck, nor Face,
My bosom did enthrall;
'Twas Sense I found the happy Grace
That gave a charm to all.

Once Cloe slept on mossy bank reclin'd,
Her lovely limbs half bare and rude the wind,
I smoothed her curls and stole a silent kiss,
Condemn me, Shepherds, if I did amiss.

This must have been also a year of hard work, for I find T. W. in London, and in Riga, Copenhagen, and Elsinor, sailing the seas, protected by the *Flamborough* and the *Rose*, both of 20 guns, engaging Maria Premer of Copen-

hagen to come over to Riga as chamber-maid. Having to take on board when he embarked—

Bag, and Basket, and Gun, and trunk, and bread, beer, wine, butter, tea, fresh meat, chickings, and jute.

	£	s.	d.
Gave Capt. Porter	0	10	6
Servant John, 5*s.*, Boy, 6*d.* . .	0	5	6
His Cook	0	2	0
His Cockswain	0	10	6

Offered to make Capt. Porter a present of plate, a pair of salts and ladles, but he refused the same and said he had resolved never to take any present of a gentleman, and desired "I would not name it,"—and after having noted that he had just given an order written in English for 400 or 500 fine balks, and sent Joseph Wordsworth a parcel of dryd Salmon, and partly promised to give Charles Wells a doz. chairs for his new house, he continues :—

DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT BELL IN MOSCOW, CALLED IWAN WILIKI.

By Henry Shiffner attested.

It is 15 fathoms in circumference. N.B.—A fathom is six feet.

3 Fathom high on ye outside.
2 Do. on ye inside.
It weighs 12,329 pood, and is 25½ inches thick.
And has its tongue cut out.

A pood is 40 lb. Russ. 36 lb. English.

N.B.—The Knute, as also the cutting out of the tongue, cutting off ears and noses are common punishments for malefactors and traytors in Russia.

Jan ye 24th, 1747, opens with a bargain and expectation of 352 masts together, besides others of 16 and 20 palms. Then follows a long list of ships expected to load with us, and information is given that the largest and best sorts of masts which are exported from Riga are felled in the woods on the bourders of the Nepier, which runs into the Black Sea by Orachoff.

Immediately after :

When Countess brings forth, the following gentlemen have desired to be pricked for puppies :—

General Sultikoff.
Rahtsher Andre.
H. Berens.
Inspector Werger.
Chas. Busch.

We now come to

IMPROMPTU.

On the marriage of the Hon. and Revd. Mr. Howard with Miss Idle, the niece of Sir Philip Musgraves, Bart.

By Jonas Rolfes, of Lynn.

Most men left to their choice I know
  Would lead an idle life ;
But few there will be found, I trow,
  To choose an idle wife.

RESPONSE.

Thy wit is futile on my life,
  So learn thy tongue to bridle ;
'Tis clear the maid become a wife
  Is now no longer idle.

THE COQUET.

Cloe, a coquet in her prime,
The ficklest, vainest thing alive;
Behold the strange effects of time,
Marries and doates at forty-five.

So weather cocks that for a while,
Were turn'd about by every blast,
Grown old and destitute of oil,
Rust to a point and stick at last.

Something like a letter! ! !

COPY OF A LETTER RECEIVED BY WALE, FRASER, AND CO., RIGA, 28TH JAN., 1747.

To Messrs. Wale, Fraser and Co.

RIGA, 1747.

SIRS,

My wishes for your health and happiness in ye coming of this new year attend you. Mr. Gabriel Michel, a celebrated merchant in Hants, and I compassed at last the work we laid down as a scheme this long while. We are made the Purveyors of our Navy, and consequently have to provide her with all she may want. Said Mr. Michel in a few days is to order Messrs. G. Michel and Lebault to commission you to bring up a certain quantity of masts of all sizes, planks, pitch, tar, &c., &c.

It is incumbent on you, Gentlemen, to serve us with all the skill and care you are capable of. As this commission is to last in our hands for many years, you will make it your business, I hope, not to let it drop from your hands. It adds (you may believe me) very much to my satisfaction to see you partake with the fruits of my labours, satisfied as I am you will in every respect answer the character I have given of you to my co-partners.

Anything else, and under any shape whatsoever, I can serve you in, freely command me.

You may learn that our friend, Mr. Lally, is made Brigadier this 12 months, and will soon be promoted to the grade of Field Marshall. He is gone to Dresden with the Duke of Richelieu as a gentleman of the Embassy. I doubt not on his return with our future Dolphiness but he will be promoted. He often expresses his sense of gratitude for your kind reception of him when he travelled through your country.

I remain truly,
Your most obedient Servant,
D. HEGUERTS,
Rue des bons Enfants.

N.B.—Said M. Lally was promoted and sent to East India in ye French government, and there at length lost them Ponticherri, and for which and other blames falsely laid to his charge he lost his head, and was cruelly executed at Paris.

N. B.—In 1750 our House, Wale, Fraser, and Auchterlony loaded off at Riga that year 42 Intire ships besides all parts of other cargoes.

Then is recorded many an adventure in hemp, and horses, and dogs, and bowsprits, making a pleasing variety before T. W. records

That at Naples was lately published the 2nd Vol. of a work highly applauded, entitled the *Science of Nature*, in which the Author undertakes to explain all the Phenomena of Luminous Bodies, the property of the Load-Stone, and the cause of Electricity, from a single principle, viz. "The Solar Effluvia," and then—

Countess littered with seven welps, 6 Females and 1 male.

And as they freighted and loaded 38 ships and "christened ye brown greyhound welp Hector, and ye black Gipsey," it is evident business was combined with pleasure, and I myself was delighted to find in that year T. W. received an order for—

1 whitish or ash-coloured large Duffield or Rugg riding coat, ready made, with a large cape and capuchin, and a narrow band round the edge; it should cost 1 G. or 25*s.*; this for Courier Suttikoff.

And I sincerely trust it kept him warm!!!

1749.—This year opens with a list of dreadful fires that happened last year in various parts of the world, and that—

6 millions of people are computed in England. Their expenses £7 per head . . . . . £42 millions.

The rents of Land in England . . .	8	mill. p. a.
Interest and proffit on personal estates	8	do.
Rents of Houses	4	do.
Proffitts of Labour of ye people . .	26	do.
	£46,000,000	

1749.—It is recorded, April 22nd, that the antall of Toakay, or Hungarian Wine, bought about 3 weeks agoe of an Hungarian Captain of Russian Hussars, was this day bottled off, which held out small or pint bottles 119, besides 2 which were broke in corking, and one brought up and drank, and

General Major Lieven had a new silver repeating watch.
Sent sister Wale a set of Tabling.
Do. sister Hurrel do. by Captn. Beaver.

Then ventures in masts, &c., &c., seem to make up the items of the year. "Business first and pleasure after," as the poor soldier said, when taking off his jacket to be flogged before breakfast.

TO SIR JOHN LADBROKE, WHILST MAYOR OF LONDON 1748.

By Mr. Crawforth (*unfinished*).

Whilst Patriot's thoughts your nobler moments share,
And Britain's welfare claims your constant care,
Say Ladbroke shall the Muse no audience find,
The Muse of old, the friend of human kind ;
To thee she thinks her homage justly due,
Her aim is honest, and her praise is true ;
See from the Abys of time Augusta rise,
The pride of earth and favorite of the skies ;
The centre to whose wealthy bosom flows,
The various wealth this spacious globe bestows.
For her the Poloss' slave the ore defines,
And the poor Indian works the diamond mines ;
For her the groves of distant China bloom,
For her the labour of the Persian Loom.
Her Neptune wants as his distinguished bride,
And brings her treasures each returning tide ;
Whilst each succeeding wave or whispering breeze
Or spreads her fame or heithens her increase.
For what are all these mighty blessings due ?
Which claim our wonder or enchant our view ?
Sure Heavenly Freedom calls them all her own,
Freedom who, seated on her radiant throne,
Awakens, animates the Sociall mind,
And whispers, "Man was made for all Mankind."
Souls formed like thine the social call attend,
Redress the injured and the weak defend,
And only punish with a view to mend.
Thee fair Integrity and Truth adorn,
Which look on Bribery and Fraud with Scorn.
Integrity is thine * * * God grant there be,
Lord Mayors of London, Ladbroke, like to thee.

(*Finished by the Editor*).

1751 to 1766.

These years must have been pre-eminently days of work, for I find my Grandfather in England, in Riga, at Moscow and St. Petersburg. For instance :—

"Consulent Wiese wrote him from Novogrod of my arrival there, and that I should set out the same day for Mosco, where on my arrival I should be glad to hear what passes in our affairs, and my address would be Thomson and Chamberlins, in Mosco."

And immediately after—

"Perfect cure for corns—plaisters made of Diacolon with gums laid upon ye corn, but in the plaister must be one hole that the corn may come through—every day add another plaister."

Next follows Post Rout from Moscow to St. Petersburg, 734 Wursts, and—

N.B.—If one travells not in Her Majesty's Service, one must just double the fare per horse, which varies in different stages from ½ Cop. to 2 Cop. per horse. Heavy sledges each 3 horses. N.B.—Each wurst is ⅝ of an English mile; 1 Cop. is equall to ½ penny English. We performed this journey from Fryday ye 21st afternoon 3 a'clock, till Tuesday morning 3 a'clock, being 3½ days and nights from 21st to ye 25th Jan., 1754.

His arrival at Moscow is thus described :—

T. Wale from Riga arrived at Mosco ye 19th day of 9ber, 1753, and then found that the Imperial palace there in the Fenche Slabod (in which Empress Elizabeth then resided till this catastrophe happened), had been ye day before, say on the 18th, burnt down, consequently no preparation nor design could have been formed towards building a new Palace. But the rubbage was all removed, materials for a

new Palace were all brought on; the new Palace built, completed, and superbly finished, embellished, and grandly furnished, and the Grand Ball and entertainment was celebrated in it in commemoration of Her Majesty's Coronation day, was joyfully held and celebrated in it that very day five weeks after the old palace had been burnt down. Thos. Wale saw several said works going forward, ye removing the rubbage, bringing on new materials, and completing and finishing the new building, and was at the grand festival and entertainment.

N.B.—During those short days in that cold climate this work had been impossible had they not worked constantly, not only all day but also all night, by ye light of Torches. And in that excessive frost no mortar could have been wrought but that they made it with hot water, wrought all their brick-work with hot mortar, and after laid and built they kept continual fires in and upon, and never suffered the brick-work to cool till perfectly dry and fit to stand all weathers.

A KIT FOR A BACHELOR, 1753.

Taken with me in great Trunk to Mosco :—

Say—20 Shirts.
20 Necks.
2 Night-caps.
2 C. Handkerchiefs.
3 pr. Woollen
4 pr. Thread
2 pr. Cotton
1 pr. Black Silk
2 pr. White Silk
3 pr. New Grey Worsted
1 pr. New Cotton
1 pr. New Thread
} Stockings.

1 pr. Buckskin
1 pr. Coloured Lamb } Gloves.
2 pr. White Lamb

An intire Sute of Welwett.
An intire whitish clth. sute, with crimson'd west laid.
A brown intire sute plain.
A Cutt-velvett West.
2 pr. Old Shoes.
1 pr. New ,,
1 pr. New Slippers.

TABLING, &c.

2 Table-cloths.
6 Napkins.
4 Pillow-covers.
2 pr. Sheets.
3 Pillows.
1 Feather-bed.
1 Cotton Bed-cover.
1 Silver Spoon.
1 Case, with knife, fork and spoon.

My reader I feel sure would not thank me had I here extracted accounts of his gains and losses; adventures in Russia, Spain and England; and therefore, having previously given some account of the same, I have contented myself (and I trust my reader also) by recording certain more amusing notes I find my Grandfather to have made on various blank leaves of his daily account books. The Ledger I presume would hardly admit them, as for instance:—

OUT OF POOR ROBINS ALMANACK FOR 1751.

November throws disemblers out of place,
Kidnappers grin, and knaves are in disgrace;
But if new knaves succeed, where ends the strife,
Knaves envy knaves and knaves are knaves for life.

AN APOLOGY FOR VIOLATING AN ENGAGEMENT TO AN EVENING PARTY.

"'Tis woman that seduces all mankind."

'Tis true my dear friend what I've quoted above,
That all other concerns must knock under to Love;
'Tis a passion that makes a most terrible fuss,
Till the Goddess consents to knock under to us.

DOCT. CHEYNE'S RECEIPT FOR A LONG LIFE.

He recomends some domestic purge once a week, fortnight, or month, to such as doe not live very low, such as requires neither diet nor keeping at home, but may at once strengthen the interior and remove superfluous humours, and prefers above all—

The best Rhubarb in powder, 2½-oz.
Salt of Wormwood, 1 drahm.
Orange-peall, ½-oz.
Grated Nutmeg, 2 scruples.
Cochineall, ½-drahm.

Infuse forty-eight hours by a warm fireside, in a quart of true arrack; put into a well-corked bottle for use.

Of this two or three spoonfuls may be taken two or three times in a week, or at pleasure, with great safety and benefit, with or without interruption of business or studies, and continued to manhood and extreme old age if necessary.

SAYD EVENING, MAY YE 28TH, 1760.

Discovered, 1751.

Ye six poles of ye world upon ye Equinoctial Line, and shewing ye time, latitude and longitude by sea and land over ye world—by night and by day—taken by observation of ye Poles.

These Poles are seen by a large clock that strikes one, six times a day, and the stroke is seen ten thousand miles, as ye sun is seen.

Eight minutes after the Pole disappeareth, until ye clock striketh again.

Ye Poles of ye Latitude and Longitude are seen at one time with one planet, and ye longitude exactly taken as ye latitude—if weather serves—and also ye change of ye wind (not ye point) is found out and calculated all over ye world, in all ages and in all seasons, how long it shall blow to a minute, every point, viz., so long and not to ye point, but the times of all changes, a hundred years, it blows, &c.

BY JOHN DEWNY OF SHEPTON MALLETT.

Who givet notice to King George by ye grace of God, and that he doth wait to deliver ye secret to him, viz., How is to be performed this, well and easy and safe, as soon as he shall be admitted by regular orders, and such a proper presentment to Commissioners, to receive it; but the wind secret is not in the act at all, and therefore is put into the King's hands upon honour, there being no action for it.

Six minutes' time will doe to safely direct any one to doe it well anywhere. This is done by taking any Celestial Observation.

Given in Wind-Mill Street, where it will be had at a minute's notice, on forms as above noticed.

The Longitude of London is—

Near 8 degrees	East	from ye	1st Pole.
„ 90	„	„	2nd „
„ 142	„	„	3rd „
„ 218	„	„	4th „
„ 265	„	„	5th „
„ 320	„	„	6th „

Astra regunt Homines,
Sed regit Astra Deus.

TO MAKE A LARGE STONE BOTTLE FULL OF LIQUID SHOE-BLACK.

	Cost. s.	d.
12 oz. Ivory Black	1	0
2 oz. Gum Tragant	0	4
4 oz. Sugar Candy	0	2½
2 Quarts of Porter	0	6
3 Quarts Small Beer	0	4½
A Pipkin to boyll it in	0	6
A Stone Bottle to put it in . .	0	10
	3	9

MRS. GIBBERD'S PUDDING.

Take 2 lbs. of Beef Suet, shred it small; 1 lb. of fine flour and mix them; some salt; grate in one half nutmeg and so mix your pudding; it must be very stiff. Tye it up close in a cloth and boyll it five hours at least.

TO MAKE A KEEPING CAKE.

To ½ lb. of flour put:—

1 lb. *6d.* Sugar.
8 Eggs.

Stirr and beat them well together (the more ye better), put it in a tin pan and bake it for an hour and a quarter.

If Wanted Better.

To 1 lb. of flour put:—

1 lb. of Butter.
1 lb. of Sugar.
16 Eggs.

N.B.—You may put in some Carraway Seeds.

SOVEREIGN CURE FOR HEART-BURN.

From Mr. Martyn, son of the famous Dr. Martyn, of Cambridge.

Take a teaspoonful of wormwood dissolved in a cup of water.

MEMORANDUM.

After arrival of D. Poston, Tuesday night, ye 14th Feb. 1755, my good Friend George Peters concluded, and promised himself in marriage with Miss Sally Jager, and the Nuptials were fixed for Saturday ye 25th, when they were married about 4 o'clock in the English Church; Von Kof was bride's father, and Jm. Thomson, Bridegroom's do., a few of the company got merry.

Mem., Feb. ye 25, 1754.—On the wedding evening of my friend, George Peters and Miss Sarah Jager, just as we were together, came in the *Estaffet* from Riga with two boxes, one with 200 fine lemons, with four (there should have been five) oranges, with leaves on, the other 150 Ro. which were at once presented to the bride and seemed highly agreeable.

LOVE SONG.

1.

Love's a gentle generous passion,
  Source of all sublime delight,
Where with mutual inclination,
  Two fond hearts in one unite.
  Two fond, &c. &c.

2.

What are titles, pomp, or riches,
  If compared with true content,
That false joy that now bewitches,
  When obtained we may repent.

3.

Lawless passion breeds vexation,
  But a chaste and constant love
Is a glorious emulation
  Of the blissful state above.

It is observable that by Inocculation for the small-pox in England, that 400 out of 409 persons do well.

Next follows :—

The fear of powerful and invisible agents gives rise to what is commonly called Religeon amongst Mankind. It deserves only the name of Superstition, and has at the same time much more energy and influence than that which is called with propriety Re-Ligeon (a tying again Human Nature to its first cause). All most all the Religeons we find in this world might have arisen without the assistance of a Divine Revelation, and ye evil or good consience from the agitation of ye Spirit will awaken a man, the most remote and savage, and will convince him that there is some state of existence beyond the grave. The bad will be haunted with a fear of vengeance, the good with the hope of a blessed reward. The same principle will suggest to the most barbarous of the human species annimating and living principles in ye sun, moon, stars, meteors, storms, rivers, and in general in all moving, striking, and powerful external agents which may in some sort actuate on the Spirit, and sympathize or govern in her operations.

N.B.—The following cheap Remedy may be of some use to such as cannot affoard time for other application.

CURE FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.

Take of the commonest salt and rub it well into the wound, washing it well with brine, squeeze out as much blood as possible from it, pressing or stroaking down the veins, so as to expell the venom of the bite; after which apply a Poultice or Pledget of salt, tied with a linnen rag to the part, renewing it with fresh salt every hour or two for some days.

A Publican living in Westminster about 30 years ago offered to be bitten by a mad dog, cat, or other animal, for half-a-crown, and did actually cure himself several times by noe other remedy than the above.

My dear young friends take my advice and don't try it.

MINCED PYES FROM NIECE YORK, HARSTON.

To make Minced Pyes.

Take 1 lb. of lean meat first boyled tender and chopt very fine.

2 lb. of Beef Suet.

2 lb. of Apples.

½ lb. raisins of the sun stoned, all choped separately but very fine.

1½ lb. Corrints.

1 lb. Sugar.

1 Civille Orange } Grate in ye Rind, white and all, and
1 Lemenon } squeeze in ye Juice.

With two or three spoonfulls of best French Brandy or Sack.

1 Whole Nuttmeg, and ye weight of the Nuttmeg in Mace.

Mix them all well together, but don't put in your brandy or sack, nor orange juice, till all the rest are well mixed.

The proper meats for Minced Pyes are Neats Tongues The inside of a loin of Beef, Ye tenderest part of a leg of Mutton, Calves Hearts, or young Bullocks Hearts; but tongue and heart together is better than heart alone. Any strings or sinews in the meat must be picked out.

How very beautiful!!! "tongue and heart together are better that heart alone."—Oh, Niece York!!!

EPIGRAM.

Through Pancras Church Yard as two tailors were walking,
Of Trade, News, and Politics, earnestly talking,
Says one, These fine rains—and, looking around—
Will bring all things charmingly out of the ground.
Mary! Heaven forbid, says the other, for here
I bury'd two wives, whose return I should fear.

SHORT COUPLET.

When Cloe's picture was to Venus shown,
Surprised, the Goddess took it for her own.
And what, says she, does this bold painter mean?
When was I bathing, or e'er naked seen?

ANECDOTE.

The following Whimsicall account is given of England by a foreigner, the Count Oxenstiem, died 1654:—

England is ye Queen of Isles.
The Metropolis and Arsenal of Neptune.
The Treasury of Europe.
The Kingdome of Bacchus.
The School of Epicurus.
The Academy of Venus.
The Country of Mars.

The Recess of Minerva.
The Support of Holland.
The Scourge of France.
The Purgatory of Advocates for Slavery.
The Paradise of Lovers of Liberty.

A MADAME MOUSKIN POUSKIN, FEMME DE L'AMBASSADEUR RUSSIE, AUPRES DU ROI D'ANGLETERRE, PAR MILORD LYTTLETON.

Votre Auguste Maitresse est couronnée de Gloire,
Le Superbe Ottoman par ses armes dompti,
A vous l'Annan accorde un égale Victorie.
Le fier Anglois vous voit, et perd sa Liberté.

ON DEATH AND THE DOCTOR.

That death met the doctor I do not much wonder,
For death and the doctor are seldom asunder,
If you would part them, and so save your breath,
Let not death kill the doctor, but the doctor kill death.

DOMESTICK AND HOME AFFAIRES.

In a letter to niece Yorke ye 26th October, 1762, promised her to give her £100 present on ye day of her marriage, provided she should marry prudently, and wrote her also, I should double the same by her sister Betsey, were she but a good girl, and confirmed the same to Mrs. Thorpe March 15th, 1763.

My said niece Yorke married Mr. Robert Nunn, the Reverend of Hepworth in Suffolk, on or about ye 4th April, 1765. Thomas Wale, according to promise, paid her husband said present of £100 on ye 15th May, 1765.

Ye House at Shelford was settled on sister Hitch-Wale

for her life, and as I wanted to live there, although it will be mine at her death, I naturally must allow her rent for the same during her life. I therefore offered to pay her ye same yearly as Mrs. Porter had done.

Calculated as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
House, Orchard, Gardens, Dove-House, &c.	18	0	0
3 acres, 1 rod, meadow at 30*s*. . . .	4	17	6
8 acres, ½ rod, in 3 closes at 20*s*. . . .	8	10	0
	31	7	6
Off for supposed use of my own furniture from above	1	7	6
Total	30	0	0

1765.

ESTIMATE OF THE YEARLY EXPENCE OF A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

	£	s.	d.
House rent and Taxes suppose to be .	50	0	0
Pin money for wife and children . . .	50	0	0
Her Chariot and Horses	50	0	0
2 Daughters board and cloaths . . .	60	0	0
2 Sons ditto. ditto. . . .	60	0	0
Man and Boy's Wages and Livery . .	30	0	0
3 Maids	20	0	0
House keeping, say Victuals and Beer 39*s*. per week	160	0	0
Wine, suppose 36*s*., Coals, 30*s*. . . .	60	0	0
Doctors, Apothecaries, &c.	20	0	0
Total yearly Expences, suppose them £	580	0	0

CHAPTER VIII.

1765—1770.

Parting gifts—How people got naturalised in those days—Epitaph on a Grenadier—Servants and Wages—Beau Nash—Definition of Love—Agriculture.

DOMESTICK AND HOME AFFAIRES.

CHARITABLE GIFTS AND DONATIONS AT LEAVING RIGA FOR GOOD.

Noe larger sums expressly that it may not be noticed or thanked for. For large favours but draws after them ingratitudes, in consequence of the above resolution, June ye 18th, 1764.

	Roubles.
To the Weisend or Orphan House	50
For Poor Children	50
Reformed Poor	50
Pastor Thorwarthy	50
The Widow Furst	20
Her son Diedrick	20
The Widow Fley	20
Calveesche poor woman	50
My godson Collins	—
My goddaughter Strauch	—

Gave our bookeeper, J. H. Thorwarth ye commission privately to imploy a third person to give the above. As

much more to our own servants, and other poor people, as to make up the whole 400 R. or value of £100 stng.

Assured the said J. H. Thorwarth of my friendship and good opinion of him and promised to allow and pay him 50 R. per annum out of my own pocket, as long as he shall stay in our houses'[1] service, and that he will take care of my interest during my absence, which was to the year 1777.

"Whoever is good is happy, whoever is wise is virtuous. Ergo, wise, virtuous—good and happy are synonymous terms."

HOW PEOPLE GOT NATURALISED IN THOSE DAYS.

London, Feb. 21st.—Arrived with our own post-chaise at noon in Town, and took up our lodging in a single chamber at Mr. Iliffe's, our horses at the Bell in Puddle Dock, and servant James on board wages at *7s.* per week. Same day went to Change and spoke with many friends. . . discoursed and dined with many friends. N.B.—Batson's Coffee House Boys, gave a Xmas-box to each.

March 4th.—Gave state of the case of Naturalisation to Mr. Currie of Bread Street to write fair over in proper terms.

March 10th.—Stay'd this day at home and took Rhubarb.

March 11th.—Attended the Parliament House this day again as to my wife's Naturalisation affair, but Mr. White the solicitor at the House of Commons was so taken up he could give me no attendance, and I went up, being introduced by Mr. Jas. Heniker, into the Gallery to hear the debates, there was a bustle about some road-bills. After the sitting was over, I found Mr. White was dining at the Sun Tavern, Parliament Street, where I went about four

[1] Thos. Wale and Jas. Pierson and Co.

o'clock and dined with him, and gave him my orders for getting my wife and her three children, Peggy, Molly, and Greg naturalised—each of them will cost me 60 gns., and this is the cost as currantly as a penny loaf for a penny, and therefore all four noe less than 240 Gns.

March ye 13th.—Received Petition to be by me as Guardian to my Son Gregory and my Wife for herself (not the two daughters, as each person will cost 60 Gns. and they can be naturalised at any time, so are left out).

March ye 16th.—Having this day received back the Petition signed by Mrs. W., Brazier and I went directly down to see Mr. White, which we did after a long walk from Change to ye Parliament House, and dined with him at ye Sun, when he took the petition and promised to get Mr. Shiffner to introduce it to the Lords, and so White instructed me to have Mrs. Wale up to town all ye week, that she may take the Sacrament on Sunday at the Lutheran Church, and to take the oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration the following week.

Sunday, March 17th.—William Brazier rode out and dined with him at Islington, and afterwards rode over to see Peggy and Polly and gave a present of 10*s.* 6*d.* to Peggy and 5*s.* 3*d.* to Polly. N.B.—Brazier came walking on foot to Clapton, and had a terribly rainy night to walk home in, which he did round by Dogwellbar, and so strait up thence to Islington.

March ye 24th.—Mrs. Wale this day took ye Sacrament in ye Lutheran Church, Trinity Lane, Doctor Kauler, Minister, certifyed by him and ye two Church Wardens. N.B.—Coming home, Mrs. Wale fell down and sprained her ancle.

March 27th.—Went up to the House of Commons with Mr. Leliren, Curate, and Mr. Sumfield, Clerk to the Lutheran

Church, and they there swore to the certificate of Mrs. W. taking the Communion.

April 1st. Got my mare shod all sound, and paid for same and keeping two nights and days. Left London about 9 o'clock this day for Cambridge, and Mrs. Wale to set out soon after in the Post-chaise. Called and hung my mare at Mrs. Crossby door to see Betsey Hurrell in the Small-pox (being the 3rd time) and found her indeed very full and very sour, and also blind, but not worse than she had been.

Rode and got down to Shelford that day about 7 o'clock the evening, and there found Mrs. Wale already arrived before me, safe and well, as thank God were all our family.

Memo. from Mrs. Shairp the 30th April, learnt to restore and give a new perfect colour to faded purple, blue, or violet coloured silk. Take a pennyworth of Salt of Tartar desolved in one pint of Spring water, and with a sponge bewett the silk on a cloth tablecloth, and then Iron it out drye with an Ironing bolt.

Paid Mr. White £126 for wife and son's naturalisation; had visits from Bob Bridge, Molly Holgate, old Mrs. Lamborne, Mr. Keating, Mr. and Mrs. Brazier.

Memo. How and where is the physicall cause?

That a hardened or steel tooll, as a gimblet, chissell, &c., if fyled become soft, so that you may easily wind them, whereas if they be ground away upon grindstones, they become hard, even harder than before.

AN EPITAPH ON WILL HARRISON, A GRENADIER IN THE NORTH HANTS, BY HIS COMRADES, AS A MARK OF THEIR ESTEEM, IN THE CHURCHYARD, WINCHESTER, 1764.

Here sleeps in peace a Hampshire Grenadiere,
Who met his death by drinking cold small beer.
Soldiers, be wise, from his untimely fall,
And when you're dry, drink strong, or none at all.

This memorial, being decay'd, was renewed by ye Officers of a Brigade of Royal Artillery and a Company of ye Sussex and W. Kent Regt. in Garrison in 1781.

An honest Soldier never is forgot,
Whether he dies by Musket or by Pot.

Memo., *4th 9ber*, 1765.—Went in my own right with Mr. Ingle, Mr. Horton Wallis, John Careless, and other workmen, and fished in the Harston river between Harlingfield and quite to Ham where Shelford river joins, and this with a drag net; took two or three drags of fish, which I parted with Mr. Ingle in equal halfs, say ye large fish (beside ten or twelve jack thrown in again), and to my share it was delivered me 8 brace of good jack and 3 peirches.

SERVANTS.

"O good old man, how well in thee appears
The constant service of the antique world,
When service sweat for duty, not for meed!
Thou art not for the fashion of these times,
When none will sweat but for promotion."
As You Like It, Act ii. Sc. 3.

Thomas Hemsted hired himself ye Aug. 1st, 1766, for a year, he to come and enter as to-morrow ye July 2nd, service as Coachm., to doe however all works, as carting, also gardening, and at leisure hours, at ye rate of £8 pr. ann., he to have free wash, and compleat livery once in two years; a frock sute, with leather britchs, a hat, boots, yearly. N.B.—He came a day or two after into serv.: gave him his discharge 8ber 28th after.

Boy Robert engaged, and hired him to come also ye 2nd, a month upon liking as boy servant.

Cookemaid Johanna arrived pr. Capt. Bonner, after a 10 day stay with the Capt. in London, came down to us by ye Stage on Thursday, 13th August, 1766. N.B. pd. Bonner. N.B. four weeks' passage for her little boy. N.B. pd. Michll. Bonner Nurse's child's passa. 7 Gs.; left my serv. 29th 7ber, 1766.

James Webb, besides some hours serv. in former week, was again taken on as coachman; began service Sunday 7th 7ber, 1766, at the rate of 7*s.* per week, he to find himself clothes, victualls, drink, and lodging; absent all day; left 22nd 7ber.

John Bowes, hired him as footman; a frock sute every year, a compleat livery every 2 years, £5 per ann. wages, £2 p. ann. instead of vales; came into service Tuesday, ye 16th 7ber, 1766; N.B. he gave warning to leave after a month from this time, 8ber, 1766; discharged and pd. off ye 1st 9ber, 1766.

M. Godwin, a boy; hired him this 16th 8ber, 1766, to continue at King's Farm, in my service to look after horses, ect., ect., at the rate of 35*s.* per ann., we, as usuall, to find him with bed and board, ect., ect.; left our service the 2nd Feb., 1767; pd. him for 3½ m. £0 10*s.* 2*d.* and 16*d.* for Mother.

Robt. Andrews of Trumpington, hired him this 18th day of 8ber, 1766, as servt. man or horse keeper and plough man at King's Farm at the rate of £7 per ann., bed, board, as usual. N.B. gave him 1*s.* earnest; he's to come into service to-morrow. N.B. till this Michs. he served old Spencer, now deceased. N.B. came into service ye 19th at night, left our service 2nd Feb.; paid him for 3½ m. £2 10*s.*

John Boyson, son to a brick layr., Cambs. N.B. offered him £5 40*s.* instead of Vales.

1766, 8*ber* 29*th.*—*Thom. Chester* has lived 8 years from his infancy with, and is very well recommended by, the

Revd. M. Robinson of Hammerton, in Huntingdonshire, where he served as footman, Gardner, and took care of two horses, in which he delighted; hired him this day to serve us as footman, to do, however, all works occasionally, particularly in the garden, at ye rate of £7 per ann. if without vaills, or (at our option when Mrs. Wale comes home) £5 with vaills; a complete frock sute of livery with buckskin britches yearly, and a full trimmed sute of livery every two years; and he agrees to come into service on Saturday or Sunday next, ye 1st or 2nd 9ber. N.B. I forgot to give him any earnest money (except a mug of ale). He came Sunday evening, ye 2nd 9ber, into service, and left service, say, was sent away for misbehaviour ye 19th May, 1767, pd. 8th June, 6 m. 16, £3 16*s.* 3*d.*

Molly, by recomendation of my Tenant, T. Haycock and his wife, her Aunt, came into our service as girl or under maid, to milk cows, feed hogs, poultry, and to do all sorts of work ye — of 8ber at ye rate of £2 10*s.* p. a.

Judith came as Cook for a month ye 4th Xber, 1766, and left our service Saturday, 24th Jan. 1767.

Miles Carpenter, hired him of his Mother this day to enter service to-morrow till Mick. next at 25*s.*, and gave him 1*s.* in hand thereof in part of wages, as boy to take care of cows, hogs, ect., and all other work on my farm and at home, he to have meat, drink, and lodging.

Feb. 11.—*John Hagger* (son to Sam. Hagger, ye wheelwright), let himself to me this day as a ploughman and horsekeeper, to do those and all buisness at my farm (at King's farm) till Micks. next at ye rate of £7 per ann. for this time till then, and I to allow of his wash of linnen, &c., or pay for same. N.B. he promises to come to service ye 6th July; gave hime 1*s.* hand money.

Feb. 15*th.*—*Willm. Child*, who has served Mr. E. Stanley at Boseworth, and Mr. Hen. Fish, Palmer, of Tikwel, near

Biggleswade, Bedfordshire; agreed with him to take him as Coachman or postilion, should we have to take the box of the Chariott down or otherwise, to drive, do all sorts of farming buisness, ploughing, dung-carting, ect., his own cloths, *i.e.* except a Jackt. yearly, a pr. boots, hat yearly to drive in, yearly wages, he to take no vailles, at 11 G. pr. ann. provided he brings me a satisfactory charecter from Mr. Palmer, his former master. Feb. ye 26th, having brought me a satisfactory Carecter on ye 25th Feb., he entered into service, and we mutually agreed (as our coach box is to be kept up) he to wear his own clothes, and own boots and breeches, to have a compleat livery for Sundays driving out, and a hat to last two years, and standing wages 11 Gui. per ann. N.B. that is 10 G. wages and 1 Guin. lieu of boots.

Had with me John Howard complaining of his servant, Francis Weasley for disobedience and abuse, for which he would have him sent to House of Correction. Through W. Clarke persuaded Weasley to come with his master and ask pardon, and to promise to do so no more.

ON A FULL LENGTH PICTURE OF BEAU NASH'S, BETWEEN THE BUSTS OF MR. POPE AND NEWTON.

Immortal Newton never spoke
More truth than here you'll find,
Nor Pope himself e'er penn'd a joke
More cruel on Mankind.
The Picture placed the Busts between
Gives Satire all its strength;
Wisdome and Wit are little seen,
But Folly at full length.

Here is introduced someone's little moral reflections:

"Friendship, Tenderness, and Constancy drest in a simplicity of expression commend themselves by a more

native Elligance than passionate raptures, extravagant encomiums, and slavish adorations."

"The passion of Love to a Mistress (even when it is most sincere) resembles much the flame of a feaver that to a Wife is like the Vitall Heat."

The great Doct. Whewell's definition of Love was this:—"Love is a kind of all over dissiness, that won't let a poor fellow go about his business."

"There are two bad Paymasters—He that pays before hand, and he that never pays at all. The one bad for himself, the other bad for him who should receive."

"Salus populi suprema lex est
Vox populi vox dei est."

The Duke of York dyed at Monaco of a maligt. feaver, of which we got News ye 2nd 8ber, 1767.

"Rape seed, Coleseed, and other Oyll Cake in Cambridgeshire are usually bought by ye 1000, at £7 and £7 10*s.* per 1000, for which quantity they usually calculate 11 Quarters of Oyll Dust, which makes it cost 20*d.* or 21*d.* per Bushell. Whereas a Tun of Oyll Cake is bought at Newcastle for £3 or £3 3*s.*"

A Barrell of Tar will cost 8*s.* to 10*s.* of 36 gallons.

Pease sowing began this 9th Feb.

Price of Stock on ye ground set between old Allen Hurrell, Senr., and Allen Hurrell, Junior, my Brother-in-law, his son at his marriage, on or about

73	a. 20 p.	wheat	£2	15	per	a.	£200	15
19	a.	Rye	1	15	,,		33	5
64	a.	Barley	2	5	,,		144	0
58½	a.	pease	2	0	,,		117	0
215	Acres together						£495	0

Paid Adam Shackle for a wig £2 12*s.* 6*d.*

At Carlisle feasted upon a dish of Brandling Salmon pye, and trout fry—for the whole dinner 1*s.* At Annan had a large fine trout in season, of a good colour and clean taste, together with Veall Cutlets, cost only 1*s.*, Ale 3*d.*, Servant 6*d.* altogether, and horses 1*s.*, together 2*s.* 11*d.* the whole bait. N.B.—The Ale so good I would not drink wine.

T. Wale seems to have made himself well acquainted with most things that came in his way, and among other things seems to have taken up farming in a most practicable way.

RECEIPTS.

For the prevention and cure of the distemper among Horned Cattle.

Take Assamm leaves, pounded and dryed and made into a kind of Snuff, as much as will lye on a shilling, put into a quill, and blown up into the nostrills of a cow with the distemper, so soon as ye observe the disorder—and it will in a few hours cause a matter to run in large quantities from the beast—and thereby prevent its falling on the lungs. This method repeated has restored many hundreds. And not one of the cattle who has taken this Sternutatory has been afflicted, though in company with those who have been afflicted or distempered.

CULPEPER'S INFALLABLE CURE FOR THE GOUT.

1 oz. Venice Treacle disolved into the yolk of an egg.
1 oz. of Syrop of Cloves.
4 oz. of Alexiterica water.

Mixed for a draft to be taken every morning early for 4 times.

TO BREW GOOD ALE.

To 10 bushels of good Malt 5 lbs. } for a Hogshead.
good Hopps.

N.B.—If for Beer, 6 lbs. good Hopps, by adding one Bushel of Malt to your brewing you may have a second and third wourt.

HUSBANDRY, FROM FO. 58.

Harvest Dinner, beans and pork and bacon boyld, and as they are fond of it, they'll eat cold beans and cold pork or bacon for supper, they'll sometimes eat milk for breakfast or supper, and sometimes Toast and ale and sugar; and for change they make possett for them by setting on a Kettle of milk, and put ale, sugar, and white bread to it, when apples and plumbs are cheap, apple and plum puddings, also rice, rice puddings, or milk.

Reaping, 1767, has been pd. for at 4*s.* and 5*s.*, and 5*s.* 6*d.* pr. acre.

An acre of good land may sometimes yeild 5 and 6 quarters of Oats, Barley, ect., vary by 7 and 8 bus. sometimes less.

N.B.—1767, we calld in our harvest men (as did every farmer in our Neighbourhood), 3 men and our man Jn. Hagger and boy, and Hannah Careless as cook, Monday ye 17th August, 1767, and ended harvest, ye 15th 9ber.

Horses whose eyes are changable vary with the moon, bad at new and better at full. And such horses, if worked hard and much given to sweat, are in danger of going blind. Such horses ought to be sold off at proper time; viz., when their eyes are at the full moon, and such horses if their eyes are washed with ye gall of a Leveret, it will make them for a short time as bright and as fine as can be.

CHAPTER IX.

1770—1771.

Saffron Gardens—Receipt to fatten Turkeys—A Cure for Rheumatism—A Diplomatic Letter on "Keeping Company"—A Long Firm—A good Ride—Remarkable Events—Moor Pages—Scarborough—The Rector of Wooléy in 1618—Thomas Parr and Charles ye First—Mrs. Anne Wale.

SAFFRON AS IT GROWS IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE, 1771.

It is planted from the Heads or Roots in Summer in rows two inches asunder, and six inches deep and five inches between each row, in land that is well ploughed and made fine.

The usual time for planting it is in July, though they be planted at any time from the latter end of June to the beginning of September. We plant them here usually in ye open fields, but are obliged to fence them, as hogs and sheep are exceedingly fond of them.

If planted in gardens they must have the advantage of the sun and must not be set under trees or overdroped on any account. They do not require an over rich soil, a chalk or gravel will suit them best.

The Saffron Heads or Roots are particular, almost from every other root, because they grow only in the winter and not in the summer. Our bearing ground is not at all regarded in summer, all manner of seeds growing thereon, which we cut for cattle for fodder till the beginning of 7ber,

then we get on the ground and make it as fine as a garden, by pearing off ye top and surface, having hoes for ye special purpose. On which case soon will shoot out of the Heads or Roots abundance of little roots into ye ground, and a small white spire about as big as the small end of a tobaco pype, which contains sometimes two or three flowers besides the grass, which is much like the grass of the crocus.

After they have rooted they must not be taken up, for they will wither away and dye.

They encrease in ye ground every year, sometimes two or three or four heads coming on the top of the old ones, which waste away as the young ones grow.

At first the young ones are not bigger than a pea, and white, and so upgrowing till the latter end of Aprill, when the grass dyeth away but the Heads or Roots are not ripe, as we call them, till the middle of June.

We have always three plantations, whereof we plough up one every year, gather out the Heads and clean them one by one, throwing away all that are rotten or infected ; they plant them again in another spot of land, which has not born Saffron for years before.

They doe not bear the first year they are planted, except a few flowers, which we call our dorts.

The next year it bears, and then we call it our new ground—and the summer after we plough up, so we have always two bearing grounds, and one that does not bear. The time of bearing is the latter end of 7ber or beginning of 8ber.

If the weather be warm, sometimes an acre will employ ten people when there is a great crop, but that does not often happen.

We gather the Saffron flowers every morning if ye weather be warm. Their usual growth is three inches, which they usually grow in 24 hours. The Chives or Stamina are directly pulled out of ye flowers (the flower

itself always being thrown away into ye street) and are put light and loosely between two sheets of white coarse writing paper, upon a small moveable kiln, a little broader than a sheet of such paper at top, going cylindrically down to ye bottom, where a little fire burns; then, with a board on it, it is with weights pressed down and dryed into cakes, about ⅛ inch thick, when it is dried by a charcoal fire, proper to be laid by and preserved for sale, and sometimes when the crop is bad and the yield small they dry it upon the brass face of a warming pan between papers, as before described.

N.B.—Those cakes of Saffron so nicely dryed are best preserved untill they can be properly sold, by being folded up or doubled 2 or three times together, each cake separate, and so several cakes together are rapped about with paper, and all that with dry flannels, and laid in trunks or chests, not moist or too dry, for sale.

N.B.—It is to be remarked that it will take 5lbs. new fresh picked chives of Saffron to make one lb. of Saffron when dryed into cakes, and such in England will sell for 18 and 30*s.*, and sometimes 3g. a lb. dryed Saffron.

The Saffron produced and brought from Spain is greatly inferior to ye English on account of ye Oylls the Spaniards use in drying loose and not pressed cakes as the English doe.

This from W. CLARKE, Senr.,
Shelford, 1771.

HAY MOWING.

Marshall pays:

1*s.* per day and 2 pints of ale to those in constant employ.

Mr. Serocold pays:

1*s.* 6*d.* pr. computed acre, mowing.

Will. Clarke pays:

2*s.* p. a. for do. pr. ye rod mowing.

1*s.* and their victualls when carting.

1*s.* 6*d.* pr. day mowing, and ale if no victualls.

Jn. Jourdan would not doe it for 1*s.* 6*d.* p. ac. p. pole, demanding 2*s.*, and I got it done of 1*s.* 6*d.* wth. out ale p. ye pole. They say by ye computed acre they mow hay for 8 and 10*d.* p. ac.

To fatten a Hogg they generally reckon in Camb. 1 bushell of pease pr. week, and 10 weeks to make him fatten.

To plant a ½ Acre of Ground wth. Saffron it will cost, for heads and planting, £6 or some wht. more if ye heads cost 10*s.* pr. quarter. N.B.—There goes about 6 quarters to an acre . . . ye usuall price of heads is 8 and 10*s.*, sometimes 12 and 14*s.* pr. quarter, and ye price or rent of land to Saffron ground is 13*s.* 4*d.* pr. acre pr. ann. pole meas.

N.B.—Ye land is better when left after 3 years Saffron than when first taken and planted.

9*ber ye* 11*th*, 1768.—Daughter Peggy this day sent her Mamma to town a Fatted Turkey by ye Camb. Stage, to be called for.

MRS. DA COSTA'S RECEIPT FOR FATTENING TURKEYS FOR LARGE LIVERS.

Take skimmed milk boyld and make a paste with Barley-meal. Make cakes the length and breadth of finger. Dip them in warm milk and cram them (say your turkeys) maws full and let them go about to digest it, and give them noe more than one or two crams because they are confined.

N.B.—The Paste must be made fresh every day, and three weeks will be time sufficient.

They must be cock Turkeys and commence cramming in October.

TO MAKE A PICKLE FOR BRAWN.

To two gallons of water a quarter of a pint of Oatmeal; boill it gently one hour. Strain it off when cold, and season it with a lb. of common salt and keep it (say ye Brawn), when not in use, covered with this pickle. Change once a month.

FRANCES TUNWELL, Cam.

TO MAKE UP A HORSE FOR SALE.

Fenigreek or Venigreek as much as will lye on half a crown to a quartern of Corn (say Oats). This often and for some time repeated before you expose for sale.

"*Caveat emptor.*"

HORSES AND FLIES.

An effectual method to prevent Horses from being molested with flies and other insects has been lately recorded in a German newspaper, and consists in nothing more than rubbing them carefully every morning before they go out to work with leaves of wallnut tree.

The *Gazette de Sante*, published in France by authority, under the sanction of the College of Physicians, has within these few days made public an infallible cure against all scrophulous disorders, commonly called *King's Evil.*

It consists as follows :—

Common aqua vitæ or brandy, 20 oz.

Fixed volatile alkali, concrete gentian root, otherwise called felwort or balmady, of each one half drach.

Let these infuse in the Liquor 24 hours before you use it and let it remain on ye root as it will get strength the

more it remains in that situation. The dose is fasting before dinner and supper, at each time a tablespoonful of ye mixture.

In cases of apoplexies or palsies, it has been discovered that immediate relief will be the consequence of putting salt into the mouth of the person so affected.

REGULAR GOOD STAIRS.

They should have an odd number of steps at every landing, because every one steps with the right foot first so by an odd step the right foot is always last.

ST. JAMES EVENING,
1786.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

Take one Ounce of Polychristum and mix it well with a wine glass or tea-cup full of best French brandy. When so mixed put that mixture into a quart bottle partly filled with strong mountain wine and let the whole stand twenty-four hours.

The patient is to drink a wine glass full or near a gill each night when going to bed.

N.B.—The patient should be warmly clothed to avoid catching cold. The above mentioned Balsam of Polychristum is composed of Gum Gugacum, Peruvian Balsam, and Spirits of Wine.

ANOTHER CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

Soft soap spread on brown paper and applied to the part affected is recommended as a specific in this complaint.

SHEARING OF SHEEP.

The following method has been found effectual:—Immediately after the sheep have been shorn, soak the roots of the wool that remains with oil, or butter and Brimstone, and three or four days after wash them with salt and water, and the wool of the next season will not only be finer and softer, but the quantity will be greatly enlarged, and it may be depended upon that the sheep will not be troubled with Vermin or Scabs that year.

Mrs. Wale this Sund. morn. about 8 a clock, took a whole dose of James' Powder. (N.B.—This of her own accord and without my knowledge till after 'twas down) in a sort of desperation, and only for lowness of spirits and confusion in her head.

BARGAINS AND AGREEMENTS.

Tho. Austin, bricklayer of G. Shelford, agreed to give him 2*s.* 6*d.* pr. day and his board whilst he is building and setting our Dutch Overn, ec., and new hanging of a copper, ec. Otherwise for all other common work only common pay as other Masons gets.

N.B.—He pretends to understand building and makg. of, and altering a Dove house beyond anybody, and offers his service to doe ours.

8*ber ye* 15*th*—Dr. Thornton left us this morning, he postchaised to Chesterford, Mrs. Wale set out with own carriage for London, and T. W. joined Mellish and Thornton and rode, a stag chase with them; had excellent sport and fine chase, fine weather, and a fine country, having taken ye stag within a mile of Royston.

N.B.—Attended ye Gentms. of ye Camb, and went and dined and spent evening with them at S. Walden, where I

lay ye night and returned home to Shelford 8ber ye 16th. Lamborn and wife being with us Monday morn ye 17th 8ber I rode too to meet ye Hunt, and followed it near to Royston in vain.

"Fine open country for hunting in those days."

A DIPLOMATIC LETTER.

DEAR SIR,

Your goodness will now excuse me, undertaking to observe that I found your Mamma under a good deal of uneasiness, much more so than she cared to express to you, at a report which had some time been brought to her ear, and that yet prevails in that neighbourhood, of your desiring of changing your condition by taking a certain young Lady to your Wife.

She is very unwilling to believe it, and I took the freedom to persuade her that you had more sense than to do so, especially then, to take such a step without her consent, since the person talked of is far below you in rank and fortune, or what you resonably might expect at home or any part of Great Brittain.

I persuaded her, that the common chit-chat and keeping company with young girlls, was no uncommon thing for young men, whilst design may be very distant from Marriage, and that this may have first raised this report, which as a snowball always increases as it goes.

If you have seen silly tricks in others, don't follow bad examples, or doe anything beneath yourself. Anything is better than a wife improperly taken. Give me leave to assure your Mamma, that there is no truth in ye report, which will make her easy and confirm the good opinion that she and I have ever had in your good sensce.

Take not, dear Johnny, this scrawll in ill-light, but believe me,

I am with all regard, dear Sir,

Your most assured Friend,

T. W.

EDINBURGH,
May ye 10th, 1767.

To Mr. John Ouchterlony, in Riga, his own hands.

A LONG FIRM.

STARKE, DOCR. OF VIENNA, LATE FROM PENSACOLA.

Extract of a letter from John Darling, dated ye 31st March, 1767.

Yours of the 20th from Bristoll received. I found out the honest Doctor, who returned me the letter and the bill, and says he is not the man, nore does he know you. His name is not Storke (you say Starke).

He is come down to the Caroline Coffee House, but if he wont pay ye Bill I will expose him to all ye merchants there, as some of them have told me he is the man who was at St. Petersburg.

N.B.—This Stark came with one who called himself Baron O'Moore, and came to Riga upon an adventure, 12th Feb. 1747, with a small cannon behind their travelling-coach, under a pretended project of preparing and refining of mettall, and hitting the nicest proportions for the callibre of great guns, so as to carry balls doubly as far, and weight with less powder than in the common way, and wanting both the equip generally on their way to Court, with their project, to St. Petersburg, prevailed with my house, Wale, Fraser, and Co., then ye 12th Feb. 1747, to advance Roobles 400 on Baron O'Moore's bill on himself, now in my hands, viz. copy :—

400 ROOBLES, SILVER MONEY.

RIGA, *Feb. 12th*, 1747.

Three weeks after date pay this my first of exchange to ye order of Messrs. Napier and Husenfeller, Four Hundred Roobles, Silver Money, in St. Petersburg, value received of Messrs. Wale, Fraser, and Co.

MATHEW BARON O'MOORE.

A GOOD RIDE.

Thomas Wale, writer hereof, sat out ye 28th Feb. 1767 (N.B., in the 66 year of his age), ye following journey performed on horseback, one single mare, with a servant on a single horse, with a portmanteau, without any change the whole journey, viz :—

	Miles.
Feb. ye 28th, from Shelford to London	50
March 11th, London to Bath ye 13th	108
„ 16th, Bath to Bristoll	15
„ 22, To Glowster	38
„ 23, To Upton, Worster, and Broomsgrove	41
To Birmingham, 13; Woolverhampton	29
To Newport, 20; Whitechurch, 20; Chester, 20	60
Chester to Liverpool	18
To Preston, Kirkham, Lancaster	64
Over Sands to Whitehaven	55
Over Workington to Carlisle	40
To Annan, 20, thence to Romuscales and Dumfries, and back to Romuscales	48
To Hamilton and to Glasco	69
To Stirling and Cliffe and Peak	61
To Dundee, Arbroath Mountan and back to Dundee & Denburg	149
To Dunbar, Berwick, & Newcastle	120
To Stockton, 34; Griesbro, 14; and to Whitby, 20	68
To Hull, 71; Lincoln, 43; Stamford, 46	160
May ye 27th, to Cambridge, 42; and home to Shelford, 5	47
	1,240

The whole journey performed on ye same horse.

Well done, old gentleman, my reader will say.

1770.—Water the young trees in Camping Close (original Champion Close, where the village sports took place) as before observed.

Keep in view George's Serious Reflections.

Write letter of thanks to Molly Holgate.

Warn Taylor not to lay dung on Harston Green and road.

Webb, brother to Samuel Webb, hired him this day to serve me as footman and coachman at £5 p. a. wages. £2 per an. instead of Vales. 16*s.* per an. in lieu of boots, to have a complete Livery every two years, a frock Livery yearly, Great Coat, Leather Breches; but on 25th March sent excuse.

There were bankrupts in the earth in those days :—

March 24th.—Greathead, Fenton, & Co.

Offers to First bond creditors, 1759 and 1764		75 p. ct.
Second do. of 1765 and 1767 amsd.	P.C. 17,527 60 29,233 30d	70 p. ct.
Third do. of 1768 and 1769 .	16,186	65 p. ct.
And their Book Creditors		40 p. ct.

Upon their oath that they have secreted none of their effects, nor covered any one of their creditors to ye prejudice of ye rest, and on finding security for any deficiency in what they had declared themselves possessed of as far as 20,000 RC.: which last was foreseen would be required of them, and was provided against by Fenton's having,

prior to their coming together, prevailed on Donaldson, Cumming, & Co. to take such upon them in thirds.

They should be owing on bond .	RC.62,992 60
That their debts should be . . .	42,269 36
Servants wages due	275 19
Owing together	RC.105,537 25

To dicharge of which they should have in
Cash, Goods, and other Effects RC.37,893 7
whereof, N.B., 20,000 comes yet out of Greathead's Estate in Engd.

And in Outstanding Goods and dubious debts taxed at	26,025 8
So the deficiency will be	41,619 10
Alberts	RC.105,537 25

RIGA, *March ye 24th*, 1770.

Neice Fanny Lidyard this day left us (after 12 days stay with us), and went to Cambridge, taking with her Billy Brazier, in order to place him out to board and school there.

April 25th.—William Claydon, my Tenant at Rdninter, made him this day a present of J. O.'s returned Coat and Britches, and Mrs. W. sent his daughter a hat, neckhancerchief, by her father, in a Band-box.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

The export of Linen at Dublin was in 1768, 18,490,014 yards: 1769, 17,790,705 yards.

William Beckford, Esq., Alderman, Lord Mayor of London, a violent Wilkite and opposer of Court Measures,

even to an insult on his Souvereign, dyed ye 21st June 1770, and was buryed ye 30th June, 1770; was succeeded for the rest of the year by Alderman Frecothick.

Mr. J. Wilkes was released on Tuesday, ye 17th April, 1770, from ye King's Bench Prison, after paying a fine of £1,000 at 2 different payments, and giving securities for his good behaviour for years, himself in £1,000, His Securities, Mr. Burcke, £500, Mr. £500. N.B.—Had been taken into custody April, 1763, say to ye Tower.

Lord Onslow gained his suite against Parson Horne with £400 damage.

Parson Horne should have wrote or said to Lord Onslow (who was going afterwards to prosecute him for a Libell), viz. Do not think of prosecuting me for an Insinuation. Alter your charge before it comes upon record, to prevent its being done afterwards. For though Lord Mansfield did not know the difference between the words when he substituted the one for the other, we all know very well now, that it is the Tenour and not the Purport that must convict for a Libell. Which is indeed what every student of the Law knew before.

FAMILY AND DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

A pleasant trip with daughter Peggy, Mrs. Bridge, and my wife and her little maid, sat out on a visit to Miss Holgate of Colne about 11 of ye clock. Dined at the Bell at Haverill, and all lay at Miss Bridge's, where also we supped. The next day after breakfast with Miss Bridge we sat out and got to Colne (with the addition of a pair of

Post horses, 18 miles from Haverhill to Colne), before 2 o'clock, in good time for dinner with Miss Holgate, and found her and her neice Nancy and Sweetheart, Mr. Carwarden, all well. We spent ye 10th, 11th, and 12th, with fishing, walking, driving to Colchester to Lord Claxi's at Gosfield Hall, late Mr. Nugente, and on Monday ye 14th May we sat all out (all but daughter Peggy, who we left awhile to stay with Miss Holgate), on our return home about eleven o'clock, by way of Walden and we arrived and dined about 3 (26 miles from Colne), with ye help of a pair of Post-horses from Halstead. N.B. at *6d.* per mile at Great Bardfield. Sent, and would have drank tea with Harry Wale, but as his Lady was from home, Miss Kentish excused herself, so we drove and dined at Littlebury, and got home before 6 ye evening of the 15th, where Mrs. Wale, my wife, having been taken ill with the Collick, had to go to bed, and lay extremely ill.

Robert Wale, my (say T. W.'s) Grandfather, Thomas's father, dying young, His widdow Ann, after his death, maryed again to one Mr. Rivet, and burying and outliving both Mr. Rivet and her Son Thomas Wale, my Grandfather, enjoyed our Harston Hall Estate in company with my Father, Gregory Wale, her Grandson, till her death, about 1695. N.B.—She had a certain silver Tankard which she gave to her son Thomas W., my Grandfather, who left it to his eldest son, which his eldest son should have, so such tankard fell to my Lott, and in order to perpetuate the same in ye family, I have now promised the same at my death to my eldest Son Gregory, now 10 years old this 16th June, 1770. (Signed) THOS. WALE.

16th June, 1770.—Left with his other property to his Intended, Miss Peschall.

June 27th, 1770.—Betty Smith of Colne, per letter this day received from Molly Holgate, dated ye 25th July, has

let herself to come over and serve us as Cook-maid for £3 10*s.* per ann. N.B.—She can come over next week. Miss Holgate proposes to send her over (by man and horse), to Walden, and we may send for her from thence. N.B.—She arrived at Shelford ye 10th July.

N.B.—To draw the charge of my fowling-piece before I go to London.

Sept. 6th, 1770—Harvest having begun ye 13th August, we this day ended all. Kept Horkey-home.

James Jackson, who had let himself to us as Postilion or Coachman, and to do all works, waiting at table, &c. &c., at the rate of £5 per ann. and £2 in lieu of vaills, came this day, say this evening, into our service.

7ber ye 22nd.—My 2 Sons, Gregory and Charles, came this day home by the Cambridge stage, and after many indulgences returned by ye stage ye 3rd Oct.

Daughter Polly had this day her tooth drawn by Mr. Hopkins, for which he had of Mrs. W. ½ G.

7ber 24th, 1770.—Fished and dragged this day Harston Mills, both pitts. Fished also other parts of the river by Haselingfield and took pretty many. Chris. Pemberton sent him a large Jack and he returned a brace of partridges.

8ber 4th, 1770.—Had to dine with us at Shelford on a Turtle Mr. and Mrs. Vachell, Mr. Anstey, Chris. Pemberton and Billy Stevenson, and Mr. Blackhall.

8ber 4th, 1770.—John Brown began this day to thrash out our Barley.

8ber 4th, 1770.—Servant Cook, Betty Smith, had this day warning given her by her Mrs. to leave our service ye day month; was succeeded by Mary Clitter.

8ber 16th.—A Turkey put up to fatten with walnuts. Two hogs, say large, put up to fat on pease.

9ber ye 16th.—Richard Graine, Butcher, sold him this day what Barley I have, to be delivered in at 22*s.* per quarter.

Xber 14th.—Received this day by ye Cambridge stage a fine large Turbut. N.B.—Received a quarter fine lamb ye week before, a Barrell of Oysters ye week before that, all presents, beside a cod, soles, and lobster, to be charged to my acc.

Xber 15th.—Neice Brazier about this time sent and paid her 20 Gs. as a present, at her now intended departure for St. Kitts, she purposing to saill the end of this month.

Jos. Whitehead, received this morning from him, which came to Newton ye night before, a present of a Haunch and Coast of Doe Venison.

To order a Moor Boy from Nantz of about 15 years old who can speak French, for Mad. Thuskin, if costs 150 or 200 Roubles.

The following curious Recipe in connection of Moor Boys is presented to my readers in case the fashion of "Moor Pages" should repeat itself, "Ne vous en déplaise mes belles."

HOW TO CURE L——E, ESPECIALLY IN A MOOR'S HEAD, WHERE NO COMBE CAN BE USED.

Semen Sabadella, make it fine and strew it and mix it with the hairs of the head at discretion. Once or twice used for two or three days will be sufficient.

A JOURNEY FROM SHELFORD TO NEWCASTLE.

	MILES.
The Little Rose in Cambridge	5
The White Horse in Huntingdon	16
The Bell at Stilton	12
The George at Stamford	14
The Angell at Colzar	13
The George at Grantham	8
The Zaricenhead, Newark	14
The Lyon, Skardin Moore	12
The Stag, Barham Moore	12
The Red Lyon, Doncaster	14
By ye Swann, Ferrybridge	15
(Instead of Sherborne, Tadcaster to York, 22 miles.)	
To the Post-house, Wetherby	16
To the Crown, Boringbridge	12
The Golden Lyon, Northaliten	19
The King's Head, Darlington	15
The New Inn, Durham	18
The Crown and Thistle, Newcastle	15
	230

COST OF SAME JOURNEY.

	£	s.	d.
By Postchaise from Cambridge to Newcastle, 225 miles at 9*d*	8	9	0
16 Postillions	0	16	0
16 Hostlers at 3*d*.	0	4	0
3 Dinners at 4*s*.	0	12	0
2 Suppers	0	6	8
2 Breakfasts	0	3	4
Turnpikes	0	10	0
Divers more found to have spent	1	6	0
	£12	7	0

"No wonder people were not given to gadding about in those days."

OUR NEWCASTLE JOURNEY PROMEMORIA.

Our Landlord at the Ferrybridge, Mr. Lowe, has been a great traveller. Talks French, understands German, has been in all parts of Germany. Imports his own wines, Clarets, Malaga, Mountain; being by his wife related to our Consol in Malaga, who furnishes his Inn with the best.

Landlord at ye Golden Lyon, Northaliten, was too high, and usage too indifferent.

Same may be said of ye King's Head in Darlington.

New Inn at Durham stands exceedingly pleasant and seems compleat, and people very obliging.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Arrived here with my wife and her maid about 9 o'clock in ye evening of 25th July, 1770, and took up our quarters at the Crown and Thistle. N.B.—In three days with ye postchaise from Shelford.

Newcastle, Augt. ye 3rd.—Set out on Tuesday by post chaise for Yorke. Durham 15 miles, Darlington 18, Northallerton 15, Thirske 9, Easingwold 10, to Yorke 13. Total, 80 miles, by about 9½ in the eveng.

Yorke, Augt. 4th.—At the George Inn Lay, breakfasted, wrote to J. L. Bridge, went to see the Cathedral, the Castle or County Prison, went round ye walls, and to see the noblest assembly rooms in England. The Judge Perrott came into town this day for General Gaol delivery.

Augt. 5th.—Left York at 10¼ o'clock in ye morng. after seeing Judge Perrott go to church in form, got to Whitewell, and thence 2 miles to Castle Howard, Lord Carlisle's, where we found fruit and kitchen gardens, buildings, Edifices, large pinery, and Hot walls, &c., ripe peaches, grapes almost ripe, magnificent house, entrance excessive grand under a superb Cupula, and rooms all elegantly

furnished, Marble and brass inlaid floors, Tables, paintings of great worth, Italian antiquities, etc. etc. Saw also the Temple and ye Mausoleum, or Family burying Temple, and vaults for 63 coffins in so many arches in ye walls and grand circular corners of ye Buildings. The Floor Tables inlaid with Marble and Brass; and the Pillars, Pilasters, and all else, of artificial black and colored composed marble most elegant.

After this, a little before we come to Yeckenham (Yedingham), there's a large scrub and plantage of Trees, Groves, and Shrubberies, water, rivers, &c., of Sir William St. Quintin. We soon afterwards got to Yeckenham, and thence to Scarboro' about 9¼ in ye evening.

Augt. ye 6th.—After breakfast this day (but too late to see most company bathing), we went to see both long rooms, the wells, ye waggons, and manner of bathing; spoke with, at distance, with Capt. Jhn and Coverdale Richardson, Mrs. Vicarman and Wm. Thornton.

JOURNAL AT SCARBOROUGH.

August ye 6th.—Saw by ye list at ye long room that William Thornton and wife, Mrs. Wilberforce and ——, and Mr. Spooner were here; but although in ye long room from 12 to one, saw none of them. So after dinner engaged ourselves with Mrs. Vickerman to drive out with Mrs. W., drink tea with her, and go to play with her to see the Beggar's Opera, by Day's Company from Durham. Mrs. Day with much applause, at coffee-house spoke with a Sax. and a German. N.B.—James Mills, Bather, and E. Further, of long Room Street, has good lodgings.

Tuesday, August 7th.—Sat out from Scarborough ½ past ten o'clock through Driffield and Beverly, got to Hull about ½ past eight o'clock in ye evening, about 46 miles.

Sent out for and had to supper with us (on Turbot, chops, tarts, ect., at ye Cross Keys in ye Market place), Mrs. Arthur Maister of ye house of Nathanl. and Arthur Maister, who stayed ye eveg. and invited Mrs. W. and me to tea next eveg.

True copy of what Tho. Wale recd. from The Rev. Doctor Lonsdale, of Barham Hall, near Linton, in the County of Cambridge.

ANECDOTE ON MIKEPHER ALPHERY, RECTOR OF WOOLEY IN HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

He was descended from a branch of the Imperial line of Russia: and with two of his brothers, (who died of the Small Pox in Oxford,) was sent over to England to Mr. John Ridell, a Russia merchant, and by his care sent to the University. The occasion of their being sent hither was, it seems, the growth of a powerful faction in ye Kingdom which threatened their lives. 'Tis said that this Gentleman in particular was, after the suppression of that Faction, twice solemnly invited to return to his own country to take the Government upon him but for what reason he declined it I doe not find. However that be, 'tis sure he came to this Living in 1618 and was, I conjectured, dispossessed about 1643. The particulars of his sufferings are these :—On a Lord's Day, as he was preaching, a File of Musqueteers came up, and pulled him out of his pulpit, turned him out of the church, and his wife and children with their goods out of ye parsonage house. The poor man thus ejected out of his house built a hut or Booth over against the Parsonage house in ye street, under the trees growing in the verge of the churchyard, and there lived for a week with his family. He had procured three eggs, and gathered a bundle of rotten sticks (in that time) and was about to make a fire in the church porch to

boil his eggs, but some of his adversaries (whose names are known) coming thither, broke his eggs and kicked away his fire. He afterwards made a small purchase, and built an house, in which he and his family lived some years. Afterwards he removed to Hammersmith and continued there until ye Restoration. 'Tis probable that he had a large family and many children at the time of his suffering, for it appears by ye Register of this Parish, that he had eight baptised during his abode there before the Rebellion. As far as I can learn Tythes were duly paid him by his successor Mr. B——, which were, as I presume, his chief support, until ye year 1660, when he returned to his Living and continued upon it some time; but at length retired to Hammersmith to the house of his eldest son and dyed there. He was universally commended and well spoken of by such of his ancient parishioners as remembered him.

N.B.—Ridell is not very plain in the original, but seems to be as here written. Dr. Lonsdale's original of the above came to T. Wale's hands ye 4th May, 1770; was sent to Doctor King, of St. Peter's Coll., Shelford, April 14th, 1772.

It is necessary here to remark that, according to history of those times in Russia, about the year 1590 or 1600, in the reign of the Czar Basilowitz of Russia, there should have been a most violent Rebellion in Russia, that threatened ye total overthrow of ye whole Czarish family. Basilowitz, foreseeing this Torrent against him, wisely committed his three princes, of which Dimetrius was eldest in confidence, to ye care of an English merchant then residing at an inland Port in Russia, called Jerislaus, at ye head of ye river Dwina, leading down to Archangel. (N.B.—St. Petersburg was not then built, nor any Russian Port in the Baltic as then so much as thought of.) Whilst ye said English merchant was bringing the young princes

under feigned name to England, the Rebels overcame and took Basilowitz, and branding him with the name of Tyrant, put him to death. After which arose, chiefly out of Poland, a second Rebellion (in opposition to the former) which to gain the more credence and proselytes with the Russians, set up at their head a young person whom they called and styled Dimetrius Grand Duke, and eldest son and heir to ye Crown of Basilowitz, now deceased, for it was not known what became of the said Basilowitz's three sons. But at length, both rebellions being quashed, and the pretended Dimetrius taken prisoner and publicly exposed, was evidently proved to be a false Dimetrius, (N.B.—For the right D. was then safe and well in England,) was put to death, and ye next akin, a distant branch of ye Imperial family, restored and again placed upon the Throne. Whilst the 3 young princes, sons of Basilowitz, were in England safe, and had their Education in England under the names of Alphery, as the foregoing anecdote has amply related.

Further particulars of the Family of Alphery, here in England as the Rector of Woolley (a small town in Huntingdonshire) he had many children. I suppose most of the Females being dwindled or married into other families have lost their original name, and now it appears their birth and parentage are in oblivion.

But 30 or 40 years agoe there were some of them in being and well known—as having come of that line—particularly a female who married a Mr. —— of Huntingdon (whose name does not occur to me now), who then after her husband's death kept a Toy-Shop, and used to come down from Huntingdon and open her shop, well known at Stourbridge Fair. A few years agoe she was yet alive, and kept an Inn the sign of Ye White Horse in Huntingdon, but grown old and reduced (I suppose) she left the White Horse and lived all most forgotten in some

country village near Huntingdon. It is a queere if she, Mrs. Johnson, yet exists, but our friend the Rev. Sherrard, about Xber, 1788, told us she then lived, but by charitable contributions.

From books of remarks about 1746 *and* 48.

Qy. The young Gentl. who lately married the Innkeeper's Daughter at Stains, and who pretends to the Earldom of Anglesea, is he not Jas. Annesley, Esqre. His counterpart being Richard Annesley, Esqre., commonly called Earl of Anglesea.

Qy. What is Lord Valentia akin to ye above, or is ye the same?

ANECDOTE ON THOMAS PARR OF SHROPSHIRE WHO DYED 14TH 9BER, 1634, AGED 152 YEARS AND 9 MONTHS.

He being introduced to Charles ye 1st and Henrietta Maria, he presented an address setting forth his great age, wishing long life to their Majesties, and praying such notice as they in their goodness should think meet. "Pray, old man (said the queen), what have you, who have lived so long, done more than other men?" "An please your Majesty (replied the patriarch), when I was above an hundred years old, I did penance for a Bastard child."

Open Hostilities were committed at Concord and Lexington, in New England; between the King's troops and ye Rebels in America, Wednesday ye 19th { April or July } 1775.

The Controversy between Brittain and her American Colonies are like that of Man and Wife where the breeches are the object of contention.—See Genl. Gage's letter to the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esqre., *St. James's Chronicle*, Jan. 10th, 1779.

The sale of Colne Priory is to be on Tuesday, 30th 8ber an day following.

N.B.—The Priory should also be advertised to be let, 16 acres of land, hirer may have more. This land besides the garden. For house, garden, 16 acres of land £50 per annum.

Eliza Carver, a tanner's daughter, of Sawston, this 23rd of June offered her services to my wife as housemaid, and even would undertake and learn the kitchen work and Cook maid service, provided Mrs. Wale will have patience and instruct her in it, also wages she at present would leave that to Mrs. Wale, she did once go to service for a short time to one Mr. Reeves of Cambridge. N.B.—As Mrs. Wale has already for the present engaged another, she must keep her word with that, but if don't agree, will let Betsey Carver know and then treat with her,—came not at last.

Mary Klitter, our new cook maid, who had been hired a month ago by Miss M. Holgate, at the rate of £3 10*s*. per annum, arrived this day by the Colchester Oyster Carts to Cambridge, and by our Servts. James was brought home to Dinner, thus this day entered into our Service.

ON THE MUCH LAMENTED DEATH OF MRS. ANNE WALE, WIDOW OF MR. JOHN WALE, EARLS COLNE PRIORY, YE 9TH FEB. 1770.

By William Beauchamp.

In early youth she wisely sought her God,
And the safe path of smiling Virtue trod;
Fond to oblige, too gentle to offend,
Beloved by all, to all the Good a friend,
The Bad she censur'd by her life alone,
Blind to their faults, severe upon her own;

To others grief a tender part she bore,
And to the Needy would impart her store,
At distance saw the World with pious dread,
And to God's Temple for protection fled,
She sought that peace that Heaven alone could give,
And learnt to die ere others learnt to live ;
To Nature's orders piously resigned,
She bore its present ills with steadfast mind,
And now has left the honors once she wore,
Enter'd the grave and shines on earth no more.
Yet think not that her Piety was vain,
Her Soul survives, her Virtues still remain.

There is a picture of this Lady with her daughter Mrs. Holgate (who afterwards married a Mr. Carwarden), sitting on her lap, by Romney, at Colne Priory. J. Carwarden, Esq.

CHAPTER X.

1771—1775.

Conditions of Sundry Latin Schools—Price of Poultry—Daughter Polly—Quaint Sayings—A Business Letter—A Coach for Four Persons—List of School Books—Daughter Polly again—Circular to Merchants, Tradesmen, and Attorneys-at-Law — Oh! Polly, Polly!!—The Pantheon, Oxford Street—No End of a Row—An Outfit for Riga—Extracts from Local Newspaper—The Jew and the Christian—Kitty and the Bee—The Monarch and the Bear.

Jan. ye 17th, 1771.—Set out this day by the Cambridge stage to London, got there by six or seven in the evening. N.B. — Polly Whitehead with me, and bore all her charges, paid also the whole of her fare, and coachire. N.B.—She stayed with us 4 months.

N.B. — Luke Young. Glazier and glass-grinder, Watling Street, near ye pump, London Fiels. Hollands ground glass in pairs.

Mrs. Hyatt at Nog, Hogging Lane, Wood Street. Nets and fishing-rods, received from him this day a long matted parcel with fishing rods, a sporting-bag with lines, flyes, &c., for ye trout and other fishing, dragnetts and 5 flewes, a shore nett, and 3 casting nets, a landing net with pole and hooks, lines, and materials for making of nets and lines, &c.

New Dove House begun.

A ton weight of soap-boyler's offall, potash etc., for manure of land would cost as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Ryley demands, prime cost per ton	0	2	0
Porterage out to the cart, suppose	0	1	0
Carriage from London to Shelford	2	6	8
	£2	9	8

THE GOLDEN AGE.

SCHOOLS.

Conditions of sundry Latin schools, as follows:

St. Paull's Schooll, London, besides one g. admittance, a spoon, a Bureau-desk, 6 Napkins, Board and lodging, 30 g. p. a.	31	10	0
And education at 1 g. p. q. is	4	4	0
	35	14	0
Mr. Fountain at Mary Le Bonn	30	0	0
Mr. Heath at Harrow, Board	16	16	0
Mr. Parr's at —— besides entrance	25	0	0
Mr. Fookie	50	0	0
Mr. Oswin's at Wisbech, 3 gs. entrance and board, School, washing, &c.	21	0	0
Mr. Haddock at Westber, besides entrance 1 g. board, &c.	16	0	0
Mr. Wheeldon at St. Ives, entrance 1 g. board.	20	0	0
Mr. Vever and Assistants at Rygate, Surrey, short and compendious finishing of youth, many articles and board p. a.	16	16	0

N.B.—They tell me there are Masters (somewhere near Borrowbridge or Penrith) who will board, Schooll, and clothe boys for £10 p. a., if Mr. Halm should like it for his nephew Frompson's boy, or, N.B.—Write to Mr. Addison of Whitby on ye subject, what his ffriend the parson will take for such a boy about £12.

Owen Stone, Cooper of Cambridge, tells me of a Lattin, Greek, and French School for ye university, merchn., *a*: or phylosophy, *β*: John and Thos. Kirby at Catterich near Richmond in the North riding, Yorkshire, £12 12*s*. pr. ann., board, Schooll, wash cloth, shoes, linnen, reading, writing, Lattin, Greek, French, Arithmetick, Navigation, Mathematicks, ect. But now they have raised it £14 14*s*., & 2*d*. pr. week to be allowed each boy for pocket mo. out of wch they buy pens, ink, ect. ect.

My old friend Dun Cressence dyed at Hackney ye 29th 9ber, 1772, age 80, and was buryed in Hackney Church Yard, Friday ye 4th Xber.

9ber ye 3d.—Having arrived in London from 13 weeks tour on the Continent, found Mrs. W. in a very indifferent state of health.

Harvest began with us the 10th day of August and ended 26th December.

Our heavy cow calved of a fine cow calf.

Bought this day 10 large fowlls at 6*d*. each, gave ye person 2*d*. in lieu of a bit of victualls.

Daughter Polly taken with small pox.

John Hardwick and Samuell Pratt, both of Harston, poachers or those who keep netts, &c.

Had with us to dinner on a quarter of lamb (sent us in by old Mrs. Lamborne as a present) Mrs. Ingle, her daughter Bett and sons, Sam, Jack, and Tom, with Mr. Harson and wife, who all staid supper with us.

This evening received by the Cambridge coach a fine

Turbot with three lobsters for sauce from Mr. W. Pitchard, (for which I am to pay him, I expect).

A gown and a pettycoat, a present from me to my niece Eliz. Brazier. The gown cost 26*s*.

Harry Corney, Miller of G. Shelford, sold him 3 quarters of wheat at the rate of 34*s*. per load.

Mrs. W. in a mild manner talked soundly and freely with her daughty Polly and proposed a reconsiliation upon her better behaviour, and a confession of her faults within 24 hours, but hearing somewhat in the meantime of her daughter, she relapsed and was so vexed that that she had before said was noe more thought of.

"Oh! Polly, Polly!!"

THE DRESSING FOR YE NEW DOVE HOUSE.

	s.	*d.*
3 oz. Assafedita, cost	1	6
1 lb. Cumming seed	1	4
1 pint Oylle of Spike, &c., bottle	2	9
2 handsfull of salt, suppose		1
	5	8

All boyled together and dabbed about all ye holes in ye dove house with a brush.

Received of daughter Peggy a present for her Mamma a fine wrought card basket and a purse.

Well done, Peggy!!!

Postage to Switzerland by way of Paris, it pays from London to Paris 15*d*., from Shelford 3*d*. more.

QUAINT SAYINGS.

His corps was not cold before she was hot in a new love.

Her deeds were so foull she could not look on them, and so common she could not look besides them.

She kept herself in a whole skin by ye rents which were in the church of Rome.

Finding it in vain to bend her fist, she fell to bending her knees.

N.B. All of Joan, Queen of Naples, 1343!

He goes to school in jest, and plays in earnest.

A LETTER OF THE DAY.

Remarks on the Navy Contract trade
for Norway goods.

From Messrs. Claus Heide & Co.,
great Norway Factors,
to Thos. Wale, London.

DEAR SIR,

We are sorry it is out of our power to give you ye information you require concerning the prises of Norway Goods for ye contract with the Navy. In Mr. Collett's time these matters used to be well known, and he was often applyd to on that score, as the importation from Norway was then in his hands, but he never thought it worth his while to give in any proposalls, being well acquainted with the great trouble it must have brought on him. Now the difficulty of procuring proper goods for ye Contract by strangers would be greater thenever and less profitable. It is not from our place in Norway such goods are to be had, if so it would be easy enough, but to get just ye quantities wanted from each, some for Portsmouth, Plymouth, or Chattham, would demand connexions at those places, that

would not only see the contract properly dispos'd of, but purchase such other quantities wch necessarily must be brought to load ye ships. This would we fear turn to bad account without a long establishment. You will excuse our giving thus freely our opinion, but they are circumstances that must be considered before a Contract is concluded. The gentlemen who now have it are in a Track, wch makes it of little trouble, they being acquainted with the proper officers and people that are Inspectors for ye Government, and consequently fear not an exertion of the strickness wch they have power to use, and in all probability to new Contractors would executue to their no small detriment, as it is hardly possible to get the exact cutts, lengths, and qualities from Norway. This we are assured you will find on consideration to be true, though in a hurry imperfectly stated. The only way to get an account of the contract for last year would be from some of the Clerkes of the Navy office by a small Gratuity. We wish we could any wayes serve you.

Being sincerely, DEAR SIR,

Your most obednt. and humble servnts.,

CLAUS HEIDE & CO.

WELL CLOSE SQUARE,
TUESDAY MORNING,
Mar., 1772.

LONDON, SUNDAY EVENING.

Arrived here this evening about 8 o'clock at Miss Martins yesterday from Calais and Dover and C., and this day from Canterbury (after a 14 weeks' tour or journey from London, 23rd July, to Paris, Lyons, Geneva, Lausanne, Berne, Basle, Strasbourg, Manheim, Mayence, Frankfort, Cologne, Wesel, Emmerich, Rotterdam, Williamstad, Antwerp, Brussells, Ghent, Bruges, Lisle, Dunquerque, Calais, Dover, and London). Thank God in good health the first *9ber* 1772 = *9ber* 2. Spent this day in town,

dined with H. Atkins *9ber 3rd.* By the Cambridge Stage arrived safe at Shelford about 5 o'clock, and found Mrs. Wale and daughter Polly very well. *9ber* the 9th Mrs. W. sat out with Miss Horton to consult doctor Stanger of Harreworth and returned late the 11th. N.B. she began her medicines the 13*th*, and Tuesday, 17*th* of *9ber* she fell to and beat daughter Polly.

During Mrs. Wale's illness from the 4*th* to the 16*th* of *9ber*, took of cellar 6 bottles red port, 10 do. of porter and the 17*th* *9ber* one do. of white port wine.

Harvest began with us 10th day of August and ended 26th day.

9ber 15*th.*—Five Turkey Cocks were put up to fat this day, and one before I came home.

Daughter Polly having been taken ill 15th of July with a pain in the head, back, and limbs, began the 18th to be struck out here and there with somewhat, and we judged might be the rash, and rather encreased this day the 19th, and on the 20th that striking out was more general all over her limbs and body, but quite unlike the rash, not so small and thick and close together, but more distant and fewer by far than any rash usually is, and much larger and more dispersed. On Friday, 20th, Mr. Hopkins pronounced it to be a sort of small-pox he called the bastard sow or chicken-pox such as will soon be over, and neither dangerous or catching. But on Sunday, the 22nd, he found and declared it to be actually the small-pox of a good sort, such as he will choose to take for innoculating with ; on Wed the 25th the pox seem to be at the full, the puscules high-raised, white and ripe, and seemed somewhat on the decline, and the patient, now better free from pain, though sore can hardly

bare to be touched, and so she easily got over the same, for which his Grace the Lord be praised.

9ber 28th.—This evening received by the Cambridge coach a fine Turbot, with three lobsters for sauce, from Mr. Whitehead, for which I am to pay him I expect. N.B.—Paid Mr. Whitehead 12*s.* 6*d.* for said Turbot. *9ber 29th.*—We this morning sent into Mr. Bridges of Harston with our offer to come and dine with him upon it, which was accepted of, so we all, with Mrs. Wale, son, and daughter, went and dined and supped with Mr. Bridges this day accordingly.

January 22nd, 1773.—A gown and a petty coat, a present from me to my niece, Mrs. Eliza Brazier, was (as per A. Martins, Jun. of the 21st) then delivered to Mr. John Garnet at Mr. Trist's in Arundel Street, the Strand, Who now not returning as soon as he expected. He promised that care should be taken of the parcel, and sent as directed to Mr. Will Brazier at St. Kitts, and that by one Mr. Hart his friend, who is to sail by the first fair wind. This gown A. Martin says cost her 26*s.*, of which, I having given her 1*l.* 1*s.*, there remains yet due to her on that score 5*s.* The coat Miss Martin took of Mr. Hartly on my acct., and for which he charges me.

LONDON, APRIL.

Received Mr. J. Pierson's orders to buy and send him by first ship a complete habit or Dress for a boy of two years old, for do. for one of 3 years, both as complete and genteel as possible. N.B.—Hat, cap, stockings, ect.; two pieces of best Irish shirting at 4*s.* per yard for Brown. A silver funnel for decanting wine out of bottles.

A coach for four persons most modern and genteel fashion and painting. If a good second-hand can be met with little worst for wear to buy it if cheap, in which case

it must be new painted and fitted up, if not to buy a new one. And as it is for the narrow streets of Riga, he recommends a Crane neck or like use. N.B.—Should he not send me his arms to be painted on it?

May 24th.—Tooke and Toovey, Coachmakers, Great Queens Street, Lincoln's Inn, I bought of them a complete strong Crane neck coach which they warrant to be quite new and never used, to which they will add a pr. of neat wheels, harness, and will paint and fit up the whole in the most genteel and complete manner, and to have the same ready, with the arms painted, lining, straps, ect., by Saturday next for 115 guineas.

	£	s.	d.
May 31st.—Do. do. paid them this day as per agreement 115 Guineas as, see bill	120	15	0
A strong deal case, matting and packing body	3	0	0
A Hammer, Pinchers, steel chisel, 1 doz. square linch Pins and a Wrench to go with it . . .		7	0
A new screwed let out Wrench, do.		10	6
Matting and packing the carriage and wheels .		12	0
Horse, cart, and man, to water side		10	0
Boat and shipping on board the *Chance* . . .		12	0
Cocket 4*s.* 6*d.*, Searcher 6*s.*, Deputy 3*s.* 6*d.*, Entry 1*s.* 6*d.*, Warfage 6*d.*		16	0
Paid Tookey and Toovey	127	2	6
Pd. A. Thomson for child's Habits	5	6	2
Do. F. Liddiard for 2 Silver Funnels	3	2	8
Chas. Parker for two pieces of Irish Shirting, 50 yards	10	1	6
	145	12	10

March 26th.—Appointed Mrs. Wale's coat and bonnet. Dined at Dolly's.

Sunday, April 18*th.*—Enquired a place for me at the Saracen's Head near Algate by the Ipswich Coach for Theldon or Coggeshall for to-morrow morning 7 o'clock.

Met Donaldson Shairpets, and drove with them both in a Post Chaise, and then dined with Bob Thornton at Waddon, where were Mr. Smelt, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Truly, ect., and returned home *that* evening.

Monday 19*th.*—Set out with the Ipswich post coach at 7 in the morning, and arrived at Theldon about one. Thence with Post Chaise I go to Colne before 3, and directly went with Mrs. Holgate W. and daughter Peggie as they were just setting out on foot and dined with Mr. W. Benning at Colne.

8*ber ye* 12*th*, 1773.—Thomas Morley, my new servant, was hired by Henry Comery, miller of Great Shelford, to serve us a year; to do all sorts of work, as well as to drive post-chaise, and cart, and plough, &c. &c., as a common farmer's servant, with his own coats and aparell, at the rate of £6 5*s.* per ann. including Vales. He to wear our Frock and Waist-coat, Great-coat and driving Jacket, and west, boots, cap, &c. when he drives us, without any pretention of wearing them at any other time, or when he leaves our service.

From Mr. Horton received this day my new Coach Horse, "Dragon," a fine, strong gelding of four years old, Cost £19 17*s.* 6*d.* Charges in bringing him hither included.

Our Servant Maid, Hetty, having been saucy to her Mistress, was turned away. Mary Mead hired for £3 a year, to do all work and business.

March 8*th*, 1773.—Hunted, this day, Stag with Mr. Mellish and had a short but pleasant chase. There were in ye chase

Sr. James Lacy, Sr. John Webb, Sr. Fardinand Poole, Banker Batson, and divers other Gents.

Captain and Mrs. Nightingale of Kneesworth dined with us.

July ye 16th, 1773.—Son Charles. Sent him this day by our own carriage to Schooll and care of Mr. Oswin of Wisbech. Books:—

A French Grammar.
A Latin do.
A Spelling book.
An Æsop's Fables.
A small Common Prayer book.
A Summing or Erithmatick book.
And a Slate.

7ber 29th, 1773.—Sent daughter Polly, by Mary Phips:—

3 pair of New Shoes.
A black Silk-N-Gown.
A Furr Cloak.
2 White Aprons.
A cover for ye furr cloak.
A quilted petty-coat.
4 or 6 Long lawn aprons.
1 or 2 Muslin Aprons.
A Stuff Gown.
Linen for ½ doz. new Shifts.

7ber 28th, 1773.—Mary Armstrong arrived at Shelford and entered into our service as housekeeper, at £8 a year. She left Newcastle and arrived by shipping at Lynn, and by ye Lynn coach to Chesterford, thence on foot to Shelford. N.B. —Her trunk, by water to Cambridge, thence to Shelford.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.

Wanted at Cambridge 9ber 8, 73.
Exchange light gold at 3*s.* 6*d.*
Buy and bring home three bushels of peas.
A new pocket-book.
Night caps.
Linen for necks.
Dine with Mr. Lamborn.
Visit Mrs. Liddiard.
Buy pair of leather Br.
Take Blackhall's guns.
Bundle of tarred rope.
Let Servant exchange light ½Guinea at Stevens'.
Enquire at printer about *Le Moine.*
My great coat home.
A pair of servant's worsted mittens.
Two yards of black ribbon at 4*d.* a yard.
A pig from W. Tassell.
Paper from paper mills.
20 bushel of grain from Stevens.

"DOMESTIC NOTE."

7ber ye 12th, 1774.—Daughter Polly having this day behaved rudely and impudently to her Mamma (and that in my hearing) received my reproaches and chastisement. [Poor Polly !!!]

Our peas having been all gathered in and the sticks (with wich they were stuck up) having been sold to Jennings and his son for their harvesting Our Dove House Close in all last week was ploughed up and down all over with spring seed.

8ber ye 10th.—Bought this day (my mare having been knocked on the head ye 7th or 8th of July) a dark brown gelding, of young Richards of Cambridge, for 19 Gs.

Elizabeth Clarke entered our service from the Foundling Hospital.

Jan. 14th, 1775 to *Jan. 19th,* 1777.—Hunted Stag this day with J. Webb and his hounds, which show much sport and divertion, and spent the evening with Mr. Huddleston.

Hunted fox this day with J. Webb (say bagged fox) which showed good sport.

Peto, Oyster man, ordered him to send us noe more oysters.

Sat out with son Gregory and Polly Whitehead with post-chaise this morn and reached Colne to dinner.

Feb. 10th.—Mr. Jere Pemberton [Father of Thomas Pemberton, husband of T. W.'s daughter, Polly], Mr. Bridge Perkins, William Hurrell of Newton, W. Hurrell Senior, of Foxton, Stacey of Newton, Mr. Peck, Ferd. Huddleston, Self, and ——, together ten Commissioners of Sewers, when the said Commission was produced and read, but ye Commissrs. not sworn in but defered till ye next meeting, 27 inst.

Mrs. Younghusband, received from her this day a present of a young pigg; also from Mr. Fisher of Cambridge a present of a quarter of lamb. N.B.—Sent Fisher in return a basket of apples, and to Mrs. Younghusband some forced meat balls.

Mr. Morley advises T. by noe means to harken to Mr. Clarke regarding my daughter Polly. It seems he must be a sorry fellow.

Mrs. Atkins having sent Mrs. Wale, my wife, a pott of Sour Crout, Mrs. Wale sent Mrs. Atkins a fatted hen turkey by the Cambridge coach.

Rivaz, Paternoster Row, Spitall Ffeilds, agreed with him, He to take my son Gregory into his home, afford him board, lodging, and use of his counting-house, copying of ye letters, and always to speak French in ye family, and him to keep my Son to his decorum and business, at the rate of £60 per ann. to continue quarterly, 1, 2, or 3, or more quarters of a year as I may find proper at £60 p. a., which I have consented to pay him, and it has been mutually agreed that as a day Schollar, my son shall go to Mr. Canton's Academy there to perfect himself in writing, arithmetick, for which I paid Mr. Canton down for ye whole time and instruction—4 Gs.

FOR THE "ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE."

To Merchants, Tradesmen, and Attornies-at-Law.

GENTLEMEN,

His Majesty's proclamation for promoting virtue and good order among his deluded People, is of none Effect, whilst you continue to Indulge the Youth under your Care in Extravagance and vice, whoever Looks into the Sessions Paper since that Proclamation, will find Several Young men condemned for Botany Bay, who are of respectable Families, whose Parents gave them a good Education, and sent them Up to Town with a chaste Character; had you mixed the duty of Guardian with that of Master, they had not known the horrours of a Gaol, with the disgrace and Sorrows of Transportation—who is to check the growth of vice in Young men but the Master of the Family they are in? What Friend can enforce his advice like the Master? He can expostulate, he can command obedience, or he can discharge his Servant; And were Masters to make obedience the alternative, either quit your Extravagant dress and behaviour, or quit

my Service, they must obey. But while Clerks and Shopmen are suffered to dress out of character, to be from home every Evening, it is impossible any Salary or Wages will support them. No Merchant, Tradesmen, or Attorney, can be a stranger to the expense of Dress, and knowing the Wages they give can easily reckon up his Servant's Extravagance. The majority of Clerks have not more than £50 per Annum, and find their board; Shopmen £30 and their board; some few may have more; but when you see a Servant with his Hair elegantly dressed every day, Silk or Nankeen Breeches, White Silk Stockings, change of Buckles with every Fashion; out every Evening at Playhouses, at Cards, or at Coffee-houses, or at public-houses; not at home till twelve O'Clock, or sometimes later; frequently on Horseback on Sundays—I say when a Master sees such extravagance, he can have no difficulty in drawing a just conclusion. If he would save his own Property, If he would Preserve the Young man from Ruin, if he would obey the Second Commandment, if he is a Father he should feel as a Father, and take the earliest opportunity to snatch the Youth from the Jaws of Destruction.

It is melancholy to say, too much warning has been given, but it is not yet too late to save the rising Generation; be more circumspect, regulate their Dress, keep them within Doors, make their home agreeable, and when permitted to see their Relatives and Friends to return before Eleven. Look to their Morals, for your own sakes, for the comfort of their Parents, as well as for the young man's happiness. Thus care taken of he will make a better Servant, a dutiful Son, and, in future, a good Master himself. A good character is required by the Master when he takes a young man into his house; the same should be required of the Father before he risks his Son; for if the Master is a dissipated man it is thrusting the youth into

the Fire, or, in other words, it is only the Father getting him off his hands and sealing his Ruin.

Many Youths, especially Apprentices, have to date their Ruin from their Masters being absent from home on Sunday, leaving them to shift for themselves without any tie. The duties of the day neglected, the Young man is suffered to ramble, squandering his Money: or, if he stays at home, Time and Opportunity offer; the Servant persuades him to Marry her, or, as it often happens, he debauches her: if the Former, he is most likely to be a Beggar; if the latter, the poor creature is Ruined, and I cannot help thinking the Master is accessary in either case. An Apprentice is as much under the care of his Master on a Sunday as on any other day; it is a Duty he takes off the parents' hand by Agreement for the Term; It is one of the beauties of Friendship, and it must be the highest satisfaction to a parent to hear his Son is going on in the Path of Rectitude; but when a Father comes to Town, enquires into the Conduct of his Child, finds he is Extravagant, indebted for Cloaths on his back, that he is never at home in the Evening, frequently out all Night, consequently keeps bad company, and is in the high Road to Ruin, will not a Father have some cause to blame the Master for non-performance of his Duty? The next enquiry, or the next melancholy account is the Youth is sentenced for Botany Bay. A Youth is lost to Society, an honest Family made miserable the remainder of their days.

Surely it is worth the consideration of you all, Gentlemen, your honour is concerned—the Duty you owe to God, your King, and Country demand it.

I am, Gentlemen,—most sincerely,

Yours, &c.,

A CITIZEN OF LONDON.

October 11th, 1789. P.S.—If young men would be advised and try this experiment it would lead them to

that state of happiness their Friends wish them to enjoy. Stay within ten Evenings, determined to make themselves happy, and they will not want to go out at all; they will begin to find the Sweets in their Pockets; at the end of the Year they will not be ashamed to see the Taylor, Shoe-maker, or Hosier. And might I advise they should never go on Trust with either, as it is more easy to get in their Books than out, if a Young man buys with ready Money, he is never induced to purchase more than he wants; and when he once begins the habit of saving his Money he will find such an Alteration in every Part of his Conduct as will make him happy in himself; and his Master and all his Friends pleased with him.

Feb. ye 7th, 1775.—My son Gregory, wrote to him from Shelford this day, and ordered him to direct Mr. Rivaz to reserve and send me 4 or 5 doz. bottles of his best sherry wine, per first return of H. Driver, under my promise to remit for the same as soon as I know the amount.

To desire Mr. Rivaz also to procure and to send me a 20 or 40 Gallon Cask of choice Calcavalla Lisbon wine, and to send to H. Driver's warehouse for the empty Calcavalla cask for same.

May ye 11th.—Mrs. Wale, my wife, gave her orders to send servant Ben to any fair that may offer my coach horse, "Dragon," and to sell him for 15 or 20 Gs. My Nag for 17 or 20 Guineas. But for my Colt, I hope he will fetch 40 Guineas—but I will not yet part with him under 30 guineas.

Feb. 11th, 1775.—Rode out and breakfasted with Mr. Huddleston, Hunted Hare with Sir J. Webb, dined out, drank with them at Sawston, and returned home about 8 in the evening.

Feb. 16*th.*—J. Ouchterlony, his lady and man servant, came to Shelford this forenoon.

March 15*th.*—John Ouchterlony and lady left us this morning, and went with the Cambridge Stage for London. After shipping friends off at Trumpington, called and breakfasted with Mr. Peck, then visited Mr. Pemberton, returned home and deeply reproached daugt. Polly.

["Poor dear Polly!!!"]

March ye 7th, 1775.—Had all our Riga friends yesterday evening and to-day, and were very merry, viz.:—

J. Ouchterlony and his Lady.
James Renny.
Robert Thornton.
F. Greathead.
N. B. Reimers.

For a pretty comparisson of the State and political controverses to be as man and wife—and that the Breeches are ye object of contention, see *St. James's Chronicle,* 9ber 1st, 1774.

And the petty controversy between Mrs. Wale and her daughter Polly to North America and her Mother Country Great Britain.

A maxim worthy a good minister is to manage
That the King shall have most profit,
The subject the least vexation.

March 22nd, 1775.—Mett this morning (after a long altercation with Mrs. Wale about her reconcilliation with her daughter Polly in which she remained fully repugnant) with Molly Holgate in Fleet Street, when we discoursed on the subject of reconcilliation, and declaring how averse Mrs. Wale was to it she declared quite off, and she and daughter Polly will instantly go away into Oxfordshire.

April ye 18th.—Mrs. Wale being so very ill and worse had Dr. Glen over to her and paid him his fee—2 guineas.

Memo. Set about monument forthwith.

The monument on St. Margaret's Mount, now called Maggot's Mount, was put up by Mr. Bridge to Gregory Wale, father of T. Wale.

Triall of Mirvin, Lord Audley beheaded for a rape with his own wife.

The King's interest and honour are more concerned in the protecting the innocent than in punishing the guilty.

June ye 8th, 1775.—After that Mrs. Wale and daughter Polly have long had enmity and ill-will. The mamma too severe and the daughter somewhat as obstinate and provoking. Have on all sides consented to part. So I this morning sat out with daughter Polly for Newmarket where we dined, and got to Cor Grey Sparkes about 3 afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Sparkes consent Polly shall stay with them till they can enquire out a proper place in Bury for her boarding, either in a private family, or a parlour boarder at Woods, or some boarding school, or that I shall get Mrs. Bridges reply to her proposal to Mrs. Carwardine of Baddow.

Polly Wale, my daughter, entered Baddow School ye 31st July, 1775, when I paid Mrs. Carwardine her entrance money £5 5*s.* Her Father allows her 2½ guin. per quarter pin money, for ribbons, &c., and all other expenses, this day made such first payment, £2 12*s.* 6*d.*, and for buckles paid her more, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and desired Mrs. Carwardine to continue the same 2½ guin. quarterly.

Said daughter Mary afterwards married Thomas Pemberton at Shelford, 1781, and lived with him at Shelsworth where they went and lived, he as Preacher at Stanton in Suffolk.

June ye 23rd, 1775.—Jack Mansfield and William Gillingham agreed with them that I will allow them and other labrers at Norris' repairs.

noe small bier to be carried out of my house, but in lieu thereof to allow *2d.* each, besides their usual pay for day's Labour.

H. Rivaz of London, wrote him this day signifying that my son Gregory being required to be over to Riga I shall be obliged to send him over not too late this summer, so I think not of sending him to his house after the holidays, with which I hope he will acquiese, let me know what I am due you and it shall be paid, and shall entreat my son's cloakes and books left in his room may be sent by ye first occasion.

27th July, 1775.—With Mrs. Bridges drove to Risby, thence with my daughter Polly to Colne and Baddow, where I left Polly as a parlour-boarder at 25 guineas p. a., and 5 guineas entrance.

Thursday, July ye 20th.—About this day Will Jennings and his son Jack began to open ye ground for a buriall vault in ye Camping close 2 yards deep, 30 yards long, and 3½ yards wide, and finished the same in four days.

[" The Family Mausoleum," which was pulled down in 1845, see Preface.]

July ye 22nd, 1775.—Ebernezer Hollick wagered an even bottle of wine with him T. W., that before two months from date of this day the affairs of N. America shall be as good done for, and all those affairs ended in favour of our Ministrey.

[N.B.—First action between the British and Americans at Lexington, April 19th, 1775, and America declared free sovereign and independent July 4th, 1776].

P.S. TO A LETTER TO JAMES PIERSON AT RIGA.

August ye 10*th*, 1775.—I ballance much, whether I shall send my son Gregory, and recomend him under your care this Autumn, or first ship in Spring, and what if I was to resolve to accompany him this Autumn? If I should take such an uncommon resolution it cannot be to recommend my son to your patronage and good graces, as your clerk and servant boy in all Counting House business, and to make my visit to your General Governor, his Excell. G. Brown, Commd. Bowers and all Friends. But to doe this I must first have Mrs. Wale's consent, and she will hardly spare my absence from her for ½ a year, a long period for a man of 74.

Since the foregoing I have bethought myself that this (England I mean) is not altogether the proper place for Rye Grass seeds, and as I was writing to Mailman and Sons I have ordered them to send you by very first ship:—

2 Bushels thereof to be marked W. H.
1 " " " T. G.

and charge the same to our house account, which I hope your friends will approve of, as I have taken this step purely to serve your friends, and with respect to all friends I am as above, yours, &c., &c., T. W.

July ye 27*th*, 1775.—Son Gregory, gave him 2*s*. 6*d*. his weekly allowance.

August ye 14*th*.—Dined with Col. Adean, Lord Maynard, Conyers, Greaves, 3 Cottars, and Vachell at Bournbridge.

We went, when in London, Mr. and Mrs. Ouchterlony, Mrs. Wale, to ye Pantheon in Oxford Street, Oxford Road.

Coach at the door to be there before 7½ o'clock, and the 3rd or 4th row from ye Musick. Ye best after Musick is

Dancing. The Tea Room is below stairs, goe up stairs to see all ye rooms, and the coach for coming away ordered to stay in Marlbro Street, and to go in chairs from ye door in Poland to ye coach. Tickets to be had at Mr. Kentish in Cornhill at 10*s.* 6*d.* p. T.

August ye 21*st*, 1775.—Drove this day with Son Gregory up to Town and lodged by a Mr. Martin.

Ye 27*th.*—Unable to get a post-chaise (being Sunday) before 2 at noon, then drove down and arrived with son Gregory and Self to Gravesend, and there after buying diverse sea provisions shipped off Son Gregory this Evening about 5 o'clock on board the *Elizabeth*, Captain Blanchard, bound for St. Petersburg, but to landing Son and his four parcells, viz., a hamper with rum and pines and a barrell with books and grass seeds, both for my house in Riga, and his own large trunk and bag and basket, all at Elsinore, where Gregory has letters of credit with Fenwick and Co., for what money he may want to pay for his passage, &c., to ship off again thence to Riga, besides which I gave him 5 guineas into his pocket. Letters of credit to Mr. Pierson.

N.B.—Gave with sea provisions, viz., 2 living fowlls, 2 Ducks, a quarter of lamb, 4 bottles of wine, ¼ lb. tea, and 1 loaf sugar.

8*ber ye* 3*rd.*—Robert Grand wanted to take my colt "Mount Airy" for ye day to Cambridge, but seeing I granted it with reluctance he therefore took my hobby and his gun, and we saw and heard noe more of him till six or seven o'clock on Saturday.

Ye 7*th.*—Robert Grand after an absence of five days with my hobby returned home without him, and said he was lost, stolen, or broken pasture from Swaffham, on

which, and his whole behaviour, some words arose between him and Mrs. Wale when he used some affronting expressions, such as—that Mr. Wale is a man of honour and Gentn., but what you are I don't know; upon which Mrs. W. called him names and abused him in her turn, and by their mutual consent the hobby being in this interim (as they saw out of the window) brought home, he was instantly to leave our house, and which he in about ½ an hour after (precisely at 7 o'clock) which was as soon as he could get in his wash, and pack up his things, having ye man who brought home ye hobby to carry his portmanteau.

N.B.—The next day wanting my hobby I found he was sadly battered and worn down, had been without one of his fore-shoes and hoof, hurt and very poor.

8ber ye 9th.—Mausoleum or buriall Vault having been put out to Wilkins of Cambridge by ye rod, we this day built up, *9ber 19th*, a mortar shed. Buriall Vault to be covered in.

Father of Wilkins, Archt. of National Gallery.

9ber 7th, 1775.—Sutton Butcher at Harson bought of him this day a cow, which is expected to calf before Xmas, and then received the same at the price of £7.

9ber ye 22nd.—Solomon Horton this day brought me a horse which he had bought for me at Kettering. A black Gelding with white in his face, cost there £13 13*s.* And feed and charge in bringing home 5*s.*—5 years old.

Had great altercation with Mrs. W. this day about what she precipitately wrote our daughter Polly.

Got home this day two small Scotch Bullocks which Solomon Horton bought for me at Coln fair, cost £7 15*s.*

DAYLY AND FAMILY OCCURANCES.

Shelford, August 21st, 1775.—Son Gregory, when he sat out for Riga, had with him :—

APPAREL.	LINNEN.
A Scarlet cloth best sute, with green silk Vest.	18 shirts, whereof 2 with work.
An older Brown do., with Breeches and Vest.	18 socks.
An old Blue do., do.	3 Night Caps.
A spotted Cotton Vest and Britch.	2 Nett do.
2 Nankin waste coates, and a Great Coat, and besides breeches for him to be made in London.	6 prs. worsted Stockgs.
A compleat Sute, with 2 prs. Britchs. of yard wide Yorksh. Cloth.	6 pr. White Cotton do.
A pr. fustian Britches.	4 pr. Thread do.
2 Hats, of wch. 1 New and Genteell.	2 pr. Silk do.
4 prs. Shoes, of wh. 3 quite new.	6 White Cotton handkerchiefs.
A pr. of Boots and 3 pr. new Gloves.	6 Coloured do.
A new pr. of sleeve buttons.	A Powder Mantle.
	A Red and white bag for foul linen.
	A pr. of Silver shoes and Knee Buckles.
	A Gold Shirt buckle.
	A new Seall and Pocket-book.
	N.B.—Almost all ye new things were boght. now in London between the 21st and ye 27th Augst. That we went down to Gravesend.

The following extracts will give my readers some notion of the local papers of the day, viz. :

As an irrefragable proof of the unprecedented dispatch with which *Chancery Suits* are now conducted ; there are at present *Ten Millions and a Half* of the Suitors' money lodged in the Bank of England ; whereas about 50 years ago there was not above one million and a half. There are also *now* about 4000 Suitors in the Court ; *then* only about 700.

The MASTERS in CHANCERY, we are confidently assured, have at present in their custody the Title-deeds of one-eighth of the landed property in the kingdom.

The *Chambers* of the MASTERS in CHANCERY, in *Symonds Inn*, where papers of consequence are deposited, are in such an unsafe, confined, and ruinous state, that they

are shortly to be rebuilt in a more elegant and commodious manner.

The *Clerical Critic* being excommunicated by Bell, Book, and Candle, from his late respectable Society, and thereby prevented from longer circulating any genuine private anecdote, has, to keep his hand in, purchased the last Edition of *Munchausen's Travels*, that he may, at least, indulge his genius, by relating *falsehood*, even at second hand. The *House* of *Este* was always a pragmatical, intriguing family, and perpetually embroiled the Popedom.

Lord and Lady MOUNT EDGECUMBE are, we are told, about establishing a Rural Festival, in imitation of that of Lord and Lady HARCOURT; with, however, a few variations too trivial to mention. Those who *earn* the most, and *eat* the least, are to be the champions who bear away the prizes. This establishment is, in some measure, intended *as a Nursery of Servants for the* MOUNT.

Few places have met with more uncivil usage than Mount *Wise*, at Plymouth; which, since the erection of its fortifications, has been rechristened *The Duke of Richmond's Folly.*

Sir JOSEPH MAWBEY undertakes to *make it appear*, that nobody has a greater right to be *made a Peer* than himself. His favourite title is "*My Lord Hog's Norton.*"

Mr. DUNDAS, always secure in *Port*, is at present in Scotland, drowning his cares in *Claret.*

Birmingham seems very desirous of speculating a little upon PERRINS; but let the Londoners take care what coin they are paid in.

The miserable reverse in the fortunes of the late VALENTINE MORRIS, Esq. is a practical lesson, that

teaches more to the unthinking, than all the theoretic discourses of the Pulpit.

CURIOUS FACTS.—A Society is at present existing, who profess the well-known mysteries of the *Rosycrusians.* They hold their meeting in Hatton Garden.

The following Receipt was sent in a Letter from a Gentleman at Bath. It has been made Use of with great Success in that Neighbourhood, and several Counties in the West of England.

As soon as the Distemper comes nigh any Herd of Cattle, let two Quarts (Wine Measure) of Blood be taken away from each Beast, and a Letow or two be made in the Dewlap or Jaw. If any Beast should be infected a Week or a Fortnight after this is done, then two Quarts more must be taken away. If any Cow should be seized with the Distemper, before any Thing is done, then three Quarts of Blood must be taken from her, and a large Blister applied to the Forehead, to lie on four or five Days, and the same to every Beast infected, and their Tongues must be rubbed every Morning with a coarse Linen Cloth, with the following Mixture; and every Morning and Evening give a Pint of the following Infusion, and fast an hour before and after she takes the Pint of Infusion. If the first Bleeding and Blister do not relieve the Beast, then Bleeding must be repeated to three Pints, or at least a Quart. Let her be housed all the Time.

The Mixture. Take a Quart of fine Verjuice or Vinegar, half a Pint of English Brandy, and four Ounces of Salt, put all into a Bottle, moisten a Cloth with this, and rub the Tongue as before directed.

The Infusion. Take of Rue, Balm, and Sage, of each two Handfuls; Nitre, 6 Ounces; Angelica Root and Garlick, both bruised, of each one Ounce; pour on the

Ingredients (put into an Earthen Pan or Pitcher) nine Quarts of clean boiling Water; cover it close, decant off a Pint at a Time, and give it as above.

Their Food should be clean sweet Hay, and fine Wheat Straw, a little scalded Bran (if the Beast has no Purging) every other Day, their Water a little warmed, and a Handful of Oatmeal strewed in it.

THE JEW AND THE CHRISTIAN.

The Jews, as we in sacred writ are told,
To buy a God gave Aaron all their gold.
But Christians now, times are so monstrous odd,
To heap up gold, will even sell their God.

KITTY AND THE BEE.

To heal a wound a bee had made
Upon my Kitty's Cheek
Some honey to the place she laid
And bid me kiss the place.

Pleased, I obeyed, and from the wound
Imbib'd both sweet and smart;
The honey on my lips I found,
The sting went through my heart.

THE MONARCH AND THE BEAR.

Know, Nature's children all divide her care,
The furr that warms a monarch warms a bear,
And then worth weigh'd, perhaps the greatest brute
Now growls the master of rough Bruin's suit.

DOCTOR H. S.

CHAPTER XI.

1776—1777.

Joyful News—Don't tell the Mistress—T. Wale admitted Freeman of the Town of Cambridge—Stealing Cake—Three weeks' Carriage Tour in Norfolk and Cost of the Same—"Cara Vale."

JANUARY of this year opens with the joyful news—

Our new cow, lately bought of Harston, Butcher, was this day calved with a fine bull calf.

And on the 16th of the same month of January I read—

This evening as I sat I ordered Stephen Tooke to take out the Lamp Oyll bottle out of our wine cellar, and I catched him roguishly stealing out a bottle of Brandy or Rum, already secretly conveyed out of the cellar, and he was detected in the theft. He owned his crime and heartily begged, upon great promises (never to doe ye like again) that I would forgive him, and "conceall the same from his Mistress."

And from an extract dated the 10th of the same month we may form some idea of the length of time an attack of Rheumatism might last.

Jan. ye 10*th*, 1776.—Mrs. Wale my wife was this day taken ill of ye Rheumatism and got free of same, Wednesday ye 14th Feb.

The higgler in those days must have been a useful person.

Feb. ye 15th.—Henry Dreiver, Harston, higler, gave him this day orders to buy and procure for Mrs. Wale 2 doz. biscuits called Topps and Bottoms, and the rest of the box to be filled up with so-called Rusks.

Tattershall, Mr., near ye turnpike, Hyde Park Corner, committed to his care to sell for me my rising five year old bay colt. I thought he might ask 40 and take 30 or even 20 guineas for him rather than faill, but as he is affraid of his eyes, and says he will go blind, he advises me to take whatever he can get for him, and so I have consented thereto, and he is to direct to me at Batson's of his success, afterwards sold for £13 2*s.* 6*d.*

T. Wale was admitted Freeman of Cambridge, 7th Aug. 1740, Sam. Peet, Mayor.

March ye 18th.—NECESSARY TO BE DONE.

To order spruce firrs for Mr. Blackhall.
To procure salt fish for Mrs. W.
Paint Buriall vaults.
Mason to finish up Buriall vaults.
Put away writings in ye Buriall Vaults.

T. W. STARTS FOR RIGA.

March ye 28*th*, 1776.—Embarked this day between 8—9 in the morning on board the *Desire*, Capt. Tho. Galilee, for Riga.

April 12*th.*—Met this morning Mountains of Ice, and were eight days before we could make Riga. On the 17th, at breakfast (after lying so many days in ice and almost distressed for want of soft bread), T. W. resolved for himself and his fellow passengers, and broke in upon Son

Gregory's basket of plum cake, and cut out a good piece of it, and it proved very dry and good.

Maya (now wife of John Haggar of Little Shelford) having been born of a Boar, an hereditary peasant a slave of Land Councellor Bruning in Lavania, was given and made a present of with my poor wife Louisa Phillipina Wale as her hereditary slave ye 3rd Aug. 1760 at Riga.

N.B.—Pro. memoria, Mrs. Wale after our arrival in London from Riga she and her Son Gregory (born ye 6th June, 1760) were naturalised by ye British Parliament in London, about Lady Day, 1765.

Poor Mrs. Wale, my wife, dyed (whilst I was abroad at Riga) at Shelford, June ye 28th, 1776, and on news thereof T. Wale left Riga.

Family tradition has it that this aforesaid Louisa Rudolphina, good Lady! was summoned to Cambridge for beating her maids, and drove to the court in her coach with four horses, outriders, and footmen, but was so deeply mortified at being had up, and fined, that she took to her bed and never rose from it again.

This anecdote was related by Aunt C. and made a great impression at the time.

Mr. J. Wood, of Catherine Coll. Cam. came this day on a visit to me at Shelford, and asked my leave to wait upon my daughter Polly at Baddow in an honourable way, which I could not object to, as I would by noe means refuse my daughter her choice, provided that centers in a man of Character, Honour, and such fortune or Preferment as will enable him to settle on her and family adequate to what fortune I shall give her, which I propose shall be £2,000. N.B.—Proposes to pay her a visit at Barrow.

N.B.—He says he lives in expectation of a Family Estate, and says he has lately refused a Living of £100 or £150 p. a. He was tother day chosen Fellow of Cath. Coll.

Sat out this morning with Post-chaise from Chesterford,

and got to Town before 4 P.M., and went direct and dined at Mr. Peters, and took up my lodgings again at Batson's.

N.B.—Mr. Peter approved our House's management as regards the Hemp, but, expecting the Navy will want more Navy Hemp, proposes to have a ship ready at Riga for it.

April 18*th.*—Spoke diverse friends on Change, drank tea with F. Liddiard, and his new wife. N.B.—He married Mary Bedford.

April 19*th.*—Walked to tother end of the town and met James Thompson at Parliament Coffee House, Parliament Street. Had a visit at Batson from Chas. and Tho. Ingle, and went with them to the Bank and different Offices. Called and dined with Liddiard and wife, thence went and paid a visit to my Niece Peggy Wale. Drank tea with Niece Peggy, called "a most charming woman," and married a Rev.—Tyson, of St. Bent. Coll. Cam.

April ye 21*st.*—Got a snack at Hockrell, and without Dining or Breakfasting got home to Shelford about 5 in the Evening.

THREE WEEKS' TOUR IN NORFOLK.

May 12*th*, 1777.—About 9 this morning sat off with Mrs. Holgate, Miss Kentish, and Peggy Bridge. My two daughters and myself and Mrs. Holgate's maid in my coach, and Mrs. H.'s chariot, for Newmarket, where we dined, and so on to Risby about 4. Supped and lay there that night.

May 13*th.*—Set off from Risby to Bury and we drove through without seeing it in order to get cosily in to dinner.

May 13*th.*—From Mrs. Sparke drove and dined with Robert Menon, and after dinner drove and lay at Scole.

May 14*th.*—From Scole we drove to Harleston, on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk. Here we saw Mr. Kerrick's fine walks and gardens and drove afterwards to Beccles, having dined at Bungay, being a fair day we spoke Mr. Ives, who came over and dined and drank a bottle of wine. At Beccles we saw the fine church and prospect over the parapet in church yard.

May 15*th.*—Beccles (N.B.—The town in Suffolk, but cross the river you are in Norfolk); after breakfast set off for Yarmouth, the last 15 miles, and arrived there at 12 and ½ o'clock, dined with Mr. John Smith who, with his good Lady, gave us a hearty welcome and insisted on our all being together at their house for the Sunday.

May 16*th.*—Waited upon Sam and Will Hurry at their country house. Their ships are all gone to Mernell for their first voiage. As yet he cannot resolve on orders for Riga. In the afternoon drove to Coister Gardens where we drank tea, and returned and supped at home at Mr. Smith's.

May 17*th.*—Walked and lay down to ye sea side. Then visited Capt. G. Hurry and his pretty wife and daughter (only child), and with him went to ye Key and got permission to bring our good company on board the ship of Capt. Bass just returned from Portugal, and in the Evening returned to Mr. Smith's, where we had cards and mirth. We supped and sang and spent ye evining agreeably until 12.

Sunday, May ye 18*th.*—Saw 2 noble pictures of Dover Colby, a ropemaker of Yarmouth, by Rembrant, a Dutchman of olden times, worth £500, or any price, such having been offered for them; there are several other choice pictures, all to be seen. Wrote this day a long letter to J. Pierson.

Monday, 19*th*.—Drove down (all of us but Mrs. Holgate and her maid) with Mr. Smith and two sons to Lowestoft, where we saw the China ware fabrick, &c., and all of us bought some of it. Saw ye hanging gardens and ye fine prospect of ye sea. Excellent Bathing Machines, &c. Returned by 3 to dinner at Mr. Smith's where we supped and had some songs by Mr. Johnson.

Tuesday, May 20*th*.—After tea at Mr. Smith's (on whose hospitality we have all lived, lodged, and boarded, except horses and two of our servants, the whole week past) we went all and saw ye rarities of glass and church paintings, curiosities of an Owll with ears. N.B.—Gray but various colours with long ears, a very large and very curious bird. His very large and curious paintings, and his collection of shells, fossils, and stones and ore, &c. Single elderly Gent., Mr. Davidson, asked him to come and see us. Then we went to Capt. Cousins and saw his wife had made two pots of Flowers of Pinks and Gerraneums exceedingly Naturall, and a sprig of Moss roses. Dined as usual at home, say Mr. Smith's, and made a present of two caps to his two daughters—Mrs. Holgate, the sons two canes, and after dinner drove down to the port and took leave of Capt. Hurry, and paid him what his nephew had paid for me to the Tyde-waiters. This week feasted on fish, Cod, Mackerell, and Turbut, and every day breakfast, dinner, and supper—six whole days—at Mr. Smith's, where we received every civility and entertainment.

May ye 21*st*.—After a present of caps to Mr. Smith's two daughters (cost 22*s*. and 6*d*.) ½ a guinea to his two sons, and 15*s*., say 5*s*. each to the two maids and Samuel their servant, and after payment for horses, &c., at the Angell, we sat all off about 9 and ½ o'clock from Yarmouth and got to Oackley to dine, and saw at Thorpe, about two miles from Norwich, the most pleasant seats, houses, gardens, rising

prospects, terrasses, distant views, and valley, with river and barges sailing, as can well be imagined, and arrived at Norwich about a little before this afternoon. N.B.—Drank tea at an Inn, the King's Head, on ye Market Hill, and at 6 went to a play performed by a Norwich Company of priviledged Comedians, of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark; very pretty house and pleasant gay good company. Hamlet by Brunton, well performed. About middle of this diversion one young lady of our society (Miss Bridge) was taken worse with her cold and sore throat, so that T. W. was obliged to go home with her in a coach, and Mrs. Holgate accompanied us home, when we got our patient into bed, got her some warm negus, got her blooded and kept warm. At supper got a message from Mr. Elsden that he and his daughter would call on us in the morning.

May ye 22nd.—Had a visit from Mr. Elsden and his second daughter soon after tea, and went with them to the Cathedrall, Toun Hall, with all its Aldermen, &c., Sir Robert and Sir Horace Walpole pictures, the Mayor's Room or Library, the Bishop's Palace, the gardens, and in the afternoon went to Mr. Peter Finch's, and with him and his Lady, Mr. and Mrs. Elsden, Miss, and we all drove to Mr. Ives, father to our friend Mr. Ives in Bungay, drank tea, and then home to our King's Head to supper and so timeous to bed. N.B.—Peter Finch's Lady is own Sister to Mrs. Elsden, and J. Bagge, Gran-Son of my old friend J. Bagge, who married Sally Allen of Lynn Rs. Visited this day also a Parson Pyle, youngest brother of Parson Pyle, diseased.

May 23rd.—Yesterday we visited also the County Hospitall and Mackrel Tour and gardens where we drank tea. This day Peter's Church—fine organ; again ye Cathedral and Cloisters. Drank tea with Mr. and Mrs. Elsden, their

daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bagge at Peter Finch's, and then we went with them to see and hear the Concert.

May 24th.—After breakfast we sat off and at about 11 o'clock from Norwich and got to Horsham after near two miles of sandy road where we dined and saw only a small Market Town. Then drove to Lord Buckinghamshire's ancient built house at Blickling Hall, about two miles from Aylesham, where was an old and ancient building (somewhat glossed over), and although the furniture was mostly taken down and disordered, they, ye rooms, appeared of ancient grandure and some of ye paintings choice. The Canalls, Lawns, Trees, and vistoes in Park and Garden beautiful, and from thence we went to Wolterton, Lord Walpole's, where we found a more Modern Seat, noble and spacious hall, rooms, and every convenience. Abundance of noble rooms and bedrooms, magnificent glasses and furniture, Tapistry-wrought chairs, and many magnificent pictures, and that evening we reached Holt, a small market town of little notice, where we stayed and layed two nights, and on Sunday, ye 25th May, I rode and they all drove (Mrs. Holgate's horse being ill) over 6 miles to Melton.

May 25th.—Melton, the seat of Sir Edward Astley, where we were highly entertained with a view of the modern noble house, gardens, &c., covered from every wind. In ye house were choicest prospects ye imagination can form. The rooms noble, large, convenient; the walls, staircases, and apartments all well and excellently furnished with tapestry, prints, and pictures of ye family, Kings, Princes, and others; historical, emblematical, and other rare subjects, by ye greatest Masters and people of renown, and severall pictures and paintings actually painted by the present Lady Astley. A grand staircase and a Chapel where, when the family's down, there are prayers

twice a day, and a Sermon on Sunday, and where all the parishioners who will may accompany and attend. Here the choicest tapestry needle work chair bottoms. Here are good orchards, gardens, noble warm houses, and hot-beds, and grand Ice Cellar; a large and most noble Cannall, with Coffee Rooms, boats, barges, &c. An Avery of choice birds and fowls, as Pheasants, breeding; both the naturall English Pheasant and the Chineese, the white, the pyed, the silver couloured, and golden. The horned owlls, of which there are two quite gray, ye produce of Greenland, the same we saw at Mr. Davidson's at Yarmouth. An Eagle, three monkeys, divers outlandish ducks —sort of Pheasants and Carolina ducks. Here are noble Serpentine walks all through the Park. Prodigeous quantity of deer and hares in every wood, and everywhere serpentine gravell walks, and about a mile from the park a very lofty tower called the Belle-view, upon a high hill which affords the most curious and distant prospects, quite to ye sea to Norwich, and returned the same evening to an Inn, the Feathers, at Holt.

May 26th.—Sat off this morning from Holt and got 12 or 14 miles to Wells, at the Golden Fleece, next the keep, where we dined and walked about some time, and saw other company and people going to Holkham, and lay and supped there.

May ye 27th.—Sat off for Holkham, only two miles, where we were agreeably received by the Steward, his wife, and the Housekeeper, Mr. and Mrs. Bankes, and were shown the most genteel, agreeably-situated, and best-fitted and furnished house we ever saw, and by far the most choicest and delicate yet seen on our tour hitherto, with very noble Saloon, Hall, paintings, and pictures, and the most delicate and most noble prospects and vistas and avenues, and almost every scene, with prospects of ye

cannall, church, and sea, and distant views which moved our curiosity much.

May 27th.—From Holkham we set off for Walsingham, where we arrived about 3 and dined and had tea. Saw here the ruin of old cloister, now Mr. Warner's, and old ruins, arches, and large high walls, walks, cold baths, and Holy wells; the one with a stone to kneel upon with the naked knee, and after crossing himself with ye water (which is all spring water and never freezes) and drinking a glass of ye water and wishing for any matter or thing (as I said before on naked knee) such shall sure and happen. The other well (they being of stone as well as ye well and ye troughs) is for dipping people for certain complaints. The whole well walled in. The fields were planted to a very great extent, not kept up, and ye arches and buildings all falling down and dispersed, except two very high arches or gate-ways and the house, which has been large and noble, at present in decay and much neglected, although it has been apparently lately new faced next ye garden and new sashed within 50 or 60 years. This is a small Market Town, and has a river running through it with a Corn Mill and remarkable ruins of a Monestry.

May 28th.—Sat off for Fakenham, 5 miles, and Raynham, King's Head, to breakfast at a good Inn, ye George, and where Lord Tounsend lives, and there saw an almost deserted house, where, however, are several deserving pictures and cabinets, and particularly a very famous Belisarius and an exceedingly grand and very lively piece of Rock work. From Raynham got on to the King's Head, Houghton Hall, about 1 o'clock, and after dinner at 4 we all went to Houghton Hall where we saw all that noble house and structure—Hall, Salloon, Gallery, Cabinets, and infinite Collections and well-disposed Pictures

and Paintings of exquisite choice and best Maisters of every sort, so many, so rare, and so costly, it were in vain to name any magnificent Statues and famous Lavihoan.

May ye 29th.—From Houghton about seven o'clock drove to Hillington Hall (Sir Martin ffolkes's seat) here to breakfast by 8¼ o'clock. N.B.—After seeing Sir Martin's green house and hot houses we proceeded to Lynn, where we arrived about 12 noon and took up our quarters at the Duke's Head. Saw ships go out before dinner, and spake with Maxey Allen, who married Miss Bagge.

May 29th.—Self and company dined at home at the Duke's Head, where we had Edmond Elsden, Junior, and young Bagge, and we all drank tea by invitation with Maxey Allen and Lady, after which Bagge, Elsden, and we walked to the post and all round by ye walks round to our Inn and had supper altogether at home.

Friday, May 30th.—Walked to the Keys and almost all over ye town. Spoke with Robert Freeman and Sam Brown, and discoursed his brother William about trade. N.B.—They have a ship gone to Riga, he said not directly if to our house or not. Met and spoke Mr. Gamble, who told me that Mr. Everard, the Brewer, wanted to see me, so went with G. to Mr. Everard's house, and he showed me all over his premises where, among a prodigeous quantity of Beer and Ale and one large warehouse of Brandy. He has 3 ye largest ffats I ever saw. I think he said they held 200 Barrels each and upwards of Ale, besides a vast quantity of Ale and Porter. Mr. Everard (after many enquiries) concluded at last to send 50 or more casks of his pale ale (like Burton ale), which seemed nicely good, and 25 casks of Porter by a ship they are about to send in a very short time to Riga, he being well pleased with the Sale of what last year he sent to our House, which it seems

rendered to him a proffit. N.B.—Heard how not only some Ships were lost in going into Mernell harbour, but that many, if not all, the ships there would be obliged to lighten to 9 feet of water to get over the Barr. Took leave of Maxey Allen and Lady, and we went to the Mayor's, Mr. Alderson, and to the Comedia House. Took leave of Bet Barwell and her sister Mrs. Lake. Received a present of a box of dried plums from John Robertson. Supped with our fellow travellers alone, and agreed to be out very early next morning.

Sunday, June 1st.—Set out this morning at ¼ after six from ye Duke's Head, Lynn, and got to Stoke a quarter after 9 to breakfast, where young Elsden on horseback met us, and whilst at breakfast came in Mr. John (who we had met before at Yarmouth, Norwich, and Lynn) and they and we all (by his leave) went and visited Sir Clement Trafford's Gardens, Greenhouses, Island, Fish Ponds, &c., and whilst writing they all, except myself, are gone to Stoke Church. Thence, about twelve, sat off and arrived at Brand about 2 or a little after and dined. After dinner Johns and Elsden drove back in their post-chaise to Stoke in order this evening to ride back home. At Brand T. W. and female company supped and lay that night. N.B.—Commissary Greaves with his niece came to our Inn, with whom we conversed, and heard Lord Chatham's Motion in ye house last Friday, 30th May, tending to a peace with America.

June ye 2nd.—From Brand we set off early this morning and got to Barton Mills to breakfast, and before noon to New-Market to dinner, before which we went to see Mr. Vernon's Gardens, Hot and Green houses, &c., and got home to Shelford by 6 in ye Evening all safe and well, without any accident or complaint either to any of our persons, carriages, or horses, except one of Mrs. Holgate's horses, a cold or

cough now grown better, and thus ended full three weeks' tour through Norfolk, to ye greatest satisfaction of Mrs. Holgate, Wale, two daughters, Miss Kentish, Peggy Bridge, and myself, T. W. The whole charge of this tour £53 4*s.* 9*d.* (besides our little presents to children and servants) was born £26 12*s.* 4½*d.* T. W., £26 12*s.* 4½*d.* Mrs. Holgate.

Epitaph, 1777, by Docr. Lowth, the present Bishop of London, inscribed on a monument in memory of his daughter, in the Church Yard of Cuddesden, in Oxfordshire :—

Cara vale! ingenio præstans pietate pudore,
Et plusquam natæ nomine, Cara vale.
Cara Maria vale! at veniet felicius ævum
Quando iterum tecum sim modo dignus ero
Cara redi, læta tum dicam voce paternos
Ergo age in amplexus Cara Maria redi.

This was translated by J. J. Brundish :—

Oh, more than by a Daughter's name endeared,
For Meakness, Piety, and Sense endeared,
Farewell a while! For if such worth be mine,
Our souls I trust some happier hour shall join,
Come, shall I say, Joy kindling in my face,
Oh, come, and seek again a father's fond embrace.

CHAPTER XII.

1778—1780.

Marie de la Bourdonnage—Contracts and Clerks, the Old Game!—Architects and Builders, by Anti-Rubbish—University Sharks—The Beginning of an End—Son Charles enters the Army—Song sung at Hagley Park—The American Squadron off Scarboro'—Son Charles in the Army—Visit to Hales Owen—The Gigantic Infant—Advice to Daughters as to Long Engagements—Address to the Young Women of Girton Parish, Cambridge—The Painted Beauty.

MARIE DE LA BOURDONNAGE, being sent to the East Indies by the French East Indian Company, made much money for himself but none for the Company. Being asked by a Director the reason for that answered: "Because I followed your instructions in every thing; whereas, what affected my own interests, I was Director myself."

Mr. Grain, Butcher, Great Shelford, sold him two sheep or last year's lambs well fatted, at ye rate of 15*s.* each, as I have insisted upon for them, and he has freely offered 15*s.* each, at 4½*d.* per lb. weight, the same price he charges us and every one for mutton in generall. And he will come (it's agreed) and take them away to-morrow or the next day.

I also sold him a fatted calf six or seven weeks old, for £3. I indeed stood for 5*s.* more, but he promised not to give it me except the calf turned out worth it.

May ye 1st.—Richard Eaton, Academyst, wrote to him this day by Son Charles, who went up to town by ye

Cambridge coach, and ordered him to let my son Chs. to learn, and employ his morning hours in Arithmetick, and when he thinks it proper time, to learn him vulgar fractions, and if he has hours to spare, pray let him imploy some hours in learning to Fence.

Our Dove House produced 364 Pidgeons drawn, which at 1½*d.* each produced some £2 14*s.* 7*d.*

Mowing, tedding, and making of hay, without small beer, in Colne, Essex, is 5*s.* 6*d.* per acre, say measured acre. Thus 3¼ acres is 17*s.* 10½*d.*

February ye 10*th.*—Peters after a long preamble, showed ye orders for 1,000 Tuns of Hemp. Should be, as if divers others were concerned with them in ye orders, as their "diverse Meetings" and "driving to ye Navy-Board" cost him so much money in ye coach hire.

He hopes our house will not object, but consent to their charging for such "coach-hire," which he promised faithfully should not exceed what he or they have honestly and exactly paid.

But all this with such an air that I could thereby plainly see such charges should signify only that such "Fees and presents" may have been paid by them to ye Secretary and Clerks, &c., for "procuring" such ye Navy Orders and commission to our House.

That, therefore, I consented to, and am sure our house will approve. He says he should charge all such as "Coach-hire," whatever it might be.

FROM YE "MORNING EVENING POST," 8BER 21ST, 1778.

To Sir William Chambers.

N.B. On Architecture.—Sr, There is scarce an Architect whose reputation has not suffered either by contract work or bad Materials. In all building, public or private, the

Bricks and Mortar is shameful. I attended ye works of Somerset House from ye beginning, and lamented ye badness of both, and apprehended ye fall of some of ye Articles from their perishable appearance.

In such a noble building the bricks should have been of the kind ye Romans used and such as we know how to make, but dishonesty forbids it. And the Mortar, instead of Chalk-lime, should have been of stone. A Modern Architect I know is afraid of building thick walls, because he knows the weight and poorness of the materials will crush themselves. A Bricklayer, his work now-a-days is not only of wretched materials but also so hollow that was a fire lighted under a party wall the smoke would ascend, as in a chimney, to the top.

In private buildings the calamity is not so bad because they are seldom built for more than a century. But in works of public magnificence every attention to immortality should be considered, that we might imitate the ancient edificies so much resorted to by ye Moderns of all nations.

ANTI-RUBBISH.

Mr. Daniel Milman, Senr., at his Country house in this Neighbourhood, picked up 3 grains of Oats wch one of his horses had eaten and voided, planted them out in his Garden, and they produced, without artifice, 15,000 grains of special good fine oats, of wch he gave me, T. W., a sample out of ye bag he with those 3 grains had produced without any division of part or Artifice whatever.

March ye 6th, 1778.—Returned yesterday, with my two daughters and Mary Kentish, from Stamford, where we all, with Sam Blackhall, had been on a two days' visit to ye new married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Swaine, and her Mamma Ingle, and her sister Beth, and very merry

we all were. In our way home called and drank tea with Mr. and Mrs. Huddleston, and got home to Shelford about 7 and found all well.

March ye 10*th.*—Daughter Margt. and T. W. (after leaving daughter Mary and Mary Kentish at home to keep house) set off with our carriage and dined at Ware, and arriving in London took lodgings at Mr. Corneak's, Hosier at the Golden Legg, two doors from ye trunk maker's ye corner of Cheapside.

March ye 18*th.*—Met a Mr. More (a working Goldsmith I believe), who had a curious old medall, with the Pope and his three crowns on the one side, and a thrible figure of a Fool, a Devill, and a Cardinall on the other side, with the following inscription:—

Ecclesia perversa tenet eaciem diaboli stulti aliquando Sapienti.

[To be seen at the British Museum.]

Order from Son Gregory to send him by first ship in Spring:—

Yards of Dark Blue superfine broad cloth of bright blue for a suit.
Do. lining to same, same colour.
Thread or hair for button-holes, &c., &c.
2 pair of silk garters.
Round silver buttons worked with blue Enamell, and enough of ye small for ye arms.
Another set of do. do. without enamell.
Fine fustain for two pair of Britches such as shines like.
Yards of Green Chain Tabby for a waistcoat and some for a Collar.
Do. white Cassimere for a waistcoat and Britches, and buttons for same.
6 pair of very fine white thread stockings small ribbed.

4 pair of do. do. without ribbs.
4 pair light coloured worsted do.
1 pair silver plated spurs and leathers.
4 Strong Cricket Balls.
2 Rubbers or lead-eaters, not in boxes, but in large flat pieces.
6 Fine pencils and a Plumb Cake.
12 Cakes of shoe blacking.
1 Pair small Chinese breed pigs.
1 Pair Horton's large breed do.

My late dear Louisa Rudolphina (Rahten) Wale, her deceased mother, dyed at Blankenburg, Anno 1759.

July ye 29th, 1778.—Mrs. Lamborn and my 2 Daugts. Messrs. Becktcot, Brundish, and many more from Cambridge, went over to Harston and heard my niece Elizabeth Hurrell preach to an extra full congregation a Sermon of her own, ¾ an hour long, in a Barn, which she performed with great wonder and praise.

Her friend, Mrs. Keycall, came to Harston 2 days before and was now present.

Oct. 1st, 1778.—Paid a formall bride's visit to Mr. and Mrs. Finch ye first day of their receiving company, or bridall visits.

ANECDOTE.

Anecdote of Doct. E. of Cam. in his appeal to Westminster Hall from the sentence spoken lately against him by the Chancellor of the University Court, dissolving this Doctorship from said University, although from a mistake, is now determined in his favour, proves a bitter reproach, viz.—

WESTMINSTER HALL, LONDON,
June 28th, 1779.

On Thursday last ye motion by Mr. Dunning for a Mandamus to be directed to ye University of

Cambridge to restore Doct. E. to his Degree, come on to be argued.

It happened that Doct. E. of the University had frequently obliged young students with sums of money, and better to save appearances, transacted these matters under the assumed name of Carter, and employed as agent in that nefarious traffic, one Grove, alias Silver, alias Argento, a man well known in all Courts of Justice, and a Jew money Broker, by whose recommendation and instruction ye Doct. much profited. The fact was that a Mr. Bird, a student in the University, had replied to this advertising Jew for a sum of £300, and received as answer, as is usuall, that it could not be advanced, but a Mr. Carter, a friend of his, would. Mr. Carter was then produced, and after stating the necessity of the times and scarcity of money, and similar objections, he told the young gentleman it could not be raised without Douceurs to the parties concerned, and stock being at a low ebb, the loss in selling out must be made up out of the sum to be advanced. Mr. B.'s necessities urged him imprudently to give a note of hand for £450, on consideration of which he received the equitable sum of £300, still liable to deductions. The Doct.'s regard and friendship for Mr. Bird increased so much that he proposed a marriage between him and a very pretty girll of £40,000 fortune, who lived in Queen's Square, which Mr. Bird might be assured of taking place, the Doct. being her Guardian. Although Mr. Bird owed the Doct. very large sums of money, yet he need be in no apprehension of running out, nor should he want money as long as the Doct. had any to lend. Above all things the Doct. advised him not to let long leases, for he knew Gentlemen who had done so, and afterwards raised money and fell into the hands of Jews and Usurers.

The Court could not punish the Usury, and the point to be determined was whether the Vice-Chancellor's Court

had power to suspend the Doct. There were no statutes to ground the proceedings on, nor any punishment marked out for an offence so nefarious and ruinous in its consequences, nor was there any charge made to convict the Doct. of Usury.

Lord Mansfield made some of the severest and pointed remarks of the evill tendency of administering the means of dissipation to a young man destitute of parents, and without the knowledge of his Tutor. The unfair and illegal method of advancing the money, the lures made to ensnare and trepan unwary students by a Justice of the Peace and a Doct. of Law. The whole Court reprobated the conduct of Doct. E. and strongly recommended an enditement. They were much chagrined that he had escaped the Law through a mistake in the proceedings, and with great regret granted the Mandamus.

N.B.—The aforesaid Grove, or Silver, was committed in Fielding's Office, under the name of Villiers, for a swindler, Aug. 15th, 1780.

Aug. 23*rd*, 1779.—Sat off this morning after 10 in our carriage with daughter Mary, and son Charles on horseback, for Ely.

Aug. 24*th*.—The Bishop of Ely (by invitation of his son) dined with His Lordship this day. His son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Weatherby, Doct. Morley, Mr. Bond, Hunter Proby, Mr. Ward, and self at table.

7ber 10*th*-12*th*.—Sent son Charles and our servant Stephen Tooke unluckely over to Hales Owen for to bring home his sister Margaret from thence, where he arrived ye 12th late. Here unluckely falling into conversation and company with Lord Valentia, Sir Alexander Lieth, Lieut.-Col. of the British Volunteers, now a new raising Regt. under Colonell Keating and Sir John Peschall, ye

captain of the same Corps. This captivated him to a military life, apparently to his misfortune, and to my great uneasiness. As my son, listening to the offers of a Lieutenancy in the new raising Volunteers, wrote me in date, from Lord Littleton's, Hagley Park, Monday, ye 13th 7ber, for my consent to his accepting ye same offer. And after disapproving of his proposal highly, drove over to Hales Owen, about eight miles beyond Birmingham, when finding no one at home at Sir John Peschall's, his Lady and sister, with my daughter, being all gone to Lord Littleton's at Hagley, and waiting long for a horse, I resolved and dined at the New Inn at Hales Owen, and drove over towards evening to Hagley Park in Shropshire, and was there kindly received by Lord Littleton, Lord Valentia and his lady, Sir Alexander Lieth, Sir John Peschall, several other Gentlemen and Ladies, as Mr. Flood and Lady, Mr. Miles, Mr. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Lester, and 3 young Ladies, Misses Amblet. But my son Charles, military mad, was noe more there, we missed on the road, being returned to Shelford to obtain my consent.

7ber 20th, 1779.—This day spent agreeably at this place, ye noblest house and ye most charming park; views, prospects, grottos, groves, as I never saw before. And though by all these officers and friends I was strangely persuaded to my son's accepting the offered commission he was to have for raising ten men of the Volunteers, I held out at a refusall, and this evening my son Charles returned late to Hagley by post-chaise from Birmingham, having left his horses there with Stephen to come on next day.

7ber 21st, 1779.—This day finding my son obstinately bent on accepting ye commission, and he produced a letter from his sister Margaret, which he had taken to Shelford to be shown to me (had he found me at home), intimating my refusal would throw him into somewhat mad and desperate,

and being set upon by every one present, and more particularly by Lord Valentia with his many and great promises, and finding my son obstinately bent upon it, after every admonition, I suffered myself to be persuaded to a consent, and as Sir John Peschall this very morning got news from his recruiting parties that they had got for him nine volunteers more than his quota to be raised, rather than let them off he would spare them to my son towards the ten men he has to raise at his cost, and as I had consented, I gave ye said Sir John my bill of this date upon C. Parker, of London, payable to his order fourteen days due for £100, with which he rode off to Wolverhampton to confirm and settle ye matter.

At Hales Owen in Shropshire we went to see Mr. Atwood's steel manufactory, and there observed a curious large Hammer of many tons weight worked by water, which is said to strike in the hammering of steel 272 times in the minute.

Sunday, ye 26th 7ber, 1779.—At the same town is a new built and genteel house and a remarkable district called Letteows, late Schenstone's, but now Mr. Horn's from London; wonderfully pleasant and engaging for its waters, walks, grottos, falls of water, groves, temples, aquaducts, wonderous delightful, which inspired Schenstone, who laid the foundation, and whose plan has been improved by Mr. Horn, who entertained us there, say Lord Valentia, Mrs. Flood, Sir Henry Cavendish and his daughter, my daughter and Self.

SUNG BY MR. —— AT HAGLEY PARK, *7ber 24th*, 1779.

I.

Let care be a stranger to each jovial soul,
Who Aristippus-like can his passions controul;
Of wisest Philosophers wisest was he
Who, attentive to care, let his mind still be free.

The Prince, Peer, and Peasant, to him were the same,
And pleased he was pleasing to all where he came;
But still turn'd his back on contention and strife,
Resolving to live all the days of his life.

2.

A Friend to mankind, all mankind was his Friend,
And the peace of his mind was his ultimate end,
He found fault with none, if none found fault with him,
If a friend had a humour, he'd humour his whim.
If wine was the road why he bump'd his glass,
If Love was the topic, he toasted his lass;
But still turn'd his back on contention and strife,
Determin'd to live all the days of his life.

3.

If Councills discented or Councills agreed,
He found fault with neither, for this was his Creed,
That let them be guided by folly or sense,
He'd be *semper eadem* a hundred years hence.
He thought 'twas unsocial to be malcontent.
If the tide went with him with the tide too he went;
But still, &c.

4.

Was the Nation at War he wish'd well to the sword,
If peace was concluded, then Peace was his word,
Sword in hand, sword in sheath; peace and war was the same,
Ever blameless himself he had noe one to blame;
For he quarrel'd with none, if they let him alone,
And the peace of his neighbour he priz'd as his own.
But still, &c. &c.

5.

Thus long had he studied the Art how to please,
And by Study he found out the Harbour of Ease,
Disquiet to him of body and mind
Was the Longitude only he never could find.
The Philosopher's stone was but gravell and pain,
And all who had sought after it had sought it in vain.
  But still, &c. &c.

6.

Then let us all follow Aristippus's rules,
And deem his opponents both Asses and Mules;
Let those not contented to lead or to drive,
By the Bees of their Sects be drove out of the hive;
Expell'd from the Mansions of quiet and ease,
May they never find out the best Art how to please.
  Whilst our Friends and Ourselves (not forgetting our Wives),
  By these Maxims may live all the days of our Lives.

Lady Peschall and her daughter Miss P. this day left us (after having been with us 23 days), and took my daughter Margaret and Son Charles.

This Evening arrived an Express from Hull to the Admiralty with the disagreeable news that Paull Jones's American squadron, viz.—

A Boston-built Frigate of . .	40 guns,
An old French East India-M .	44 „
Two American Frigates of . .	32 each,
1 „ „ . .	20
2 Brigantines of	18 each,

had fallen in with ye British Fleet and had taken their convoy off Scarbro and Flambro, the *Seraphis* Man-of-War of guns 40, the *Countess of Scarborough* 22.

This Action was seen by thousands of spectators, who saw them make sad havock among the fleet, most of which, however, had taken shelter under Flambro and ye head.

Shelford, 9ber 11th, 1779.—Having yesterday notice of Son Charles, now Ensign in ye late British Volunteers, but now incorporated into His Majesty's 88 Regt. of foott, were ordered down to Portsmouth, and there to embark for Jamaica, desirous to see us and unable to come to Shelford, and is desirous that I and his sister should come down to meet him accordingly. With daughter Margaret I sat off this day about 10 o'clock.

[My Father was then but sixteen years of age].

9ber 18th, 1779.—Son Charles, made him a present this day of an Ellicot's metall watch in a green Shagrin case, cost about 4 Guineas. Had yesterday of Ellicot on condition he will take it back again if not approved. N.B.—He likes it well.

Pro memoria.—Our friend the Rev. — Neale it seems, by my daughter Mary's assertion, has now a wife and 10, all female Children.

[Most interesting ! ! !]

Charles Wale's outset, as he computes :—

	£	s.	d.
To raise 15 men, suppose at 13 G. .	204	15	0
An undress, or frock suit, suppose .	4	16	6
A full dress " " . .	7	4	6
Hat and Sword and Belt	4	0	0
Principal to set out with	20	0	0
	240	16	0

SON CHAS. WALE.

Bought him an Ensigncy in Coll. Keating's Regt., ye 88th, for his raising 15 men in 1779. They were all complete and past muster. They were ordered over to Jamaica in about the beginning of Oct., and sailed from Spithead on Xmas day, 1779.

In ye Spring, say 15th April, 1780, he was promoted and raised to ye 3rd Lieutenancy in Coll. Stanton's new raised Regt., 97 of foot, by purchase (N.B.—Cost £150), and he was to come back and join the same as soon as could be, but was delayed for want of shiping, &c. In the meantime Capt. —— of ye same Regt., 97 of foot (under Coll. Stanton), selling out his Company, and the senior Lieut. being unwilling or unable to purchase, the offer of the said Company was made to me, and by the advice of friends I purchased the same, and paid my money down for same to the Agents of the same Regt., Neligan and Roberts, 1,200 Gns., which was paid them down 29th March, when my son Chas. was admitted as Capt. I received a letter from him dated at sea, off Ireland, ye 2nd of June; how he was coming home but ordered to round by Leith roads in order to avoid the Enemy, and hoped to be at home as soon as his letter, but N.B., ye purchase of ye Company went back about June, 1781, by reason that Lord Amherst (Head of ye Army), would not suffer ye selling Capt. (who it seemed made a trade of ye sort), to take more than 8, or at highest £900 for it (which the Capt. would not take), so the bargain went back and my money was returned me, but without interest.

Charles arrived safe home and joined ye 97 Regt. under Col. Stanton, on duty at or near Plymouth, and embarked with them for Gibraltar, where they arrived and endured a long beseigment by ye French and Spaniards.

Something like promotion. Taken from

HART'S ARMY LIST, 1844.

33rd Regt. of Foot.

Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B. Ensign, June, 1779; Lieut., 13th April, '80; Capt., 25th June, '83; Major, 1st March, '94; Lieut.-Col., 1st Jan., '98; Col., 25th April, 1808; Major-General, 4th June, '11; Lieut.-General, 19th July, '21; General, 28th June, '38; Col. 33rd. Regt., 25th Feb., 1831.

Sir Chas. Wale served at the siege of Gibralter, also in the Campaign 1799 in Holland, and was present at the battles of the 10th and 19th Sept. and 2nd and 6th Oct.

He has received a Medal for Guadaloupe, where he was wounded in storming the heights of Matauba, 3rd Feb., 1810.

Now I find recorded, and no doubt when all *was* settled with pride—

Ye 88th Regt. of foot. Colonel Keating; Sir Alexr. Leith, Lieut.-Col.

Captains.	Lieuts.	Ensigns.
Caw	Scribling	Bellasses.
Tounsend	Dirum	Dobbinson.
Wells	Gordon	Wale.
Steel	Coyhen	Johnson.
Leeke	French Lieut.	
Buckley	And Adjut.	
Sir J. Peschall.		
Monrow.		

The Rev. Mr. Tyson, fellow of Bennet Coll., Cambridge, married T. W.'s niece, Margaret Wale, at St. Benedict's Church, ye 4th July, 1778, and T. W. gave her away as Father, and she was brought to bed of a fine boy at Lamborn, May ye 13th, 1779.

Xmas Day, 1779.—Son Charles Wale sailed with the great fleet for ye West Indies under Admiral Rodney, in ye ship *Jamaica*, for Jamaica, with 100 Saile of Ships.

Mr. Jehosophat Mountain, from Cranworth, and his sister Miss Mary, came to stay with us, as also Mary Kentish, Mrs. Lamborn, Mrs. Ingle, Mr. and Mrs. Vachill, Mr. Jere. Pemberton, and Mr. Neale and daughter, came in their own postchaise.

This said J. Mountain was "Father of George, after Bishop of Quebeck, and Jacob, Rector of Blunhem."

Xber ye 6th.—Mr. Walesby made him this day the visit of dining there.

Jan. ye 28th, 1780.—The year 1780 opens with the following

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO ALL ADMIRERS OF NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The Gigantic Infant.

Born Feb. 7th, 1779, at Enfield in Middlesex.

In height	3	feet	3	inches.
Round ye breast	2	„	6	„
„ loins	3	„	1	„
„ thigh	1	„	10	„
„ leg	1	„	2	„
„ arm			11½	„
„ wrist			9	„

and his weight is most extraordinary. He subsists entirely on ye breast, and was not remarkable when born, but since the age of five or six weeks, has increased to ye amazing and uncommon size he is now.

To treat at large of this amazing and wonderful mechanism of Human Nature, where there is so ample a

field, would be too tedious. Let it suffice to say (without any more encomiums), there does not appear anything of ye same kind in either ancient or modern history. Therefore, ye parents of the object now treated of flatter themselves that the candid and impartial publick will show. that indulgence they seek for, when they find what is recited proves true. To persons skilled in antiquity, learning, and nice discernment, they appeal as upon occular proof of this Phenomenon of all Nature, every doubt must give way and conviction take place.

To be seen by any number of persons from 11 in the morn till 4 in the afternoon, at Mr. Owen, Confectioners, 66, Cornhill. N.B.—A certificate of his birth and place may be seen, with proofs of several reputable and substantial people.

On or about ye 20th Jan. 1780.—My daughter Margaretta Phillipina Wale (beside hints given her before with warnings to forbear long dependencies and engagements with one or other of the University men), I about this time took notice of her encouraging one or other, and particularly Mr. John Brundish. By which, if she be not aware of it, she may lead herself into a certain long dependance, or waiting for some Living or preferment in the Church, or perhaps engage herself in some disportionable match unequal in point of fortune with her own, which, first and last, I propose to give her £4,000. I should expect something of an equivalent settlement, which I hinted would merit more than a small Living, which too is but for life, and I expect a proper settlement for her happiness.

Feb. ye 17th, 1780.—Daughter Mary showing a partiality for Tho. Pemberton, who it was observable paid her his

visits of courtship, I told her what I had heard from Docr. Richardson in London, that she was going to be married, &c., and bid her be cautious of encouraging young people, and by no means to enter into a long depending engagement, and warned her that as I proposed to give her first and last, £4,000, it behoves her to see the person she marrys has somewhat near equivalent to hers in point of fortune or preferment. Upon which this being doubtless by her communicated to him, he this day came to me in my study and took notice how he has an inclination to my daughter Mary, and had he not heard of it from her, he was intended to have come and spoke to me, and so asked my permission to wait on her. As his proposals were honourable I consented to the same. He hoped I would have no objection to his visiting my daughter Mary, and then I demonstrated to him how I disapproved long dependencys, and I proposed, first and last, to give her £4,000, and I should require somewhat of an equivalent settlement, and under such views I had no objection to his visits and honourable intentions to my home. N.B.—He went the next day or two up to London.

March 22nd, 1780.—Mr. John Major Hennicker came about this time to Cambridge, and made us ye visitt to me, or one of my daughters, and came often to see us at Shelford, and danced with my daughters at ye Ball, say at ye Red Lyon on Tuesday, March 25th. With us again on ye 29th and 30th March, again April 1st, as he was to set out to London ye next day.

March ye 25th, 1780.—Ye *Porcupine* Frigate arrived from St. Kitts, she brings advice of ye West India Fleet, which sailed from Spithead on Xmas Day, under command of the *Phœnix* man-of-war, and ye fleet which sailed ye day following, under convoy of ye *Andromeda*, having arrived off Antigua ye 24th Jan., and not one single ship

was there missing of either fleet, Admiral Parker and Admiral Rowley intended escorting them through the Islands.

March ye 30th, 1780.—Advice to son Charles of this date to Jamaica, amongst other things:—"And a strict adherence of your word to all men, and duty in command, will availl you much and give your Self content and the esteem of all men."

April ye 4th.—Mr. Brundish, as well as daughter Margaret, notifyed their inclination to each other, and asked my leave to receive and pay addresses. N.B.—Expects handsome matters at his father's death.

Daughter Mary, warned her also not to be hasty in promises or engagements to T. Pemberton, while in both expectancies are so distant, and latter of little note.

This Mr. Pemberton was Rector of Taughboyne, Ireland. She died 1830.

CAMBRIDGE, *Oct. 24th*, 1780.

The following is a copy of a printed address from a worthy minister to a neighbouring parish.

TO THE YOUNG WOMEN OF GIRTON PARISH.

"Mr. P—— having observed with great concern, that many of the young women of this parish when they come to be married, are already big with child, and wishing to put a stop to a practice offensive to decency, morality, and often destructive to their own happiness, does hereby promise to every young woman of sober behaviour belonging to the Parish who shall hereafter be married in this church while under the age of twenty-five years that he will, upon the birth of her first child (if that shall happen nine months after the day of the marriage) give her 10*s.* for ye Christing

Dinner, and also a silver plate of 10*s.* value, to be worn upon her breast every Sunday when she comes to church, with this Inscription,

'THE REWARD OF CHASTITY.'"

N.B.—Lalby was in Riga April, 1738.

January ye 5th, 1781.—Son Gregory arrived at Shelford from Riga.

Charles Wale Lamborne, presented him to Capt. Peter Douglas, who had promised to take him to India with him as Midshipman, and on view was pleased, and confirmed his engagement "to take him."

Charles accordingly went down with the other officers to Gravesend on New Year's Day, and after long lying at Spithead he exhausted all his fresh provisions and conveniences for ye voyage. My son Gregory luckily coming down on board ye *Queen* took Chas. L—— ashore with him to Portsmouth, and there recruited him with new stores of all sorts of fresh provisions for ye sea, cloak, and money, and procured better accommodation on board, &c., which gave him a great comfort after some despondence at his low employ and situation.

N.B.—These douceurs were besides a trifle of 10*s.* pocket-money (N.B.—And besides £50 deposited in Capt. Douglas's hands for his use, as a present from my house and myself, as a present to him, and to be invested in a small adventure for his use). They sailed in company with ye grand fleet under Admiral Hardy, from Spithead, and after advancing to ye Madieras, they were attacked by ye French and underwent a severe scrummage between Commodore Johnson and ye French fleet.

We conclude this chapter with the following "Manly" Poem.

When Cloe's picture was to Cloe shown,
Adorn'd with charms and beauties not her own,
Where Hogarth's pitying nature made
Such lips, such eyes, as Cloe never had.
Ye Gods, she cry'd in extacy of heart,
How near Nature be express'd by Art;
Well, it is wondrous like! Nay, let me dye!
The very pouting lip, the killing eye!!!
Blunt and severe, as Manly in the Play
Down right repleys: Like Madame, did you say?
This picture bears this likeness, it is true.
The canvas painted is, and so are you.

CHAPTER XIII.

1781—1786.

Marriage Settlement—Count de Maurepas—Hard on the Lawyers—Copy of an original Letter from Son Charles, during the Siege of Gibraltar—Copy of a letter from a Private Soldier descriptive of the Siege—Lines on the marriage of Miss Rose Ferrar, 8ber 3rd, 1782—To Lord S——, from *St. James's Chron.* April 29th, 1783—Pindar and St. Basil—Pinto, the Portuguese Jew, or something like a Fortune—Sir Gilbert Heathcote and the Lovers—A Prosperous Year—Robert Easy Uneasy—Honest Ranger—A Love Song.

CALCULATION, BARGAIN, OR CONTRACT, 9BER 26TH, 1781—1785.

DAUGHR MARY'S portion Mariage Settlemt. was agreed for and executed that day, viz., Verbatim copy, viz.

This afternoon Mr. Jere. Pemberton, Senr., met T. Lombe and his Clerk, Turlow, met at my house, when and where we executed Deeds of Settlement of Marriage between Thos. Pemberton and my Daughter Mary. In which his brother Jere., jun., Thos. Brown, Mercht. in London, were trustees; and signed, sealed, and executed in due form without either of said trustees being present.

By which Thos. Wale gave his said Daughter £4,000; viz. £1,150, The computed worth of £39 p.a.; settled on her and heirs of her body, after deducting quit rent at 29½ years' purchase.

£1,000 pr my bond for that sum at Interest 4 p. ct. p. ann.; to be invested in Land or fund, to be settled in like manner on her.

£450 to be paid him in 4 different paymts. in four years, £112 10*s.* pr ann.

£400 now paid him down in Cash, receipt whereof he acknowledges.

£1,000 to be paid them at my decease by my Heirs' Executors.

£4,000 Together to be Invested and settled upon her and the heirs of her body.

And besides the above £4,000 from Thos. Wale, Jere. P——, Senr., engages to leave and pay £1,000 to them at his death, whereof £400 be invested into Land and to be settled upon my Daught. and heirs of her body.

This Settlement thus made and Executed the Ceremony Marriage was also performed at Shelford ye next Day, 9ber 27th.

Son Gregory, Daughtr Margaret, Mr. Brundish, and self, with Misses Atkins and Peschall, also went and dined and supped with Mr. W. Finch and family, where we met Sr. Henry Peyton and Mr. Osborne this day.

From Grandchester T. Wale rode home to Shelford and Dress'd and sat out with the Cabitsky and Jno. Ryder's horse to Bournbridge. There found the Commissrs. of ye Stump Cross at Lagden's all at dinner, so after my signing 2 Leases of those Turnpikes for —— years yet to come, I drove down to Mr. Pierson's and having found them both and their family all well, first dined. After 1 hour's stay at Abington, I rode down to Babraham, and there met with Mr. and Mrs. Finch, Mr. Stacey, and my son and daughtr, Misses Atkins and Peschall, just returned from Newmarket together with Mr. and Mrs. Osborne all well, so we all drank tea and supped together at Generall Adeane's, made it after midnight before I got home to Shelford.

M. DE MAUREPAS.

Notwithstanding this protection and encouragemt. granted with such unremitting ardour to the Sciences, M. De Maurepas was not a learned man in the full extent of that Term. Called to the active duties of administration so early in life, at a period of time when labourous studies and extensive knowledge were deemed useless to a Minister it was not to be expected that he should either have leisure or inclination to cultivate sciences. He had, nevertheless, too sound a judgment not to perceive the inutility and even danger of half-knowledge; and he was too sensible of his superiority in all other respects either to disguise or be assham'd of his involuntary ignorance in Matters of Science, and accordingly he was willing to take advice, and knew where to seek it. So that if he could not be always sure or secure from deception He could at least oppose to the reproaches of ye public Names whose authority it was accustom'd to respect. To these and other lines of Caracter our penegyrist adds the following observations wch summarly comprehends all the Spirit of M. de Maurepas' Ministry relative to the Science. He was one of the first when in high offices who advowadly preferred the sciences to frivolous talents, the useful to the agreable arts, and who felt the injustice of encouraging at the expense of the people any arts, projects, or Opera, that had not publick utility for their object. He would probably have incurr'd the reproaches of Severity and pedantry on this accont. from the frivolous judges of Ministeriall merit had he not been so totally exempt from everything severe and pedantich, as to deserve a place among the sons of mirth and sociall pleasure. For the rest, The general tenor of the ministry and Caracter of M. de Maurepas were marked with the strongest lines of justice, humanity, and usefulness. He procured the suppression of certain priviledged

houses at Paris; wch had long shocked the view with scandalous scenes, the disasters, Robberies, and Murthers, that were occasioned by Gaming. He suppressed the patent wch the India Company had obtain'd for the slave trade on the coast of Africa, and a spirit of integrity, mildness, and moderation discovered itself in ye whole course of his conduct and followed him both in private and in publick life.

M. de Maurepas was dismissed from office in 1749, and his manner of living in his retreat forms an amiable picture of a worthy man in private life. When he was recalled to Court in 1774 as the Counsellour and Guide of a young Monarch, none of the dismiss'd Ministers were exil'd; and noe acts of resentment or severity dishonred his Tryumph. He died in 1781.

A CATCH FOR THREE VOICES.

Within this Tomb a Lawyer lies
Whom Fame assures us was just and wise,
An able Advocate and honest too;
That's wondrous strange if it be true.

CLOTHES.

Thomas Meek, at his Charity School Warehouse, No. 58, Little Britain, London.

THE CHARGE OF CLOTHING.

Man.

	£	s.	d.
One Man's suit	1	2	0
One Shirt Dowlas	0	4	6
One pair of hose	0	1	3
One pair of shoes	0	5	0
	£1	12	9

Woman.

	£	s.	d.
1 Gown and petty coat	0	15	0
1 Shift and Dowlas	0	4	6
1 Cap	0	0	10
1 Pair hose	0	1	2
1 Pair Shoes	0	3	0
1 Check Apron	0	2	2
1 Hancerchief	0	1	0
	£1	7	8

Boy.

	£	s.	d.
A Boy's suit	0	14	0
A shirt Dowlas Cloth	0	2	6
A pair of Stockings	0	0	10
A Band	0	0	3
A pair of Shoes	0	3	0
A Knite Cap	0	0	10
	£1	1	5

Girll.

	£	s.	d.
A gown and petty Coat	0	9	6
A Cap and Band	0	1	6
A Shift of Dowlas Cloth	0	2	6
A Checked Apron	0	1	0
A pair of Leather Stays	0	4	6
A pair of Woollen Stockings	0	0	10
A pair of Shoes	0	2	6
	£1	2	4

N.B.—To my house at Shelford, (Or was it to my daughter Margaretta?) a handsome new silver Tea-pot, had of Liddard, and a silver stand for the same, had of Liddard, 9ber, 1782.

MILLITARY AND POLITICAL REMARKS.

Copy of an original Lr. from Lieutenant Charles Wale, 97 Regiment. To his father T. W.

Gibraltar, 8ber ye 16th, 1782, recd. Shelford, Xber ye 4th do. Gibraltar was close beseiged by ye Spaniards. On ye 9th 7ber they opened their new Battery of 64 guns, and about ye number of Mortars, 800 yards from our works, within distance of Point blank shot. From wch batery the Enemy has kept up almost incessant fire upon ye Garison from that time till date of my letter ye 16th 8ber, altho they have done no material dammage to it yet. This is allow'd to be the greatest work wch has ever been attempted against any fortification in the world, and what is extrordinary it was thrown up in one night without its being perceived by our people, until the morning when they had finished it. On the 12 Dr the combined Fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 48 line of battle ships, come to anchor off Algesiras on ye oposite of the Bay. The next morning their 10 Battery ships got under way, attended by a Number of Gun Boates, &c. About 9 a clock they came to anchor at ye distance of about 600 yards from our walls, within half a Cable's length of each other, so they were able to direct their whole fire at one particular part in order to make a break. The action continued very warm on both sides all the day. However, at length our Red shots had so good an effect that by two a clock ye next morning most of them were in Flames. Then, as you may easily suppose, they were in great confusion and attempted to make their escape in their boats. Our gun boats were then sent out to their assistance, wch acted in such a Gallant manner as will reflect the greatest honour on the courage of the British Tarrs. Their Intrepidity was Astonishing, while the ships were every moment expected to blow up.

Our Sailors still persisted in saving the lives of their enemys in that horrid distress, though at the immense danger of their own lives. In all we took 340 of them prisoners, but many others were blown up before our boats could come to their assistance, and numbers were found kill'd on board. By 10 o'Clock that Morning they were all blown up except one; which afterwards we were obliged to set fire to also; not being able to get her. There were 5,000 on board these ships, 1,000 of whom they (it is computed) lost besides those we took prisoners. Our loss that day was considerable, but nothing in proportion to theirs.

We had about 100 men kill'd and wounded, among whom was a Capt. Reeves of the Artillery kill'd, and several officiers wounded, we likewise had 1 Gun boat sunk by the explosion of one of the ships. But only one sailor lost his life.

The damage they did to our works was not much, though it is thought, had the enemy's ships been able to have stayed as long again as what they did, they would have made a breach, which, had they effected, there were 40,000 men ready to have entered in. The combined Fleets did not assist in the least; they appear'd to be too much terrified at the fate of the other Battering ships, to venture their sides against our Red hot shots. Noe doubt you will have heard of the construction of these ships. Their sides were six feet thick, and were thought to be proof against fire; there is *a drawing of one of them* by an officier wch *I will endeavour to send you.* So much for ye iminent expense and labour that they have been at, for these six months past to be destroyed in 24 hours.

There seems to be a fatallity attended those obstinate Dons. I have not told you all their misfortunes. The day before our fleet arrived here, there blew rather a heavy gale of wind, which scattered ye combined Fleet, and made

them drive from their anchors. A seventy gun ship drove over to us which we have saved without any damage except her Mizen Mast. Another 17 gun ship drove on shoar on their own coast and cannot be got off. An other lost her foremast. Had it blown a little harder we should have had two more wch were as it were within gun shot of the garrison.

Our fleet is now just on ye other side of ye rock, and are to bring in the remainder of the convoy. The Spaniards have been out after them with the combined fleet, consisting of 42 sail of the line. But whither for intentionally or not it is hard to say, but they certainly have avoided our Fleet; though they consist only of 34 saill of the line; whch has given Lord How an oportunity of answerring his purpose of coming here on bringing in ye Convoy.

There is only a Brigg missing out of the whole of the Fleet.

The Convoy are all safe and well arrived, except the one I before mentioned.

The two Fleets are now going through the Straits at about 1½ league distant from each other.

I am sorry to say our Fleet lead the way, however, Lord How knows what is best to be done. The Combined Fleets are upwards of Ten Saill superor to ours. But it is here supposed that our Fleet wish to avoid an Action so near the Enemy's Harbours, and wish to get them out into open sea, and there perhaps risk an engagement. There is this satisfaction for us, that their Fleet is very badly mann'd. Ours was never better. The wind is westerly, and our Fleet gains ground of the Enemy.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM A SOLDIER AT GIBRALTAR WHO WROTE AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

On the 12 of April, when our brave fleet came to our relief, they had not cast anchor, before the Spaniards began to cannonade and bombard us so that I thought Hell was broke loose, and that the Devil and all his voracious train reigned triumphant, they kept 20 shells in the air at the same time, and shots lying like showers of hail, which made me imagine it impossible for a man to escape either Death or wounds. We keep up our spirits, however, for we do not want liquor, for my part I never saw such plenty in all my life for the price it is sold at, namely carrying away. Never did men appear less dissatisfied with a bad bargain, for instead of giving way to a group of gloomy Ideas, and cherishing fearfulness, they took a cheerful glass, and with heartfelt zeal for their king and country, drank damnation to the Enemy, Swearing with the utmost unconcern, fire away ye ——. If this be the effects of war, if this be the result of Shots and Shells, and if plenty accompanies the messengers of Spain, who would wish for peace? Every soldier is now turned merchant, and deals in every article his fancy leads him to, and would any Briton wish to make bankrupts of the most brave and undaunted troops that ever a King of England could boast of? no, it would be a piece of injustice to rob them of their just prerogative. Elections in England are celebrated with great festivity, but not to be compared to the siege of Gibraltar for jollity and mirth, for we have music as well as joy; our pastimes here are shot and shell, and we skip about as merrily as we would at a game of cricket between Middlesex and Surrey. The common cry is, will you take my wine? will you sup with

me? A Fowl, Turkey, or one of Mr.'s Laughing Pigs, are as common as sprouts in England in winter. Come here ye Mortals, to whose breast courage is as a stranger, and learn to be brave and live, here you will be taught to defy danger, and caress a shell whose explosion opens the doors that lead you to everything you wish and lines your pockets with gold.

ON MISS ROSE FERRAR, MARRIED 8BER 3RD, 1782.

Edward sought a blooming Rose,
  To give it on his breast repose,
Fair it was and fragrant found,
  And through winter hover'd round;
Smiling omens mark'd the day
  That Edward gave his heart away,
Hodson tied the happy knot,
  Cupid hover'd round the spot,
Laughing to see how soon his dart
  Pierces a fond Lover's heart.
The Bridesmaids smil'd at sight so pretty,
  Annie was there and so was Kitty;
The Rose, with all its sweet supplies,
  Blooms to-day, to-morrow dies.
But Heaven grant that our Rose may be
  A pattern of Humility;
May she every duty trace
  That points to everlasting peace,
Ever cheerful, ever gay,
  Near her Edward always stay;
All the charms of virtue prize,
  And be the Rose that never dies.

J. F. LIMENICENSIS.

HUNTINGDON, 8BER, 1782.

RULES OF THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY CLUB.

1.—That the Club consist of Fifty Members only; but that any Candidate who has been on the list for two years shall be balloted for, provided the number do not exceed Fifty-five; that each Member pay three shillings towards the dinner, except in case of absence from the kingdom; that the Wine be purchased by the Club, and the Members dining be charged five shillings and sixpence for each bottle of Port, Sherry, and Madeira, and eight shillings for each bottle of Claret and Hock; out of which charge the Master of the House shall be allowed one shilling and sixpence for each bottle.

2.—That any Member may bring one friend upon paying for him.

3.—That no one can become a Member but by Ballot (when seven Members at least are present), after being proposed by one Member and seconded by another at a preceding Club; that the Ballot take place and the other Business of the Club be transacted at half-past three o'clock; that every Member be informed by letter from the Treasurer, previous to a Ballot, who are Candidates, and by whom proposed and seconded; that one black ball in five shall exclude: in case a Candidate whose turn comes on for election shall happen to be residing abroad, he shall be passed over (his proposer and seconder agreeing thereto), and he shall remain first on the list of Candidates; and the Ballot on all such occasions shall take place for the election of the Candidate whose name stands second on the list; and that notice of a Ballot be given by Advertisement in the two weeks preceding.

4.—That every Member, upon being elected, shall contribute four guineas towards the wine fund, to be paid

on the day of his election, by the Member proposing him; and one pound annually, due at the first meeting in January in each year.

5.—That there be six Clubs in the year, viz., on the Thursdays in the Quarter Sessions weeks, and next before the full moon in the month of August, and on the Thursday, four weeks after the latter day.

6.—That the Dinner-hour be four o'clock, and the Bill be brought in at seven precisely.

7.—That the forfeits incurred by Members for non-attendance be the property of the Master of the House where the Club is holden, except in case of absence from the kingdom after notice thereof for twelve consecutive months; and that in case of non-payment by any of the Members, the deficiency be made up out of the Club fund.

8.—That whenever any Member shall be twenty-four shillings in arrear, the Hon. Secretary shall inform such Member thereof by letter, accompanied by a copy of this rule; and in case the forfeits and other dues be not discharged within two months from such notice, the Member shall be considered as having withdrawn himself, and his name shall be struck off, unless it shall appear to the Members present at the Club next after the expiration of the said two months, that there is a sufficient reason to the contrary, or unless some other Member shall then and there pay such forfeits and dues for him.

9.—That the accounts of the Club be settled annually, at the August Club, by three Members taken in rotation of seniority.

10.—That the Senior Member present, who has not been Chairman, shall be Chairman for the day.

11.—That no alteration be made in the Club rules unless it be proposed at one Club, and adopted at a succeeding one: and that the alteration proposed be communicated to each Member one week previously to the Club at which the same is to be taken into consideration.

12.—That the Easter Meeting shall be held on the first Thursday in April, which shall not be either in Passion or Easter Week.

LATE AND PRESENT MEMBERS.

*Those marked thus * have ceased to be Members.*

1782.—* Sir Thos. Hatton, Bart.
* Rev. Dr. Beadon.
* Rev. Mr. Bullock.
* Rev. Mr. Benning.
* Francis Dawes, Esq.
* Andrew Pemberton, Esq.
* Rev. Mr. Gardner.
* Rev. Mr. Fisher.
* Rev. Mr. Longmire.
* Rev. Mr. Serocold.
* J. W. Adeane, Esq., M.P.
* Rev. Dr. Farmer.
* Wm. Vachell, Esq.
* J. Hatton, Esq.
* Sir J. H. Cotton, Bart.
* Rev. Mr. Lushington.
* Richard Bendyshe, Esq.
* Rev. Mr. Masters.
* Hale Wortham, Esq.
* Charles Allix, Esq.
* Isaac Pennington, Esq., M.P.
* Thos. Loombe, Esq.
* Rev. Dr. Gooch.
* Earl of Hardwicke.
* W. F. Finch, Esq.
* Philip Yorke, Esq.
* Thomas Wale, Esq.
* Benjamin Keene, Esq., M.P.
* Rev. Mr. Hurst.
* James Jenyns, Esq.
* Christopher Pemberton, Esq.
* Edward Leeds, Esq.
* Sir Charles Watson, Bart.

1782.—* Gamaliel Nightingale, Esq.
* Rev. Mr. Borlase.
1783.—* Wm. Parker Hamond, Esq.
* Sir H. Peyton, Bart.
* Charles Cotton, Esq.
* John Chettoe, Esq.
1784.—* John Allix, Esq.
* Launcelot Brown, Esq.
* Rev. Mr. Heighton.
1785.—* R. Jones Adeane, Esq.
* Rev. Mr. Swain.
* Gregory Wale, Esq.
1787.—* Walter Serocold, Esq.
* Rev. H. Pemberton.
* R. Greaves Townley, Esq.
* Francis Dickens, Esq., M.P
* Rev. Geo. Jenyns.
1788.—* E. Nightingale, Esq.
1789.—* Rev. Mr. Waddington.
* Samuel Knight, Esq.
* Rev. Alexander Cotton.
* Rev. John Vachell.
* Rev. Dr. Smith.
* Rev. Mr. Trant.
1790.—* Charles Yorke, Esq., M.P.
* Thomas Quintin, Esq.
1791.—* Christopher Jeaffreson, Esq.
* General Hall.
* John Hall, Esq.
* Rev. Mr. Pointer.
Christopher Pemberton, Esq.
1792.—* John Trotter, Esq.
* Rev. M. Holworthy.
* Richard Heaton, Esq.
1793.—* Marm. Dayrell, Esq.

1793.—* Professor Harwood, M.D.
1794.—* Rev. Philip Yorke.
1795.—* Major Charles Wale.
* John Sayer, Esq.
1796.—* John Heathcote, Esq.
* John Tharpe, Esq.
1797.—* George Milner, Esq.
1798.—* Rev. Dr. Cory.
* Rev. Mr. Hall.
* W. Johnson, Esq.
* Rev. T. Burroughs.
1799.—* Edward Greene, Esq.
* Lord Godolphin.
* Rev. Charles Chester.
1800.—* Francis Pemberton, Esq.
* T. D. Hatton, Esq.
* Rev. Ed. Fisher, jun.
1801.—* Rev. Mr. Butts.
* Rev. Thomas Fisher.
1802.—* Richard Huddleston, Esq.
1803.—* George Nicholls, Esq.
* Rev. Dr. Waddington.
* Rev. M. Holworthy.
1804.—* George Leeds, Esq.
1805.—* Rev. Mr. Browne.
* Rev. Mr. Williams.
* Lord Royston.
* Rev. Mr. Raper.
* Rev. Mr. Haggitt.
* Rev. Dr. Ward.
* Rev. Dr. Law.
* Rev. Mr. Key.
1806.—* Rev. B. Yorke.
* Rev. Mr. Tillard.
1807.—* Thomas Quintin, Esq.
* Lord Charles S. Manners, M.P.
* Sir Charles Nightingale, Bart.
* Charles Madryll Cheere, Esq.
1808.—* Martin Davy, M.D.
1809.—* John P. Allix, Esq., M.P.
* Rev. Wm. Pemberton.
1810.—* Rev. Mr. Smith.
* Rev. Mr. Leworthy.
1811.—* Thomas Page, Esq.
* Rev. Dr. Thompson.
1813.—* R. Greaves Townley, jun., Esq.
* Barham Livins, Esq.
* Rev. Mr. Slade.
* Rev. Sir H. Bate Dudley, Bart.
1814.—* Rev. James Hicks.
1814.—* H. J. Adeane, Esq.
1815.—* Rev. J. Briggs.
* Rev. Mr. Rennolds.
1817.—* Rev. H. Finch.
Professor Pryme.
* Professor Haviland, M.D.
* Frederic Thackeray, M.D.
* Sir John Mortlock, Knt.
1818.—* Professor Farish.
The Earl De La Warr.
Wm. Parker Hamond, Esq.
* Stanlake Batson, Esq.
* Thomas P. Gardner, Esq.
1819.—* Rev. Townley Clarkson.
* Anthony Wright, Esq.
* Samuel Knight, jun., Esq.
1821.— Rev. Charles Townley.
* Rev. Humphry Cholmeley.
* Francis Pym, jun., Esq.
1822.—* Rev. John Cheap.
1823.—* Francis Dayrell, Esq.
* John Hunter, Esq.
1824.—* Sir St. Vincent Cotton, Bart.
1825.—* Rev. H. Fardell.
* Rev. Ed. Pearce Serocold.
* Rev. Algernon Peyton.
1826.— George Jenyns, Esq.
* Sir C. Wager Watson, Bart.
1827.—* Rev. T. Penruddock Mitchell.
1828.—* Rev. A. Malcolm Wale.
* Rev. Townley Clarkson.
1829.—* Richard Eaton, Esq., M.P.
General John Hall.
* Samuel Prest, Esq.
1830.—* Samuel Newton, Esq.
* Lieutenant Cotton, R.N.
1831.—* John Bendyshe, Esq.
* Rev. John Hailstone.
1832.— William H. Cheere, Esq.
* H. Hawkins, Esq.
1833.—* Richard Huddleston, Esq.
1834.— William Pigott, Esq.
* Rev. Henry Tasker.
The Earl of Hardwicke.
1835.—* J. Walbank Childers, Esq., M.P.
* Most Rev. Thos. Musgrave, (Archbishop of York.)
Hon. Eliot T. Yorke, M.P.
Hon. and Rev. H. Yorke.
* Richard Norris, Esq.
1837.— Thomas St. Quintin, Esq.

1837.—* Rev. Charles Edmund Keene.
1838.—* Thomas Page, Esq.
1839.—* J. Rickard Barker, Esq.
1841.—* Rev. John Bullen.
* General T. Grosvenor.
Philip Frere, Esq.
Rev. James Fendall.
1843.— E. H. Greene De Freville, Esq.
Rev. William Smith.
* Rev. William Law.
* Rev. Thomas Coombe.
1844.—* Sir St. Vincent Cotton, Bart.
1845.—* Stanlake Batson, jun., Esq.
* Captain Purchas, R.N.
Rev. J. Hailstone, (of Bottisham.)
Charles Brent Wale, Esq. (my brother.)
* James Packe, Esq.
1846.—* Wyndham Portman, Esq.
G. E. Paget, M.D.
1847.—* Joseph Sydney Tharp, Esq.
* Rev. Edward Warter.
1848.— Major Charles Hall.
Lord Geo. Manners, M.P.
Charles W. Townley, Esq.
Samuel Newton, jun., Esq.
1849.— Edward Hicks, Esq.
1850.— William Parker Hammond, jun., Esq.
Biscoe Hill Wortham, Esq.
Ferdinand Hudleston, Esq.
1850.— Captain Robert Wale, (myself.)
Joseph Simpson, Esq.
1851.— Hugh Robert Evans, Esq.
Duke of Leeds.
Christopher Robert Pemberton, Esq.
1852.—* Isaac H. Wilkinson, Esq.
* James Raymond, Esq.
1853.—* Robert J. Adeane, Esq.
Geo. Onslow Newton, Esq.
Captain Davies, R.N.
1854.— Rev. John Thornhill.
Samuel Yate Benyon, Esq.
1855.— Thomas John Ficklin, Esq.
J. E. Fordham, Esq.
J. D. Gardner, Esq.
Colonel Allix.
1857.— H. J. Adeane, Esq., M.P.
T. C. Geldart, Esq.
Edwin Guest, Esq.
J. S. Tharp, Esq.
1858.— Viscount Royston.
C. Robinson, Esq.
C. Francis, Esq.
Rev. R. S. B. Sandilands.
Hon. Colonel O. Duncombe, M.P.
Rev. Dr. Corrie.
Rev. H. T. Mitchell.
Lieut.-Colonel King.
1861.— R. A. Houblon, Esq.
A. Sperling, Esq.
Captain Pemberton.
1862.— H. W. Pemberton, Esq.

POLICY AND POLITICS.

To Lord S.

MY LORD,

The most profligate ages scarcely afford an instance of so conspicuously ostensible a character, having ye utmost force of undisguised principle with ye unblushing front of professed Tyrrany. To the Nation in general I believe your Lordship at present appears this unnatural specimen of Iniquity. To me, an insignificant individual, I am free to confess you do. If my opinion of you be unjustly formed I must acknowledge myself highly defamatory, for

unjustly indeed do I estimate you if there be any one motive known to a virtuous breast which you have not abandoned. Common justice and the indisputable privileges of your fellow-creatures you have most audaciously violated in advising your Sovereign to make terms of peace at ye expense of ye safety of Thousands of his unsuspecting subjects. Humanity, the most amiable attribute of a great soul, was surely not consulted when these pitiable wretches were given up to their Taunting foes. And Gratitude, a quality yt will shoot from the smallest particle of Virtue unextinguished, must have been wanting when you could advise ye hand which raised you so far to deviate from its own Interest (I had almost said so far to neglect its own safety) as to consign as criminals those of its subjects whose characteristic virtue was Loyalty, and whose fortunes and lives were exposed without reserve at that deep sullied moment in its cause. Honour, which ought to be the sacred Tie of Kings, the Noble mind's distinguishing Prerogative must have been an Alien (even to your imagination) ere you could possibly devise so plebeian a Refuge from the Calamities of War, for your too condescending countrymen, as your Noisome asylum of Infamy Patriotism (not ye spurious production of modern days). That Fire of ye soul wch ought never to expire, but with Life and even in Death is *Dulce et decorum*, could not possess the remotest influence in a mind which was capable of deliberately plunging into an abyss of indelible disgrace the Character of a Nation hitherto unsullied. No wonder that interests have been betrayed and our good name overcast in shades from which it must never emerge when we reflect that we entrusted both to your care. This, my Lord, is my deliberate opinion of you, and if I err in judgment, I err with ye Multitude. Believe me, your Lordship would do well to convince the Nation that I am singular in opinion. How happily would I myself meet so

bewitching a persuasion. But how are we to suppose you have the shadow of apology to offer, since when we expected a defence we were indulged only with a concession. You acknowledge the enormity of the measure and rest it upon its Policy, which I must take leave for a moment to investigate. It seems we are to expect the dissevered body upon ye Continent to coalesce, and to them we are to look for future connexions in alliance and commerce. We must forget, then, during this golden dream, that the first effect in a renewed friendship is a cordial reciprocal resentment of each other's injuries, and that the Loyalists are men and can feel. Is your Lordship weak enough to imagine that the Americans will ever unite with us in any permanent treaty? A schoolboy would have called to mind the fable of two travellers and the bear, wch I will relate for your Lordship's information. "Two men being to travel together thro' a Forest, mutually promised to stand by each other in any danger they should meet with upon ye way. They had not gone far before a Bear came rushing towards them out of a Thicket, upon which one of them, being a light nimble fellow, got up into a tree; the other, falling flat upon his face and holding his breath, lay still, while the bear came up and smelt at him; but that creature, supposing him to be a dead Carcase, went back again into ye wood without doing him the least harm whatsoever. The Spark who had climbed up the tree came down to his companion, and with a pleasant smile asked him what the Bear said to him; 'for I took notice he clapped his mouth close to your ear?' 'Why,' replied the other, 'he charged me to take care for the time to come not to put my confidence in such cowardly rascals as you are.'" If this Fable be applyed to modern politics we shall find that we have *played the Bear* in America. It will teach us that we have little to expect from our future alliances but a retaliation of Treachery. All then that your Lordship has left us to

wish is "That you may be a warning to ye Embryo Administration." In that point of view some atonement may still be hoped for from you. You have at present disposed of our Honour, but I flatter myself there will not be found an honest man who will attempt your Lordship's exaltation as a Beacon to the future Pilate.

You know me now,

ST. JAMES CHRONICLE,
April 29th, 1783.

N.B.—George Viscount Sackville, 1716-1785.

MILLITARY POLLITICK CONTINUED.

As free and wild as an untamed Stagge.
Pro Memoria.

F. W. (ye writer hereof) his Son Charles Wale was present during the foregoing attack and destruction of the Spanish Fleet before Gibraltar, and compleatly did his duty in the defence of ye place as Leutenant in the 97th Regmt. of foot, who with the other brave officers of ye Garrison were so commended and rewarded by his Majesty King Geo. and his parliament. N.B.—My said son Charles on or about ye 1st July, 1783, Recd. his Majesty's Sign Manualls, and made Captain of a Company in the 12th old Regiment. In Charles' 20 year of his age, on ye 23 May, 1786, N.B., His Majesty signed his commission as Captain (full pay) in ye 46 Regmt.

The most important possessions you can give a child, a Healthy and Vigorous Constitution, a Cheerful temper, and a Good Heart.

Health, Freedom, Wealth, and Ease—are these not Cardinal Blessings?

Cardinal Virtues amongst Moralists: Prudence, Temperance, Justice, Fortitude, Religion, and Chastity.

John de Witt, ye Hollands Ambassadour, in Ancient Times was asked by a Frenchman how he could transact so much business, confer with so many people and on so many different matters with so much ease to himself. To this the Dutchman answered, I make it a practice to be punctual, and never to do more than one thing at a time.

Pindar, that ancient Theban poet, was incredibly admired and honored among ye Ancients even to that degree that we may believe they saw more in him than we do now, Insomuch that long after his death, when Thebes was quite burnt and destroyed by ye Lacedemonians and by Alexander ye Great, both times the house wherein he lived was alone preserved by public Authority as a place Sacred and Inviolable. N. B.—There are none of Pindar's thyrambiques extant. Note.—Dithyrambiques were hymns made in honor of Bacchus, who did come in the world thro' two doors, His Mother Semele's womb, and his Father Jupiter's thigh.

Others think Dyrambiques was the name of an old Theban Poet who invented that kind of verse which others also ascribe to Arian.

Saint Basil was Bishop of Cesarea in Cappadocia, and Basil in the creation of things saith you must consider 1st, the original cause, which is the Father; 2nd, the operating cause, which is the Son; and 3rd, the perfecting cause, which is ye Spirit.

So that by the will of the Father the ministering angels exist. By the immediate operation of the Son they are brought into being. By the presence of the Spirit they are perfected; and let no man imagine either that I introduce Three original Beings, or that I suppose the operation of the Son to be imperfect, for the original cause of things is

but one, viz. the Father operating by ye Son and perfecting by the Spirit.

You observe, then, three things—

The Lord who commands.

The Word who operates.

The Holy Spirit who confirms and strengthens.

VOLTAIRE'S LETTER YE *7th* CONCERNING ENGLAND, 1733.

There is a little Sect here composed of Clergymen and of a few very learned persons among the Laity, who, tho' they do not call themselves Arians or Socinians, do yet dissent entirely from St. Athanasius wth regard to their notions of the Trinity, and declare very frankly that the Father is greater than the Son, and say there are 2 ways by which man may be wanting in respect to the King: first in not doing honor sufficient to his Son, and secondly in paying him the same honor as to the King himself. Be this as it will, the principles of Arius begin to revive, not only in England, but in Holland and Poland. The celebrated Sr. Isaac Newton honored this opinion so far as to countenance it. This Philosopher thought that the Unitarians argued more Mathematically than their Opponents. But the sanguine stickler for Arianism is the illustrious Dr. Clarke, who (Dr. Clarke says, N.B., Arius lived in beginning of ye 4th Century) is rigidly virtuous and of a mild disposition. He never engaged in scholastic disputes, which he called venerable trifles. He amongst other things published a work containing all the Testimonies of the primitive ages for and against ye Unitarians, and leaves to the reader ye counting of the voices and the liberty of forming a judgment. This book won the Dr. a great number of partizans, and lost him the See of Canterbury. You see that opinions are subject to revolutions as well as Empires. Arianism, after having triumphed during

during 3 centuries and been forgot twelve, rises at last out of its own ashes. But people are now so very cold with respect to all things of this kind that Sr. Isaac Newton, Dr. Clarke, Mr. Locke, Mr. Leclerc, the great philosophers as well as the ablest writers of their day, scarce have been able to raise a little flock. Whatever men may say of Nature, the cause, Reason, the occasion improved, Presence of Mind, the consequence, there is but one Almighty and Supreme God and Father of ye Lord Jesus Christ, who is our Mediator and Redeemer, and ye Holy Ghost.

Lord North says, respecting a Treaty with America, It did not contain a syllable of concession. They went no further than to the Appointment of Commissioners, the proposing a cessation of Hostilities, and the calling on Parliament to ascertain their sentiments with respect to the point of Taxation. The Minister left it to the house to make such concessions on this head as they should think proper. However, he gave them to understand that the Administration were ready to go to any reasonable lengths in meeting the wishes of the Colonists in repeal of those compulsory laws which were so obnoxious to them, and in substituting Contribution to Taxation, but by no means to acknowledge their Independancy or suffer any infringement of the Navigation act.

Pinto, the famous rich Portugese Jew, who dyed in Amsterdam about the year 1760 or 6, and by his last Will and Testament left Legacies as follows. Errors in transcribing to be corrected.

	Rix-Dollars.
To the States General Common Land . . .	500,000
Do. towards carrying on their wars and interest	1,500,000
To the Xtian Churches in the Hague and Amsterd.	100,000
Carried forward	2,100,000

	Rix-dollars.
Brought forward	2,100,000
To the Almshouses and schools in the Hague and Amsterd.	250,000
To the Lutheran Church, gs. yearly	20,000
To the poor for firing, 40 ships loads yearly of Turf free from all imposts and charges.	
To each blue coat or free school boy who actually dies in Orphan's ho. in ye Hague or Amsterd. either mar or promised each .	1,000
To the Portugese Temple in Amsterdam . .	1,500,000
To the Portugese Orphan house in Amsterdam	75,000
To his Jewish relations in Jerusalem	1,000,000
To his Jewish Aariest on condition he marries his late Baa's or Master's daughter	3,100,000
To his widow he leaves in money	3,000,000
And his land, Estates, and Pleasure and Country houses between Amsterdam and the Hague, suppose valued at	——
To each of his first cousins, &c., 25,000, being 10 in number will require	250,000
To each of the bearers of his corpse, grave digger, being 16 in number, 1,000 each . .	16,000
To each of his servants, both men and women, being 7 in all, at 10,000 each	70,000
And to the poor all the black cloth and mourning in his various houses in town and country.	
Totall of the amount or computed value of the Inheritance thus calculated at	11,382,000

ARRIA ET PÆTUS.—MARTIAL, I. 14.

Casta suo Gladium cum traderet Arria Pæto,
Quem de visceribus traxerat ipsa suis,
Si qua fides, Vulnus quod feci non dolet inquit,
Sed quod tu facies hoc mihi Pæta dolet.

Translated.

When Arria now her bleeding bosom gor'd,
To her lov'd Pætus gave the reeking sword,
Trust me, she cry'd, this wound inflicts no smart,
'Tis that thy hand shall give dismays my heart.

SPRING GARDEN COFFEE HOUSE,
March 28th, 1782.

A young Lady was said, in point of fortune, she was worth her weight in Gold, calculated as follows. Suppose she weighed Horseman's weight, vizt.—

	Or—
10 Stone	12 Stone.
14 lb. p. Stone.	14 lb.
140 lb.	168 lb.
14 oz. troy, of 12 oz. to lb. Troy.	14 oz. as before.
1,960 ounces of gold at	2,352 ounces.
£4 Stg. p. ounce.	at £4 p. oz.
£7,840 Sterling.	£9,408 Sterling.

Once on a time, when money was required of the House of Commons for the King's service, they granted him, as it was computed, the weight of all the members of the house, both ye 45 Scotch and ye 513 English (had they then been all assembled). They altogether weighed in gold on a moderate computation of each member's weight at 12 Stone horseman's weight p. member, calculated as follows :—

558 Members at
12 Stone each.
6,696
14 lb. p. Stone.
93,744
14 oz. wt. of 12 oz. to a lb. troy.
1,312,416
4 ounces of Gold at £4 Stg. p. ounce.
£5,249,664 . . . . . *Answer.*—£5,249,664 Sterling.

In a large handsome staircase the Steps should not be less than 6 Inches, nor above 7½ inches, high; and never less than 10 inches, nor more than 15 inches, broad. N.B.—Let your steps be level, or rather sloping lower forward, be it ever so little, rather than the least lower behind than before.

Prices per foot.

Plain Marble	3*s.* 6*d.* & 3*s.* 9*d.*	Plain Stone	14*d.* & 15*d.*
Wrought ,,	4*s.* 3*d.* & 4*s.* 6*d.*	Wrought ,,	15*d.* & 16*d.*

p. foot.

N.B.—They measure ye Edge in if but polished.

SIR GILBERT HEATHCOTE.

Suppose about ye years of 1720 and 1730, the most remarkable act of generosity was performed by Sr. Gilbert Heathcote; who instructed his son John (I suppose ye late Sr. J. H.) whilst a young man, supposed about ye year 1720, and he about 25; cautioned his said son not to court or marry a girl with less than £10 m. fortune, as the fortune he should give him (his said son John), would merit much more as times then went. But Jno. liking one of Major White of ye Tower of London, his 3rd daughter, ye Major being an old Club acquaintance of Sr. Gilbert's, who likewise was intimate in ye Major's family, knew and liked all his daughters, and encouraged his son Jno. to ask the question for the one he loved, but reminded his son that he must not take less than 10,000 with her (as he had always done in marriage), and to effectuate (at Jack's consent) Sr. Gilbert sent for ye Major and enquired what fortune he would give his daughter, wch the Major (unknowing that it was his own son wch. Sr. Gilbert would recommend, ye Major answered the utmost he could afford

to give was £1,000 each ; but upon Sr. Gilbert telling him that would not do, but was greatly short of what ye person he would recommend expected and deserved, if for so good a match ye Major answered he would make it up £1,500, and that was the utmost he could give his daughter without hurting the rest of his family. So Sr. Gilbert, liking ye girl and his son's choice, and yet to keep word with his son to make up her fortune £10 m., Sir Gilbert made the Major's daughter a present of £8,500, that with ye £1,500 her father promised her made her fortune at £10,000. And being thus married she had several children by him, made one of the best and most engaging industrious wives in England. Sir Gilbert soon after dyed, and I know not whether Sir Jno. Heathcote or his Lady be at this day alive.

THOS. WALE,
Ætate anni 82.

I do not love my friend (says Seneca) if I fear to offend him ; for nothing is so free as friendship.

Petrarch's advice or answer to his friend Socrates at Avignon, who invited him to accept an establishment in the court of the new Pope (Cardinal D'Ostie) called Innocent the 6th.

I am content, I have enough for life, I have put a rein over my desires, and I will have no more Cinannatus, Curius, Fabricius Regulus after having subdued whole nations and led Kings in triumph were not so rich as I am. If I open ye door to the passions I shall always be poor ; Avarice Luxury, and Ambition know no bounds, but Avarice above all is an unfathomable abyss ; I have Cloaks to defend me

from cold, Food to nourish me, horses to carry me, a clod of earth to sleep on, to walk on, and to cover me when I die. What more has the Emperor of Rome? My body is healthy, subdued by labor, it is the less rebellious to my soul; I have books of all kinds, they are my wealth, they feast my soul with a voluptuousness which is never followed by disgust; I have friends whom I consider my greatest treasures when they do not aim to deprive me of my liberty; add to this the greatest security, for I have no enemies but those created by envy, and I am perhaps not sorry for those, tho' I despise them, I reckon still in the number of my possessions, the approbation and kindness of all good men, even of those I have never seen. These are riches which you may deem poverty, I believe you do: but by what means would you have me gain others? by lending out to usury? by trading on the seas? by brawling at the bar, by the sale of my tongue and of my pen? Thus fatiguing myself incessantly to amass those treasures I should preserve with inquietude and abandon with regret, and which another would dissipate in extravagance. In one word, What do you require of me? I am rich enough for my own satisfaction: but I must appear rich for the satisfaction of others. In fact, is it not my own affair? Does any one consult another in the taste of the food he is to eat? Keep, then, for yourself your manner of thinking, and leave me to mine. It can never be shaken, for it is established on Solid Foundations. Solomon has told us that riches draw Parasites. I have never attained so much of them as to experience this truth. The little Gold I have passes through my fingers, and my coffer is rather a passage than a dwelling place for it. I know it is made to solace the wants and not to nourish the passions of men. In this view it was originally sought from the mines, purifyed, struck, and distributed; He who expends it properly is its master; He who lays it up its keeper; He

who loves it a fool; He who fears it a slave; He who adores it an Idolator; the truly wise man is he who despises it.

Petr. bo: 2nd, bo. pa. 334.

A GOOD YEAR.

As per letter from James Pierson, our Partner, Riga, Augt. ye 5th, 1783.

There is a vast run of business here this year.

Noe less than 950 Ships already of which we have had our share. We (our House) have bought upwards of 4,500 lasts of corn of all sorts. We have loaded 22 ships with masts for the Navy Board, 10 cargoes for France, 7 for Spain, and besides some to Copenhagen. In short, this year we shall get all away.

N.B.—Abstract of what Chas. Frompowsky writes to me, T. Wale. What excellent business we have had last year. I conclude your (T. Wale's) share has not been less than £8,500, and he writes this year will be equally as good, if not better. However, the Masts affair will be ended next year, and such extraordinary profits no more to be expected we must be content with less, and I hope by the good and extensive commissions we have formed we may yet divide 5 or £6,000 sterling. With compliments to all friends, I remain,

My dear Sir,

Your most afft. Friend and Partner,

C. FROMPOWSKY.

NEW HOUSE.

PIERSON, HAKOR, FROMPOWSKY, & WALE.

Xber 1784, *Proffitt and Loss Acct. of James Pierson and T. Wale, of Riga.*

	ROU.	COP.			ROU.	COP.
To Adventures in Corn to Leith	2,628	53	By adventures to London	R.C.	5	19
To hemp acct., lost by ye acct.	412	79	By Adventures in Flax to do.		1,055	13
To Square Bulks acct.	480	78	By Shot and Lead acct.		274	59
To Oake wood do.	123	70	By ale acct. gained		517	53
To Fir Stowage Goods	242	51	By Iron acct.		53	67
To Corn acct.	4,838	18	By Charges on Merchandise		19,476	53
To Postage acct.	326	31	By Commission acct. this year		18,094	20
To Interest acct.	180	54	By Wilber, Jorie, & Smith		28	38
To Hans Brandell	600	0	By Flax acct. gained		518	53
To La Costa	400	0	By Masts acct. gained		28,662	53
To the different 4 Partners in ye House	58,807	44	By Exchange acct.		94	75
			By Seed acct.		95	84
			By Oyll acct.		163	71
R.C.	69,041	28	R.C.		69,041	28

EXTRACT.

Shelford, Feby. 3rd, 1785.—Charlotte Bridge my niece, now Ch. Wiltshire, writed me ye 3rd Janry., from Tetbury in Glostershire (recd. here this day), that she is married to a son of Mr. Wiltshire of ye place, who she owns highly but his Father disapproves the match, and that she now, being at Tetbury with her new husband's sister, married to a clergyman, hopes his Father (who should be a wealthy man in Bath) will be soon reconciled to the same.

NEW POST REGULATIONS AND ROUTES OF POST.

Cambridge, Apr. 1st, 1785.—Mr. Palmer's plan for conveying the mails between Lond. and Norwich, was put in execution on Monday last. In consequence of this improved mode of conveyance, Letters from all parts of ye Kingdom are now delivered at our Post Office at 9 in ye morning, at wch hour the Caxton and Eley bags are made up, and the bags for London and all parts of Norfolk and Suffolk are made up at 9 in the Evening.

That our readers may clearly understand the new regulation, we have subjoined the following from Government authority:—

POST DAYES AT CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON.

In every day (Monday exceptd.) at 9 in the morng.
Out every night (except Saturday) at 9 o'Clock.

CAXTON AND YE NORTH.

Inn every day (except Sunday) at 9 o'Clock in ye Morning.
Out every day (except Mondays) at 9 in ye Morning.

NORFOLKE AND BURY.

Inn every day at 9 in the Morng.
Out every night at 9 o'clock.

ELEY.

Inn Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays at 9 in ye morng.
Out Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 10 in the Morning.

The Maill from London will be despatched every eveng. (except Sundays) at 8 o'Clock, and from Norwich every evening (Saturdays excepted) at Six.

TIME THE MAILL WILL BE AT EACH PLACE.

Stages.	Miles.	IN COMING FROM LONDON. hrs.	min.		IN GOING TO LONDON. hrs.	min.	
London		8	0	Night.	7	50	Morng.
Woodford	9	9	0	do.	6	45	do.
Epping	7	10	0	do.	5	40	do.
Harlow	7	10	51	do.	4	49	do.
Hockrell	7	11	42	do.	3	58	do.
Newport	8	12	39	do.	3	0	do.
Bournbridge	10	1	51	Morng.	1	48	do.
Newmarket	12	3	16	do.	11	23	Night.
Barton Mills	9	4	21	do.	11	18	do.
Thetford	11	5	39	do.	9	35	do.
Larlingford	9	7	9	do.	8	30	do.
Attleborough	6	7	34	do.	7	45	do.
Wymondham	6	8	35	do.	7	5	do.
Norwich	9	9	44	do.	6	0	do.

Only 5 minutes allowed for changing the Maill and horses at each Stage, except Thetford, at which place half-an-hour is allowed.

The Cambridge bags to and from London, and all parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, are left at Bournbridge. The Letters for Royston, Ware, &c., as well as all parts of the North, goe by Caxton.

Aprill ye 10*th.*—Winter, or Hard frosts, wch sat in about a week or 10 days before Xmass, and continued (except now and then a day or two's thaw interfering), lasted till ye 8th or 9th of Aprill, when fine mild weather and thawes came on, and seem as though now summer would begin without any Spring. But after 3 or 4 ds., ye weather sat in again very cold, and like a frostiness in the air and generall night frosts, till ye 3rd of May.

Robert Easy, coachman, complaining on or about ye 13th Feb. that his year service being now up, and that his

present wages allowed him not enough to buy himself Breeches extraordinary, so as to spare his Livery Breeches, and otherwise desirous to raise his wages for the future, we at last agreed to allow him £13, or I think at last I promised to allow him 13 guineas per ann. for wages, with a livery sute as usuall, but he to find himself boots and a pair of leather and other breeches, to spare his Livery sute breeches.

RIGA, *May ye 15th, O.S.* 1784.

We have Lrs. from Mr. Gregory Wale from Copenhagen, and with pleasure observe to you his good conduct on this part of his journey. He has procured us severall good and sollid correspondence in Gotthenburg, with best hopes of success at ye former place also (Copenhagen). They write with much regard of him; we sincerely unite our joys with you on the good Caracter he has maintained; his good stock of Capacities, combined with Solidity, can't faill of pleasing and giving satisfaction. We two that remain on this side ye water, waite on you with our respective signatures at your service. The writer thereof, Frompowsky, troubles you with his best compliments, &c., &c.

July 11*th*, 1784.—Daughtr. Margret sat out this day with J. J. Brundish in our coach and pair, having sent their chaise with one horse before to Hitching, and therewith got to Oxford that night, so pursued their journey to Abergavenny, where they arrived safe and well the 19th July, and wrote us by ye 20th, by our Servt. Robert, who arrived with same the 21st. Arrived back to Oxford Augst. 8th, to London ye 11th, and she with Mr. Brundish arrived back to Shelford Augst. ye 13th, '84.

Shelford, Augt. 4*th*, 1784.—This day at Little Shelford Church, Pell Akehurst and Mary Lamborn my Niece, were married by Thos. Pemberton. She was given away

in marriage by me, T. Wale, as her father. After dinner the marrd. couple sat out in good time, but terribly wet (as it rained all the way with vehemence) to ye skin.

St. James Eveng. Augst. 12th, '84.—Jno. Thornton of Clapham, Surry, his daughter was this morning married to the Right Honrable. Lord Balgonie (eldest son of ye Earl of Leven and Melville—

In son Charles 12th Regt. of foot are :—
Collonell William Picton, Non-Generall P. Coll. of ye 12th.
Lieut.-Coll. Thomas Trigge.
Major Wm. Barlow.

Captains
- Jno. Kay, now Major.
- Saml. Montgomery.
- Jno. Perryn.
- Jno. Spilsbury.
- Charles Cottrell.
- Rd. Turberville Picton.
- Ch. Ludo Forch.
- Charles Wale.

Octr. 21st, 1784.—Daughter Margt., with Miss Peschall, drove with my son Gregory and Mr. Brundish to St. Neot's Grand Assembly on Tuesd., 26th 8ber. Spent next day or two at Mr. Sherrard's of Huntington, all returned safe and well on Thursday eveng., 28th 8ber, '84.

After a most extraordinary, ketchy, changeable, and in general, cold, windy, and rainy summer, even so that all the Flyes, and Swallows, and Martins, had left this country the first part of Augst., yet on the 3rd or 4th 7ber, there hapened an agreeable mighty change, clear fine sunshine, very fine warm weather then sat in and continued, but yet mornings and evenings seemed cold.

Octr. 21*st.*—This morning we had very hard frost, but a very clear skye; it turned out very fine weather.

HONEST RANGER.

An Address, St. James's Chronicle, 8ber, 1782.

1.

Fair ones, your leave—nor deem me rude,
That thus abruptly I intrude,
From me you're in no danger.

2.

My wish is to find out a maid
Who thus my fancy has portray'd
To be the wife of Ranger.

3.

For outward charms let fools contend,
Ranger prefers a cheerful friend
That's affable and kind,
In whom with Virtue Sense combines,
And in whose face reflected shines
The Beauties of her Mind.
If, with these beauties some kind fair,
With me will be content to share
The ups and downs of Life,
My constant care shall be to prove
That all the bliss of wedded Love
Is known by Ranger's wife.

FROM YE CAMBRIDGE PRINTER'S LETTER-BOX.

Verses on a Young Lady who lately made a visit to Cambridge.

1.

Where shall a love-sick Virgin find
The sweet composed contented Mind,
When passions, raging like the wind,
  Distress her vexed Soul?
A Parent's arbitrary voice,
Misled by riches (Glittering Toys),
Denies the freedom of her choice,
  And does each wish controull.

2.

Smiling Liberty, appear,
Thou only canst relieve my care.
Dispell each doubt and gloomy fear,
  And every pain remove.
Come like a soft refreshing Breeze,
In gentle whispers give me ease,
From every grief my soul release,
  And waft me to my Love.

(Signed) J. B. (BRUNDISH).

Shelford, July 13th.—General Adeane and Lady, Major Osborne, and Lady and Miss Adeane, came and made us a morning visit; we all went (after fishing) and made a short morning visit to Mr. and Mrs. Finch.

N.B.—Mrs. Pierson was brought to bed of a daughter whilst we (self, daught. and Mary) were there, at Abington, on Sunday, Augst. ye 7th, 1785, about 10 o'clock in the eveng.

N.B.—Novr. 13th following, they were all as well as could be expected.

Nature whispers, "Man was made for all mankind."

Augst. 14*th.*—Sunday, went to church at 2½ afternoon, and spent rest of day walking and altering the Pheasant cage, and on Monday 15th we all three (Pemberton, his brother Kitt and self) drove home. I called upon Mr. Brundish, senr., at Bury, dined at Newmarket, and got to their house at Trumpington to tea in ye eveng., and driving homewards in same post-chaise, who should I meet but my daughter Margret and Miss Peschall in our carriage, driving to Cambr., who took me with them on a visit to Mr. Brundish and Mr. North, of Caius Coll., Cambs., till late that day, 15th Augst.

Sunday Morn., Augst. 21*st.*—Daughter Margret, with her J. J. Brundish, drove this morng. off with horse and carriage for Chigwell, in order to take leave of Letitia Atkins; but she, Lettitia, was that morning already departed for St. Petersburg, so they drove to London, where they visited the Atkins, Mary Holgate, Ballard, &c. Wednesday, the 24th Augst., they drove to Chigwell and to Stansted; and thence in our carriage drove homewards, and arrived at Shelford ¼ after midnight, safe and well, after that T. T. W. ¼-hour was in bed.

On or about 6*th* 7*ber.*—T. W., his daughter Margret, Miss Peschall and Mrs. Finch, drove over and made a dinner tea visit to Mr. and Mrs. Brundish and their friends, Mrs. Scott and Daught., at Barrington.

Saturday, 7*ber* 10*th.*—Mr. Finch, we all made him and family our visit, and there met Mr. Frompowsky and his maiden daughter. Mr. Coully, and 2 of Mr. Pierson's sons

went all a fishing; eat fruit in garden, and there dined and supped, and met there also Mr. Cowling.

Sunday ye 11*th.*—Received the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Finch and their little boy Henry, to dinner and to tea, with their friend Cowling—very gay.

PRESENTS GIVEN AND RECEIVED.

Augst. ye 13*th*, 1785.—New Grandson Thom. Pemberton, to whose Cristning yesterday I stood Godfather, as proxy for my son Gregory; I gave his Nurse 2*s.* 6*d.*, and at my leaving Stanton, ye 15th Augt., I left 2 gs. with daught. Mary for her 2 boys, Andrew and Tommy.

Mr. Pierson made my Daught. Margaret a Present of a handsome forreign-made Gold watch and trinkets.

Augst. 22*nd.*—Son and daught. Thos. Pemberton of Stanton, sent them this day 3 Doz. Live Pidgeons in a hamper, with feed, &c., pr the Bury Carrier, Paull of Cambridge.

Cambridge, 8*ber* 15*th.*—Sir John Cotton this day at our Cambridge Clubb desired and ordered me to enroll and enter him as one in that set that are to meet one day in London, and there to be merry on a day yet to be appointed in 1800, and all that comply not with the rules and agreements to be there, then, them and their heirs and executors to forfeit a doz. of Claret French.

N.B.—This order was given, and fair bargain was made in presence of Doctor Gooch, Sr. Thomas Hason, and divers of our Rose Clubb, Cambridge.

Shelford, 8*ber* 28*th.*—Alex. Shaw of Suffolk, pr Lr. of yesterday's date received this day. He makes me an offer of a Captain's commission, in full pay, of a Company of a

Regt. now in Ireland, in exchange for my son Charles Capt. of a Comp. now on half pay, provided I will give him £900 or even 800 Gs. for exchange, to which he requires my Answer.

A LOVE SONG.

1.

Why will Florilia, whilst I gaze,
  My ravished eyes reprove ;
And chide me from the only face
  They can behold with Love ?

2.

To shun your scorn, and ease my care,
  I seek a Nymph more kind ;
And when I rove from fair to fair,
  Still gentle usage find.

3.

But, oh ! how faint is every joy
  Where Nature has no part ;
New Beauties may mine eyes employ,
  But you engage my heart.
So restless exiles doom'd to roam,
  Meet pity everywhere ;
Yet languish for their native Home,
  Though Death attends them there.

CHAPTER XIV.

1786, 1787.

Phenomenons in Early Spring—The Good Old Days, or Master and Man—Death of Mr. Brundish, of Caius Coll., Cam.—An Elegy on the Death of his Mother, Sister, and Brother, by the Same—King George ye Third—The Princess Amelia—Curious Remarks—David Garrick—Promotion and Army Agents—Servants again—Robbed and Beaten by Foot-Pads—A Song on Friendship, sung by Mrs. Brazier.

THE Spring was, in Brittain, indeed in all parts of the world from very early in Spring till late in the Autumn, attended with the most variable changeable weather as ever was known, cold, heat, rain, drought, thunder, lightning, storms, winds, and earthquakes in all parts of the world, and on ye 18th Aug., about 9 o'clock at night, the most uncommon, wonderful, tremendous Phenomenon appeared in the air high up in the hemisphere, with excessive brightness as large as a full moon, with astonishing velocity from ye North West to ye South East, diffusing a light much stronger than a full moon. In its passage it had a tail something like a comet, from which small globes of fire seemed continually to be falling. A Correspondent who has been accustomed to Astronomical observations conjectures that the Meteor in its passage was distant from the Earth about four miles.

T. Wale thinks more likely about four hundred, or at least 24 miles.

Another such a Meteor or Luminous ball, happened again

in or near London, but this, generally allowed, travelled from North to South, but was it seems more of the blue than ye fiery red kind. Remarkably few swallows appeared this summer.

Saturday, Abington, June ye 17th.—At our going off at night about 10 o'clock, and the ladies all four having already got into our Coach and I (T. W.) only waiting to get in to drive home, Mr. Pierson, all his numerous family, friends and servants at the door. My servant Stephen Tooke, who had the care of my great coat, was wanting, and for want of my great coat to put on before I got into ye coach, after much calling and bawling for Stephen and my great coat, and he not to be found or heard of. At length he came out of ye house at ye front door behind us all, and upon my naturally repremanding him for his absence so long, he was so insolently saucy that I was compelled to give him a box on the ear, on which he was ten times more saucy and would have the last word, which naturally compelled me to strike him a blow on the back with my daughter's light little whip, upon which he with club large cane stick struck me with all his force upon the head, and most certainly strove and attacked me with his force and might in a most vengeful and awful way, but Mr. Pierson, and his Sons and his two Tutors and Servants interfered and prevented him, not only by main force, but by main force pulling down to the ground, or I had been again attacked and probably we might have destroyed one or both of us.

In the mean time, during this battle, my daughter and her three companion ladies, all in my coach were all frightened out of their witts. My daughter Mary in histericks, and her companions all screaching for fear, carried out of ye coach and waited an hour back in ye house again before they could recover their fright.

In such sort I hired a man to ride, and had home my saddle horses, and so drove home without Stephen, and never saw to speak with him afterwards, but reckoned with him and paid him ye ballance through or by deputy my servant Robert.

The New Hackney Coach Act must have rather puzzled some people.

From and after ye 1st Aug. 1786 ye old rates cease, and the following take place—

DISTANCE.

For 1¼ mile, 1*s.*, and a further distance beyond ye 1¼ mile, within and not exceeding six furlongs, that is ¾ of a mile, 6*d.*, and a further distance not exceeding four furlongs, or half a mile, 6*d.*

TIME.

Any time not exceeding ¾ of an hour, 1*s.*, any time exceeding ¾ of an hour, and not exceeding one hour, 1*s.* 6*d.* Any time more than an hour and not exceeding 1¼ hour, 2*s.*, and for every period not exceeding 20 minutes, 6*d.*, to be computed through the whole time the coach is hired.

For a day of 12 hours, 14*s.* 6*d.*

POLLICY AND POLLITICKS.

St. James's Chronicle.

The Inhabitants of the World are supposed, according to the most probable Calculations, to amount to about 775,300,000 souls.

Of these the Arbitrary Government command 741,800,000. And the Free ones (including 10 Millions free Indians) only 33,500,000. And of these few so large a Portion

as 12 Millions, 500 thousands, are Subjects or descendants of the British Empire.

So, on the whole, Human Slaves are 23 times more numerous than men enjoying, in any tolerable degree, the rights of Human Nature.

Shelford, Feb. ye 24th.—Send for Field Keeper, forbid boys playing in Camping Close.

Daughter Margaret with Miss Peschall, not longer trusting reports, which they feared gave more favourable accts. of J. J. B.'s condition than was real, drove over to Cambridge and there was by Dr. Glen and others told that Mr. J. J. B. was very dangerously ill and past recovery, so that they both returned terribly affected with Grief and Concern and were so all that night.

Shelford, Feb. ye 28th.—Mr. J. J. Brundish, poor man, after about 10 or 14 days' Illness and obstructions, that brought him to an Insanity and all along greatly worse than was represented to us, dyed at Caius Coll. this morning at 6 o'Clock to ye gt concern of all his Friends and greatly so to Daughter Margt., to whom he had been for some years past engaged in a Matrimonial Tye.

AN ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF HIS MOTHER, SISTER, AND BROTHER.

By Mr. Brundish.

It should be remembered, that the worthy Author of this Eligy, had in the year before lost his Mother, his maiden Sister and his Brother, a Docr. of Physick, all highly worthy and deserving.

I.

Thou, Dome of Death, by lonely musing led,
I seek at Evening close thine hallow'd shrine,
And as I fondly trace the kindred Dead,
In pious accents breathe ye mournful line.

2.

What, though no titled lineage I declare,
No proude parade of Ancestry or Birth,
Yet in these veins a stream unsullied clear
Flows on from genuine purity and worth.

3.

Yes, honor'd race with holy wisdom fraught,
Humbly the path of piety ye trod,
Your lives adorned the Faith your precepts taught,
Servants of Truth and Ministers of God.

4.

Peace to your Manes, this due incense paid,
I frame to sadder themes my pensive lay,
And e'en till Memory's faintest traces fade,
My heart must bleed through many a distant day.

5.

Scarce had I wept a tender Parent's doom,
Scarce check'd the tear that filial grief bestow'd,
E'er lost in earliest prime, relentless tomb,
A Sister slept within thy dark abode.

6.

Ah, lov'd Maria, not the enchanting face
Where beauty reigned unconscious of its power,
Nor meekest sense, nor mildest virgin grace,
Avail'd to save thee from the destin'd hour.

7.

When in the lustre of thine eyes display'd,
Health seem'd her loveliest blessings to disclose,
Concealed, alas, the Cancer sickness prey'd,
E'er long to blast the sweetly budding Rose.

8.

With deadly paleness, or illusive bloom,
Noted by fear or hope thy cheek was spread,
Till slowly yielding to the impending doom,
On gentle wing thy hovering spirit fled.

9.

Nor ceased with thee my woes lamented shade,
For more than by paternal fondness dear,
With thee in death's cold arms, Eugenie laid,
To keener anguish wak'd the streaming tear.

10.

Sauntering with careless steps through childhood maze,
Together in sweet amity we grew,
In riper youth and manhood's opening days,
Noe separate joys, no unshared griefs we knew.

11.

In musing in the Academic grove,
Studious he scann'd the Esculapian page,
Vigour and health, temp'rance vainly strove,
To quell the insatiate Tyrant's burning rage.

12.

Whilst riot safely runs his wild career,
And danger's shaft aloof from folly flies,
Why thus untimely on the ruthless bier,
Lamented lie the temperate and the wise?

13.

Thus sad regret her fond complaining pours,
Deny'd the unerring laws of heav'n to see,
With trembling confidence her God adores
And mourns, yet venerates the stern decree.

14.

His heart, Affection, Virtue, Truth possest,
His sober judgement, liveliest sense refined,
With gentlest manners, fancy, Science blest,
He knew to mend or captivate the mind.

15.

Deem not I boast an unattested praise
By partiall prejudice alone approv'd,
A Bard erewhile in sweet descriptive lays
Sung to noe common lyre the worth he lov'd.

16.

And Friendship still in many a wounded breast,
Her weeping tribute to his ashes gives,
Whilst in soft Pity's shadowy tints express'd
His image cherish'd by remembrance lives.

17.

And long Eliza shall thy sorrows flow,
Nor sternest Fortitude the pangs reprove,
Doom'd to lament with unavailing woe
Lost years of promis'd happiness and love.

18.

Thy truth his tender sympathy return'd
His faithful bosom nursed the mutual flame,
Ardent in life's last hours his passion burn'd,
On his pale lip linger'd thy trembling name.

19.

How vain all promise of delight, noe more
Shall Hope seduce me with betraying smile,
Content's calm ray shall guild the present hour,
Nor distant bliss my easy faith beguile.

20.

Ambition now my youthful blood to fire,
Shall raise no more the involuntary sigh,
Retirement's Vale I view with fix'd desire,
Nor loathing life, nor unprepar'd to die.

21.

There may I taste domestic joys serene,
In Arria's virtues not ignobly blest,
In silence quit at length the shifting scene,
Consigned with kindred shades in peace to rest.

The course of true love never did run smooth!

RIGA CONCERNS.

Abington, June 2nd, 1786.—James Pierson (that morning about 1) with his wife, &c., just return'd from London, where they had seen all the Diversions of Grand Musick in Westminster, Vauxhall, Ranelagh, Balloon gone up, &c. &c., when I and Daur. Margaret, Mr. and Mrs. Akehurst, and Miss Peschall pd. them a Tea Visit. When he told me how he had long discourses in town with both And. Thomson and G. Peters and at last had settled all disputes with them, say with A. T. by Consenting to allow them 2,000, he said not what Specie, whether Rls. or £ s. (but I suppose) £, to be paid or allow'd him in 2 years 1,000 each year; and they to continue their business and Friendship with our house. N.B.—Not a word passd of who are to bear this loss.

N.B.—Geo. Peters, to Ja. Pierson and T. W., told us he relinquishes his ½ of said 2,000.

POLLICY AND POLLITICKS.

The Bulx, or packet of one extravagant large Diamond, presented to his Majesty by Mr. Hastings, from the Nizan of the Decan!

Was this not a fee or present from Mr. Hastings to his Majesty under that Disguise?

FAMILY AND DOMESTICK.

Mrs. Mary Holgate, the Heiress and Possessor of Earlls Colne Mannor Priory, and Principall Estate of her Uncle late John Wale, Councellor, Dyed at Witham (in her way from Bath and Bristoll) on Wedsday ye 30th Aug. and by her will and directn. the deceased was carried and burried at Walden.

MARGARATE NICHOLSON.

London, Wednesd., ye 2nd Aug. 1786.—This day about 12 at Noon His Majesty King George ye 3rd arrived at St. James's from Windsor, to be present at the Levee. On his steping out of his carriage at the Garden Gate, a woman decently dress'd presented to him a paper folded in form of a petition, wch she held in her right hand. While his Majesty graciously approached her to receive the petition she attempted to Stab him with a Knife wch she had concealed in her left hand. His Majesty imediately steped back, and the knife glanced between his Coat and waistcoat, and He exclaimed, "What does the woman mean?" And she, being seized by ye King's attendants and secured, His Majesty said, "Don't hurt the woman, she is mad; pray take care of her." She afterwards proved to be Margaret Nicholson, and Judged by every one to be insane.

To —— Oakes, Surgeon, for his yearly attendance on my Self and family, 5 Guins. ye 5 Feb. 1789. Doctor Glynn made us again his usuall visit, and gave me his advice as to my complaint, the Rheumatism, I again offerred and endeavourd to Press upon him a Fee of 5 Guineas: but he absolutely refused to take it.

PROMEMORIA AND REMARKS.

DEBRAU.

Copy of a P.S. in Lr. from Riga house.

13*th Xber*, 1786.—P.S. Doctor Debrau, who lodges in the writer's (Mr. Hulun's) house, and waites for Stage roads to proceed deeper into Russia, begs to be remembered to you and all your family. He is well entertained here, a Great favourite of the General Governor Brown, the Governor and the Victuighoss family; he is looked on as a wonder and much esteem'd for his learning and knowledge.

DOMESTIC AND FAMILY AFFAIRS.

9*ber ye* 8*th*.—Son Charles pr Lr. this day recd. from him dated Dublin, 9ber ye 2nd, he advises to have gone over from Parkgate and arrived safe and well at Dublin ye 27th 8ber (after 26 hours' saill) and there found Coll. Lindsay and all freinds well, and himself much pleased with his situation, &c., a Corps of Officiers of such unexceptionable Caracktcrs.

Shelford, 9*ber* 16*th*, 1786.—T. W., Writer hereof, now begining and entered into his 86th year of his age (N.B., born 7ber 6th, 1701), who writes this without Spectacles; now, after having enjoyed a good share of health, for wch God's name be praised; now, finding himself greatly on a generall decay, having (besides a cough upon his lungs

with abundce. phlegma for a year or 2 past), for some weeks past violent pains of the Rheumatism both night and day without the least amendment now to this day, ye 13 Xber—these must, I think, carry me off.

Shelford, Xber ye 14th.—Dr. Glynn, consulted him on my Rheumatick Complaint, and he advises me to go to Bath; but at length he ordered me a blister on my back, which came the next day in and was laid on the 15th at going to bed.

N.B.—I offered the Doctor 3 Gns., but altho' he did not know what sum it was he refused to take it, by saying that he should come again, as much as to say he will take it another time.

VISITS.

Monday, Xber ye 11th, 1786.—Daughter Margt., Son Greg., and Miss Jane Kentish set out in our Coach on a Day or two's visit to Mrs. Swaine's (to which I was much invited also) but could not goe because of my Rheumatic pains, and they with a view of staying there all night; I engaged Mr. Brazier to dine with me at Shelford (Soll. Horton had been as ask'd, but refused) on a P. puding fryed, and roasted Shoulder of Mutton, &c.

DIRECTIONS.

To Miss Wale, at the Revd. Jacob Mountain's, St. Andrew's, Norwich.

Charles Wale Lamborn, Lieutn. in the 15th Battalion of Sepoys, in Fort William, Burragony, qy. East India, near Madras.

To Capt. Charles Wale of ye 46 Regement of foot, in Dublin.

9ber 16th, 1786.—The late Princess Amelia was remarkably fond of ye Chase. In the later part of ye year 1752 she was at a stag hunt in Windsor great park; the beast, being closely pursued, took down to the River Thames and swam across to Eton. The Princess plunged her horse after him, attended by her Equiry, Captain Bateman, followed the Stag for a course of 37 miles and was one of the 4 who was in at the Death.

CURIOUS REMARKS.

It appears that—

		Years.			Years.
A Hare will live		10	A Peacock will live		25
A Catt	,,	10	A Horse	,,	from 20 or 30
A Goat	,,	8	A Pidgeon	,,	8
An Ass	,,	30	A Turtle Dove	,,	25
A Sheep	,,	10	A Partridge	,,	25
A Ram	,,	15	A Raven	,,	100
A Dog	,,	from 14 or 20 (sometime more)	An Eagle	,,	100
A Bull	,,	15			
An Ox	,,	(a Curious fact) 20			
A Swine	,,	25			

Of ye Goose the following may be depended uppon as a Fact, viz.:—

There is a family now living in Fife who are able to ascertain that a Goose had been kept in the family Seventy years. They knew it must be still older, but they fix this period in particular, as being able to prove it incontestably.

St. James's Chronicle, May ye 31st, 1787.

SULPHUR.

After observing and reminding the reader how it is very usuall now a days that people usually burn a Brimstone or Sulphurous match in an empty Pype or Cask for wine, &c., to burn a Brimstone or Sulphurous Match, in order, as

it's commonly said and supposed, to prevent the liquor then going to be put into that cask from groing frettfull or sower.

Upon this the following remarks have been made, viz. :—

If 2 or 3 drops of the *Oyll of Tartar* are poured into an half Glass of very fine red Wine, the wine will Loose its Red Colour and become Opaque and Yellowish, like wine yt is turn'd and prick'd ; but if 2 or 3 drops of the spirits of Sulphur (wch is a very strong ascid) are afterwards poured into the same Glass, the same Wine will soon and instantly resume a beautifull Colour.

The Reason therefore why Sulphur burnt in a Hogshead preserves wine is this, viz.—the inflameable parts of the Sulphur are in this respect of noe benefit, but its ascid spirit it enters, and, to use an expression of Mr. Boyd's, permeates the wood of the Vessell.

REMARK.

Extract of a Lr. from Paris, 8ber ye 31, '86 (*say 8ber* 31, 1786).

MISS DILLON, *Sister to the Colonell of that Name* (who so eminently distinguished himself in ye American War), Dyed ye day before yesterday in St. Germain en L'Age, in ye Duke de Nouaile's Castle, where she had apartments. She bequeathed all her personall estate, wch was very considerable, to young Count, Son of the Sacrificed Irish Generall of that Name.

Colonell Arthur Dillon being at present at Martinique, the Legatee refuses the Acceptance of the Bequest, as he says it belongs by right to the Absent Brother of the deceas'd Lady.

The Duke de Noailes, charm'd at the generosity of the Count, insisted not only on his accepting the Legacy, but also prevailed upon him to take the same apartment in his

Castle, wch were lately occupyed by Miss Dillon. It is generally thought that as the Mony of the Count's father is reinstated the young Hero will marry into the Nouaille's family. Little or noe doubt is entertain'd of his being Successfull in his attempts to that effect, as he is Seconded by the most powerfull personages at Court.

Genrll. Eveng., 9ber 9th, 1786.

EXTRACT FROM "GENERAL EVENING," 7BER 11TH, 1787.

Original Letter ye 2d of David Garrick's of great note, Actor. Never before published.

TO MRS. ABINGTON.

MY DEAR MADAM,

You are a good creature and a wicked creature—a clever and a naughty girll—and when I see you I shall kiss and beat you. I should have been with you directly upon the receipt of your note, were I not laid by the heels by the gout. I was almost well and must be gallanting to Mad. Hidon, and behold, my galantry was too much for me and I am upon my couch again.

If I can stir to-morrow I will see you. If I can't the Mountain must come to Mahomet. What do you say to that?

Dear Mad.,

Ever yours most truly,

DAVID GARRICK.

Ten thousand thanks for your Frights, Fears, Adroitness, Goodness, &c. &c., to Mad. Hidon. She speaks of you with raptures.

HOW TO MEET THE DIFFICULTY OF ADDITIONAL TAXATION.

Let us not complain, for the question is, whether we shall continue six or seven years longer to drink each our 20 Bottles of wine, and eat our 20 lbs. of roast Beef yearly, with an insecure dangerous peace, or to consume 19 Bottles of wine and 19 lbs. of beef only yearly, and so obtain an advantageous, lasting, and honorable issue of the war.

The interest of 200, say 200 Millions of National debt, at 3 p. c. per annum, is but 6 Mill. per ann., which is not one-fourteenth of our consumption, whereas it is well known that the Dutch and French, in time of peace, pay one-third of their Income.

TO CAPTAIN CHARLES WALE.

SHELFORD, *Mar. ye 23rd*, 1786.

DEAR SON CHARLES,

At the foot of a Lr. I had the care to forward you from Miss Peschall, from London, the 6th Insth., I am pretty sure that ye *cause* of our Accosting you on Black Edged Paper, was the sudden unexpected death of our good Friend, Mr. J. J. Brundish, who departed this life at Cambridge some few dayes before, to ye mortification of yor. Sister Margrtt. and all our Freinds. And this disaster hapn'd just whilst they were on the very brink of their hapiness, by a special Living I had secure for him, besides his expectations, when It should please God to remove his father from the 2 he possesses. I believe I gave you some hopes, at the same time, of some prospect appearing favourable towards finishing your Exchange, wch had been so long about and had met with Interuptions, by ye vacancy in the 46th having been long before promised

by Coll. Lindsay and Genll. Vaughan, to Sir William Mountgomery for his Son, &c., I find Capn. Morden would not sell at all—not even to you, but that he had given his word and promise to me. This Scheme, I think I may now advise you, has had the desired effect. But first I must Acknowledge the receit of your favour from Naples of ye 14th Feb. (wch came to hands here ye 15th Insth.), and contents of wch I well observe, particularly how fine the Country thereabouts have been, and how pleasant Times glides on. That, however, you propose in about 10 ds. time to leave Naples, to make a stay at Rome, and take up a somewt. longer residence again there, and I am Glad you find ye Credit's sent you sufficient for such prolongation of your travells, though in truth I think 'tis almost time for you to return and finish the same; Come and tell all the rarities you've met with, and teach Miss Peschall the language of yr. Country; and your Sister Margret will be glad to receive the Garden seeds (you promise her) from your own hands.

But now, without a joke, by ye herewith inclosed copy of a Lr. I yesterday recd. from your Freind, Mr. Alexr. Shaw, you will see that I not only forwarded your Lr. (inclosed in mine) for Coll. Lindsay, but that I wrote him also therewith, which you will see he own's receit of, and professes himself your open ffreind and well-wisher; and thus, as I can discern now, noe one thing that can now happen to prevent this exchange with Capn. Morden taking place, and that this whole business may be now compleatly finished (without loss of time) in a few weeks, I think truly 'twill be advisable you set off in the earliest and most advisable manner you can contrive for this Country, your home; on the most frugall Scheme you can; where we all shall rejoyce to see you well. And perhaps you may be here time enough to see your old Freind and travelling Companion, Mr. Malcolm, before he sets off for

America. He has promised us his Company here at Shelford, and we are now in dayly expectation of him here.

Hundreds of your good old Freinds are dayly enquiring after you, and scarcely a day passes without our drinking to your good health.

Your Sister Margret., you can imagine, is yet sad and sorrowfull; Mary we hourly expect to hear is brot. to bed, her 2 little boys are fine fellows indeed, and yor. Bror. Gr. is now in London, or gone down to Bath, as he proposed, with a Freind from Riga. You know our neighbour, Chris Pemberton, of Newton, is receiver-Generll., a place of £500 p. ann., and all well. Our Neighbour, Mr. Finch's Children and Servts., are now all under Inoculation, and like to doe well of the Small-pox. Now that poor J. J. B. is noe more, your horse is come home again, and I shall be glad of your Instructions whither you would chuse to keep him for your own use, or shall I see to sell him, and how low should we part with him for, rather than keep him longer. I suppose the 46th Regt. is now in Ireland, wch will probably be your destination for a while; every one commends highly that Regmt., and all the officers in it. By what you hint about Credits and providence for Expences of Travilling, you explain not yourself enough, whither you shall want any more or new Supply's to bring you home; but should you come short, if you can but find those who will take your bills and let you have money upon them, you may freely Draw upon my Bankers in Londn., Baron Dimsdale, Sons, Barnard and Staples, for any sume or sumes as farr as £100 @, £150 Sterling for my accott., and you can reley on your giving me advice thereof, such drafts, shall meet all due honour. Now, whilst writing so farr, I have now been honour'd with one of yesterday's date from Collonll. Colin Lindsay, from London, of wch I have subjoyn'd Copy to

that from Mr. Shaw, both wch you have here inclosed, by wch you will see that your business is done, or as good as done, and therefore pray favour me with an imediate Answer hereto for my government.

And praying God to grant you his protection, with Love from Sister Margrett. and my Blessing, I remain,

Dear Charles,

Yor. Affectionate and Loving Father,

THOS. WALE.

Copy of a Lr. Tho. Wale recd. ye 21st March, from ye Army Agent, Mr. Alexr. Shaw, No. 22, Suffolk Street, Charing Cross, London.

TO THOS. WALE, ESQR., SHELFORD.

Dated Mar. ye 20th, 1786.

DEAR SIR,

I had just come home for the purpose of writing you, when I found yours of yesterday's post on my table, and it's with pleasure I now inform you that the Exchange for your Son Captain Wale into the 46th is in a most prosperous train of speedy accomplishment. I have myself this day seen the appointment of Captn. Montgomery to a Troop in ye 14th Regt. of Dragoons, in the books of ye Irish war office, and Colonel Lindsay, who I have also been with to-day, is to forward the necessary papers for our Exchange by ye first post to Ireland, for they are all made up in his hands (*Cut and Drye*) for the purpose, and he only waites, indeed, till I send him the same Report from the War Office I have above given you.

The Colonel told me he had received both yours and Captain Wale's letters, and with regard to this Gentleman, who is truly a Man of honour, I can only say, and with truth, That Captn. Wale is scarce more anxious to get into

ye 46th, then he (Lindsay) is to have him; and the same may be said of Gen'rall Vaughan, through Coll. Lindsay's means. In this State then of ye business, I do not think it can possibly faill of ye desired success. It may, however, not be finish'd for this month or Six weeks to come, from the delays it must necessarily meet with, in being sent to Ireland, back to this Country to be sign'd by the King, And again to Ireland before it is Gazetted. But I will know at the Irish war Office here when the Commission is signed, and shall take care to give you the proper information, that you may not be hurryed with regaurd to the Money, which untill the Commission is sign'd will not be payable.

I am,
Dear Sir,
Sincerely yours,
(Originall sign'd) ALEXR. SHAW.

SUFFOLK STREET, *20th March*, 1786.

As follows, Dear Charles.

You will have Copy of a paragraff of a Lr. I yesterd. recd. from yor. Bror. Gregry., dated, Londn., 22nd, 1786.

I saw Captn. Malcolm the other day, and doe expect him to breakfast with me this morning, he desires to be kindly remembered to you, and proposes to visit you at Shelford before he goes to America; he told me also that he had heard from Coll. Lindsay that your affair was settled, but this you probably will hear from himself.

Copy of a Lt. T. Wale has rec'd. from Coll. Lindsay, rec'd Thursday, about 2½ a-Clock afternoon, ye 23rd Mar.

TO THO. WALE, ESQR.

LONDON, *March ye 22nd*, 1786.

DEAR SIR,

I received your Letter some dayes ago, and am happy to inform you that I this day forwarded Genrll. Vaughan's recomendation for your Son to Succeed to Captn. Morden's company in the 46th Regt., and which succession, I have noe doubt, will take place imediately. I hope you will write and desire him to come over, as I understand he meant to doe whenever he got on full pay.

The Regiment will be on Dublin Duty, but I shall be able to find means to let him be with his Friends in Cambridgeshire some time, provided he can take charge of a Recruting party, with a likelihood of getting some fine young men for the Regt., as which we want Seventy to compleat. I am very glad to hear that Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton are well, and I hope they will soon have an acquisition to their family. All Mr. Yorke's family are well, and soon expect a similar event.

I am,
Dear Sir,
Yor. most Obedt. and Hum. Servt.,
(Originall signed) COLIN LINDSAY.

THE OLD STORY L'ŒIL DU MAITRE.

Late in the day as my son Gregory had about six or seven o'clock made up some gass and filled it into a small balloon, and brought it to a rising perfection, ye rest of the gass in a large stone bottle (more than filled the balloon) being left standing three or four hours, and although my servant, W. Pell, had been ordered by my son to let it out

of the bottle, he omitted to do so till about midnight, when everybody was gone to bed but himself; he then uncorking the bottle, the gass and fire flew out so rapidly, and with such a blaze and fury, that burnt the poor fellow almost dead.

Wednesday Night, June 13th, 1787.—About one o'clock my son Gregory was returning with his Servant from a famous Ball at Windsor, was attacked by four foot-pads near Egham, who robbed him of his gold watch and gold snuff-box, and about £3 of money, and bruised and beat him cruelly.

July 12th.—Yesterday were apprehended by Messrs. Jealous, Caromeal, Macmanus and Townsend, four officers of Bow Street, four Foot-pads for assaulting Gregory Wale, Esq., on the King's Highway, near Egham, and taking from his person a gold watch, and a gold snuff-box, and a pair of brass barrelled pistols. There were found upon them, Mr. Wale's watch and ye pistolls.

PRO. MEMORIA.

June 12th, 1787.—William Salt, of Gr. Shelford, agreed with him that he at his charge, and he to pay labourer and workman of every kind, to build and make a proper Stauk and over fall of water at our river head up above our Great Shelford Mills and towards Stapleford and from such Damm or stauk. He is, at his cost and charge, to open a Ditch or drain of water from the said stauk all the way thro' the town meadows quite down into my meadows and fish-pond quite away and into Mr. Finch's river and fish-pond, together with all needful damms or stauks in our own meadows out against or towards the Common river below ye Gr. S. Mills, all at his cost and charges, all excepting the Materials such as Deales,

boardes, Stauk piles, Clay, &c. for building and making the Damms, &c. (wch are to be born by W. Wm. Finch and Tho. Wale, each ½). He, Salt, to doe all other the work, opening the ditches, making the Stauks and damms at his cost and charges, wch he undertakes to doe by ye Great for £10 to be paid him, ½, say £5, by ye Parishioners of Little Shelford, and the other ½, say £5, to be paid him by Wm. Finch, Esqre., and Tho. Wale, each ½, and, as said, Mr. Finch and Wale are to find Wood and other Material for the Damms, banks or sluices (wch we estemate also at £5), and thus (if these estimates are just and if Salt and his work cost but £10 and Wale and Finch's materials cost only £5) so the whole £15 is to be born, by ye town £5, by Mr. Finch £5, and by Mr. Wale £5, or ⅓ each.

Nevertheless, with this express condition, Its agreed between W. Salt and Tho. Wale "That he, Salt, shall keep an exact account of ye charge of himself and workmen in the whole of his undertaking, and that if it costs him more than £10 (as it is as above estimated at) that then we must pay or make him good ½ of what it cost him more than £10, and he to make us good or allow us ½ of what it cost him less than £10."

VISITS RECD. AND GIVEN.

24 *July*, 1787.—Miss Anna Bella Totton, sent our Coach for her to Barksay, and by it brought her to Shelford before 4 afternoon to our dinner wch. had been put back till then, and she stayed with us till this day, ye 24 July, 1787. Daughter Margt. took her to Royston in our coach.

A DEALER IN WIVES.

There never existed in the world such an admirer of widows as a poor French labouring man, who, after having buried so many women who had buried their husbands, is, to the astonishment of the world, in the full enjoyment of

his life and health at this moment, in the 66th year of his age. The name of this singular man is Leonard Coudert; he is a native and an inhabitant of the parish of St. Martin de Vicq, in the province of Limousin, in France. On the 19th of January, 1745, he married Leonarda Dumont, widow of John Mouret; she died on the 3d of February, 1750. He took to his second wife (on the 3d of April of the same year) Mary Bayle, widow of Blaize Pauliat; she died on the second of February, 1763.—On the 14th of June following, he married his third wife, Jane Noaillet, widow of —— Malesond; and she died the 12th of May, 1768.—On the 6th of February, 1769, he took for his fourth wife Catharine Valade, widow of —— Pradeau: she lived with him till the 25th of October, 1771, when she died. He entered for the fifth time into the holy state of wedlock, on the 1st of July, 1773, with Anne Barget, widow of —— Lajoie. She died on the 11th of January, 1777; and on the 27th of May following he married his sixth wife, Frances Belarbre, widow of —— Albin, and buried her on the 16th of July, 1779. But he did not remain long a widower, for on the 3rd of July, 1781, being then 58 years of age, he took to his seventh wife, Frances Lapeyre, widow of Leonard Faure. Whether he has buried her or not, we cannot tell, as we have not had any tidings of her since her marriage; but we know that she has not buried him, as by a letter which was lately received from Limorges, we understand that he is alive and in good health.

RESIGNATION.

I.

Ye Gods, ye gave to me a wife
  Out of your Grace and Favour,
To be the comfort of my life
  And I was glad to have her.

II.

But if you Mighty Powers divine,
  A greater Bliss design her,
To obey your wills at any time,
  I'm ready to resign her.

CAMBRIDGE AND POETRY.

Dear Tom, did you never pop
  Your head into a Tinman's shop?
And Thomas, did you never see
  'Tis but by way of Simily,
A Squirrell vend its little rage
  By jumping round a rowling Cage?
And as each side the cage turns up,
Ringing a chime of bells at top?
So fares it with the merry blades,
  Who frisk it under Pindar's shades;
Who here or there turn wood or wire
  But never get five inches higher.

After that my daughter Margaret with her brother Charles rode out, Mr. and Mrs. Horton, Mr. and Miss Barron, Mrs. Adams and her son, and a young maiden from London, by my leave came to walk in our Shrubbery. By my invitation came into the shade of my garden, and I entertained them all with a bottle of Punch and a bottle or two of wine. And all were well pleased.

August ye 22nd.—Young Ned Nightingale dined and drank pretty hard with us this day.

7ber 1st.—T. W. this day in Post-chaise with W. Doyley, Mr. Lombes Clarke, drove down to ye Roe Buck on Epping Forest, and there found my friend Mr. Christopher Parker

(who had been long and miserably ill). He rose from his bed and came down stairs to us when he was shaved and had his wig powdered. He duly then signed and sealed, and duly executed ye deed of Transfer over to me, T. W., for £5,000 of mine he had lent to James Pierson on mortgage, and we that in presence of ye said W. Doyley and John Church ye landlord of ye Roebuck Inn.

"Amey," the Wid. of J. Gunner, who by License keeps the Three Horse Shoes in the town of Little Shelford. I this day wrote and signed a certificate, that she peaceably and quietly continues to sell Ale only, and merits a renewal of her License for so doing.

A SONG ON FRIENDSHIP SUNG BY MRS. BRAZIER.

1.

The world my dear Myra is full of deceit,
And Friendship's a jewel we seldom can meet;
How strange does it seem that in searching around,
The source of content is so sure to be found.
Friendship, thou balm and rich sweetness of life,
Kind parent of ease and composer of strife,
Without thee, alas! what are riches and power,
But empty Delusions, the joys of an hour.

2.

How much to be praised and esteemed is a friend,
In whom we may always in safety depend;
Our Joys when extended will always increase,
And Griefs when divided are hushed into peace;
When Fortune is smiling what crowds will appear,
Their kindness to offer and Friendship sincere,
Change but the prospect and point out distress,
No longer they'll court you and eagerly press.

CHAPTER XV.

1788—1790.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Miss Meriall Day—George Stannard—"Highway-man"—A Caution to Clients—Count Lascy—Rules against Royal Theatre in ye Goodman's Field—War with the Emperor of Morocco—Robbing Peter to pay Paul, or Bishops and Curates—King George ye Third at Weymouth—The Dauphin of France—Ma Chere Amie—A French Epigram—Charms of variety, by Henry Pye, Esq.—The Diet-Drink for all Men—Anecdote of the Marquis and the Fish-Woman—Problem of the Liberty of the Press—The Happy Recovery of the King—Cupid and Sophia, lines addressed to Mrs. Wale.

N.B.—The Mannor and Family Estate of Earlls Colne (late Wale's, now Carwardine), belonged anciently to ye Lackenden's.

William Warburton, Docr. of Divinity, and Bishop of Gloucester, married Miss Meriall Day (whose father kept ye Hoop Tavern, Cambridge). She was a "fine, beautiful young lady," and went by the name of Merry-all-day. She was then well-acquainted with, and great friend of ye great actor, Garrick, and said, "She first taught him to read and duly pronounce plays whilst he was young, and a student at Cambridge," long after all which, and long after her marriage, whilst Garrick acted the principal parts of plays in Goodman's Fields, this Bishop's "Lady," coming to London and lodging with her intimate friend (late Jane Hussell), Mrs. Seddonin, of ye Coustom House, where ye writer hereof, T. W., also lodged; she then, in or about ye year 1739 or 1740, sent to Mr. Garrick, and desired him to

reserve for her a side box, or places for us all at Goodman's Fields, where we all went, and spoke him in our Box, and he most nobly performed the principal part of Richard, in the play of Richard the Third, in which, and all other plays, he nobly excelled all others at Drury Lane.

THE OLD GAME.

George Stannard ran away on Saturday night ye 2nd Feb., 1788, from ye Swann Inn, Stalham.

He is about 32 or 33 years of age, five feet nine inches high, dark complexion, and rather flat face, black lank hair and dark hairless eyes. Had on when he left Stalham an old dirty light-coloured coat, with white metal buttons both on the sleeves and pockets, a kind of ribbed fustian waistcoat, a pair of dirty leather breeches, and an almost new pair of boots, and is well known to be a smugler and horse-stealer. The said George Stannard is strongly suspected of being an accomplice in robbing ye Lynn Mail.

Whoever shall give information as to ye said George Stannard, so that he may be apprehended and brought to justice, shall receive Five Guineas Reward by applying to Mr. George Bowning, of Newmarket, and be further entitled to a reward of Fifty Pounds from ye Post Office, London, and Fifty Pounds from ye Bank at Lynn.

N.B.—Some time after Miss Townley had a horse stolen from her pastures, which probably was taken by ye said George Stannard. The said horse was found tyed to a stake in Epping Forest.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO YOUNG LAWYERS.

Warning against Suits.

As follows a series of Law Suits of noe value, which cost a man £3,000, and was the cause of his death from vexation, trouble, and expense.

The late Mr. Thomas Carāan, book-seller, of St. Paul's Churchyard, some years ago bought a mare of Mrs. Stokes at Epping Place, which at subsequent period was sent to graze at Ponders End, Middlesex, when she fell into a ditch in the field, and dislocated her shoulder and died. Mr. Carāan, on being informed of the accident, reconciled himself to his loss, and here it might be thought that everything relating to a "dead mare" would cease and be forgot, but it happened otherwise, for Mr. Carāan some time after received a letter from the Ostler at Epping Place, informing him that his supposed "dead mare" was still alive in his mistress's stable. Mr. Carāan, in consequence, went down and saw the mare, with the Ostler, and fatally possessed himself with the belief, from which he could not be dissuaded, that the mare there produced was his own mare, and that he had been imposed on by a report of its having fallen into a ditch, and Mr. Carāan, after getting the mare into his possession and refusing to return her when demanded, Mrs. Stokes brought an action against him for its value, and obtained a verdict and fourteen guineas damages. But Mr. Carāan being dissatisfied with the verdict, not only moved the Court of King's Bench for a new tryall, but also preferred a bill of inditement against two of Mrs. Stokes' witnesses for "wilfull and corrupt purgery." In both cases he was unsuccessful. His application for a new tryall was refused, and the persons indited for purgery were acquitted. And here fresh work was cut out for ye lawyers; the men tryed and acquitted brought actions against Mr. C. for malicious prosecutions, and obtained a verdict and considerable damages. To that decision, however, Mr. C. not being inclined to submit more than to the former, he brought writs of errour, and removed the proceedings into ye House of Lords, where during ye last Sessions of Parliament the matters were heard and finally determined against Mr. C. What is further remarkable,

and may not be improperly mentioned, Mr. C. prosecuted a fellow for stealing his (ye first) mare some years before at Winchester, and the man was found guilty, and Mr. C. obtained then what was called a Tyburn Ticket in consequence of a conviction. By some it is supposed that during his life Mr. C. did not spend less than £10,000 in Law.

SONG.

Mark'd you her eye of heavenly blue,
Mark'd you her cheek of roseat hue,
That eye in liquid circles moving,
That cheek abashed at man's approving,
The one Love's arrows darting sound,
The other blushing at the wound.

ON A YOUNG LADY OF REMARKABLE BEAUTY AND BRILLIANT EYES.

Fain would I sing, then artless be my lays,
And wake my lyre to lovely matchless praise;
But how shall I describe a form and face
Where all is native elegance and grace?
Or where begin? Thus to my muse I cry'd.
Archly she looked and laughingly reply'd:
Begin—how strangely stupid have you grown,
Hath she not eyes? or have you lost your own?

ST. IVES, *Jan. 5th*, 1788.

ON MISS C. CURTIN.

When Ch—or first in Harworth walks I view'd,
Her matchless charms my raptured soul subdu'd;
Amidst a train of loveliest toasts survey'd,
She seemed the loveliest Venus of the shade.
Could I dear nymph in just proportion trace
Thy form divine, and equal every grace,
Thy features in their true perfection show,
Black eyes, brown hair, and neck like purest snow,
Thy fine turn'd brow, thy sweetly-rising chest,
And bosom where a thousand cupids rest;

My verse with love should every reader warm,
And like thy looks and like thy motion charm;
But, oh! the finished copy to impart,
Would soil the Painter like the Poet's art.
Her beauties no resemblance will admit,
A Juno's mean with a Minerva's wit;
Each single charm might admiration claim,
United, who can 'scape the amorous flame!
Yet to fair Anna gentlest airs belong,
Chaste as Diana midst her Virgin throng.

ST. IVES, *Jan. ye 5th*, 1788.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL EVENING, JAN. 29TH, 1788.

Lady M. Bowes, daughter of ye Countess Strathmore, has lately (it is said) eloped with Mr. Jessop. They took the road for Dover. The Lady is in her seventeenth year of age.

ANECDOTE.

Life and Character of His Excellency General Field-Marshal Count Lascy, Governor-General of Riga and all Lavonia.

Field-Marshall Lascy, who has been lately appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Emperor of Germany's Army in Hungary, is a son of a man no less remarkable for his good fortune, than for his qualities that recommended him to the attention of the great. The Marshal's Father was a Soldier of Fortune, died in 1751. His family having been involved in consequence of the defeat of King James's party in Ireland, of which kingdom he was a native, he went to France, and there learnt the first rudiments of the Art of War in Dillon's Regt., in which also he received his first Military Commission. The Regt. was at Gravelines when the famous Czar, Peter ye 1st, passed through the Town, the garrison was drawn out to pay His Majesty the honors of war, and after having gone through various Military Evolutions, the officers were all admitted to the honor of kissing the Czar's hand. Among them was young Lascy, then only a Lieutenant. The Emperor being struck with the appearance of the young soldier, immediately expressed a wish that he would accompany him into Russia, where he promised he should be promoted to the highest military employment. The Colonel of the Dillons expressed the greatest satisfaction on finding that there was in his Regt. an Officer found worthy of so high a distinction from so great a person, and at the same time assured His Majesty that in his opinion young Lascy would be found worthy of all the favour His Majesty might bestow upon him. Lascy accordingly went into Russia, where he was soon placed at the head of a Regt., which he was called upon to discipline and clothe after ye British manner. The

Colonel, by his after conduct, recommended himself to the Emperor, who found Lascy's Regt. eaquall in discipline to any he had seen in his travells in Europe. Lascy's promotion in the Czar's service was rapid, and in a few years he was promoted to a General, and in a few years more, Marshal and General-Governour of Riga and Lavonia.

ON SEEING A YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL COURTIZAN IN A VERY SPLENDID EQUIPAGE.

Cambridge Chron., July ye 8th, 1789.

1.

The time has been when guilt and shame,
On loss of Virtue, loss of Fame,
  O'erwhelm'd the hapless maid;
When deeds of darkness shun'd the light,
Wish'd for the covert of the night,
  And sought its deepest shade.

2.

But now we see in gaudy Pride,
With shameless triumph Sappho ride,
  And insolently gay;
Nor fear, remorse, or guilt she feels,
But drags them at her chariot wheels,
  Amidst the blaze of day.

3.

When vice can thus outbrave all shame,
And Female Virtue's modest fame
  The Fair one's breast has flown;
Then Beauty, Elegance, and Grace,
In vain adorn the lovely face,
  For all their charms are gone.

POET'S CORNER, *St. James's Evening Chron. July 1st,* 1789.

RULES AGAINST THE ROYALTY THEATRE IN YE GOODMAN'S FIELD.

As severall of the actors, Palmer, &c., had been taken up, and by Justice Staples and warrants, &c., committed as Strolers, Vagrants, &c., but by other Justices as follows, were again released as follows.

Jan. 10*th*, 1788.—This morning in ye Court of the King's Bench, Mr. Bearcrofft moved for an information against Messrs. Brooke, Robinson, and Williams, Justices of the Tower Hamlets, for (what he stated to be) a gross misdemeanor in their discharging severall persons (performers at the Royalty Theatre) from commitments and Warrants by Justice Staples, under the Vagrant Act of ye 17th of George ye 2nd.

Mr. Bearcroft stated, That imediately on the commitment of some of ye persons, the Defendants had taken upon them voluntarily, officiously, and without application, to Discharge them, on the Suggestion that an appeal was brought, and that on warrants being issued against others, these Justices had sent to the constables, in whose hands the warrants were, and discharged them. Mr. Williams is Treasurer of the Theatre, Mr. Brooke one of the Renters, and Mr. Robinson and Mr. Bearcroft supposed to be also interested.

St. James' Ev., Jan. 29*th ye* 31*st*, 1788.—On Monday The Court of King's Bench was moved for a Rule oblidging Messrs. Wm. and Jonas Robinson (two of ye Magistrates in the Tower Royalty) to show cause why an Information should not be filed against them for admitting some of the performers at the Royalty Theatre to Bail, after commitment in Execution. The Rule was Granted.

St. James' Ev., Jan. 29*th ye* 31*st*, 1788.—By the late Decition in the Court of King's bench, the questions

respecting illicit Theatres is very properly taken out of the hands of mercenary or prejudiced Justices of the peace. It will now remain for Parliament to Determine on the Necessity of such an establishment; and if Deemed necessary, to say in what hands the management shall be intrusted.

REMARKS AND INTELLIGENCE.

7th ye, 1788.—Upon the late proclamation of War from the Emperour of Morocco, the Court of Great Britain most assuredly order Admral. Crosby, who has a most noble fleet under his command, to prepear for and undertake a Bombardmt. of Tchian, should the Moorish Prince persist in Hostilities against this Country of England; since wch the Emperour of M. has declared quite pacifice. Fez, The Emperours Capitall, contains 350,000 inhabitants. It is very much celebrated for Number and Beauty of its Mosques, which is above 500. One of them, magnificent beyond description, is a mile and a half in circumference. The Extent of the Empire is in breadth about 480 miles, and in length 500. The Emperor can bring 100,000 men into the Field. His great strength, however, consists in his Cavalary, mounted by Negroe Slaves. They are bought when young, and are the chief support of his Tyranny. His Fleet is not considerable, about sixty years agoe the Fleet of Morocco consisted only of three ships which lay in Salee.

To this will annexed the formall protest of the Cardinal, by which he lays claim to the undivided right of the Throne of England.

P.S. *St. James' Eve.*—Lieutenant Riou is one of the most Elegant men that we know, tall, well-made, with a face of much dignity, and wch indicates all the Heroism he has

displayed. He is irretable in his temper, but his passion, easily inflamed, as soon subsides, and leaves no pique, sulliness, or animosity behind. He studied, as we have said, in the illustrious school of Captain Cooke, and it appears that he, as well as Lieut. Bligh, has caught the noble and persevering spirit of his great master.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. CONTINUED REMARKS.

London, 7ber, 1788.—The celebrated Herschel's discovery in April last of the Existance of volcanoes in the moon, is the subject of praise in every learned Society throughout Europe. The King of Prussia, it is reported, has lately written to the eminent Astronomer a very flattering Letter.

THE WILL OF THE PRETENDER [VIDE PREFACE], AS NOW PUBLICKLY KNOWN.

March ye 15th, 1788.—He has made the Countess of Albany, his Daughter, Sole Heiress; To the Cardinall Yorke, his Brother, he has given Two Thousand Ounces of Silver; To the Chevalier Stuart, his confidentiall Secretary, One Hundred Ducats, with directions to his Heiress to continue the respective Departments to his servants, in recompence for their faithfull services, and to give them annuities for their lives, of the value of their wages.

ANECDOTES.

The late Duke of Bedford dyed possessed of an Estate of £57,000 per ann. His Grace has been dead 17 years, in which time (chiefly in the minority of the present duke), the Estate has been augmented, so that the present revenue is £86,000 per ann., all in the best condition.

Sir William Heathcoate (now, 1788, in his minority) will be the richest Commoner in the kingdom; when he comes

of age his income will be little short of £60,000 per ann., and the personal estate in proportion.

The 26 Bishops have amongst them a Revenue of £94,000 per ann., but when the Bishop of St. David's list is seen, and other authenticated accounts are published of the distresses amongst the inferior clergy, the question then must be as to such very affluent endowments. Why would they be against ye distribution? It would counteract excess, and each man would have his share.

According to the Bishop of Landaf's proposed reform, the amount of the Revenue appropriated to the Bishops would be £59,000, viz. :—

Canterbury and York each . .	£4,000 =	£8,000.
London, Winchester, Durham .	3,000 =	9,000.
The other 21 Bishops each . .	2,000 =	42,000.
		£59,000.

Then will remain to be distributed amongst ye Curates and inferior Clergy, £35,000.

A BROTHERLY LETTER.

LONDON, *July*, 1789.

DR. CHARLES!

I came to town yesterday upon some business, but before my leaving Shelford I received yours of 3 Inst.—am glad to hear you are determined to sell your mare, for I really think that what with her bad eyes and shying out at every little triffle, she is by no means a safe horse to ride with pleasure, and as to her cough, tho' at present allmost quite well, yet a good days hunting may bring it on again, and then, &c., &c. I have accordingly given Robert orders to let her go at £30; however, my Dr. Cs.,

if you have any great partiality for her, and only wish to part with her for the purpose of *raiseing the Funds*, do not let this be a reason for selling her by any means, but draw on me for what you may want till your return to Shelford, all wch. shall be duly honoured, for tho' I am not strong in Capital yet, I trust I shall be able to find the Ways and Means. As I have no Banker in London, draw direct upon me at Battson's Coffee-house, only pray do not let it be at sight, but some few days after date or sight. Remember not to lett the Bankers in the North cheat you with charging you with discount. In general you will be intitled to a premium for bills on London, and when I was at Glascow, I remember that 21 days date was eaqual to par.

I left La Pui bella di touthi le Donne at Shelford yesterday; she came over with Miss Adeane to go a-fishing. I danced with them both at the Commencement ball. You will no doubt have very good Grouse Shooting among the lakes, but hope it will not detain you too long. A very fine stray'd pointer come to our house some little time ago. Its collar denotes its belong to Lord Inverury, of the Royal Grey Dragoons. Do you know him? if you do, and should meet him in your journey to the North (where I understand he now is), you may tell him where to find his dog. All well at Shelford, nothing as yet from Riga. Each post, however, is now big with fate, and my future destiny will, I doubt not, soon be decided; whatever it be, I can only say at present as the sailor said to the Parson, who, telling him he would certainly go to h—ll, the other replyed, that in that case his only *hope* would be *that he should be able to bear it.* Adieu, write to me if anything occurs, and believe me,

Yours affectionately,

G. WALE.

BRITISH POLICY AND POLITICKS.

It is well known, and needs not present explanation, how his Most Gracious Majesty, George ye 3rd, was some time in 1788 taken with a Delirium, or disturbance in the brain, which gave great concern and disquiet to the Nation and Parliament, and occasioned alarming disputes about a new form'd Regency during the King's incapacity, of all which, more in a former place.

But from God's mercy and kind providence, by advice and assistance of proper persons learned in phisic, His Majesty obtained a recovery, to perfect which, he (in company of Her Majesty the Queen and royall princesses), took up their residence at Weymouth, where he might obtain every exercise, motion, Bathing, excursions by sea and land, with a free and familiar enjoyment of life and conversation. He (The Almighty be praised) obtained a perfect recovery—after near 3 months' stay at Weymouth.

Camb. Chronicle, 7ber 17, '89.—Weymouth. Monday morng. 7 o'clock, 7br. 14th. Their Majesties are prepearing to set off. They breakfast at Lord Digby's at Sherborne Castle, twenty-five miles from here, and dine at Lord Bath in Wiltshire. Their intention is to spend a few days on the road, and be at Windsor the latter end of this week.

Yesterday the Royall family attended Divine Service at the parish church here, and in the afternoon parraded ye Esplanade till a very late hour. They did not goe to the Rooms as was expected. The same day Captn. Douglas received the honour of Knighthood from his Majesty.

"The King's health, the great first object of a Discerning and feeling people, exhibits, on every view of it all, sure indications of the most compleat Restoration!" In Spirits, in good looks, in appetite and ability for exercise,

there cannot be a more healthy man in England. The change of place, and sea air, were the King's own idea. The bathing and sea voyages, recommended by the physicians, have in the best manner, by success vindicated the superior skill of their direction. The King weighs almost a stone more than when he went to Weymouth.

MEMO.

A delicate Eye Water.

Take Pantin Water . . . . . } of each *2d.* worth.
White Roses do. . . . . }
Finely levigated and shaken together, and wash your eyes with it cold very often.

N.B.—Son Greg. servant man has left his master somewhat absurdly yesterday—absurdly bad.

THE DAUPHIN.

The Dauphin (who will be but Five years old on the 27th instant) desired one day last week to Mount Guard at the Chateau des Tuileres. His request was granted, and he put on the National Uniform. He was placed at the door of ye King's appartments, and his orders were to let noe one pass. The Monarch having occasion to go out of his room, the Dauphin obstructed his passage, and with a Martial air said to him, "You must not pass, Papa, my orders are to let noe one pass." The King smiled and returned into his Clossit; in an instant the child was relieved, the orders were changed.

N.B.—The Dauphin of France. His Majesty on going out commended his charming boy for having strictly performed his military duties.

French wit abounds as useual, notwithstanding that distresses of ye kingdom rather increase.

In point of satire the following Epigram against M. Neckar is highly approved :—

Quand devant Dieu parut, saisi d'effroi,
Neckre toujours parlant de conscience,
Le Seigneur lui dit, repond moi,
Neckre, qu'as tu fait de la France ?
J'ai laise le peuple sans Roi,
Et le Royaume sans Finance.

TRANSLATION.

When seiz'd with Terrour, Neckar did appear
Before the Lord, still boasting that a clear
Conscience he harboured in his breast;
Thus God th' ambitious Minister addressed :
Neckar, how didst thou leave thy fav'rit France,
Without a Monarch and without Finance.

MA CHERE AMIE.

By Mr. Hook.

My Chere Amie, my charming fair,
Whose smiles can banish every care;
In kind compassion smile on me,
Whose only care is Love of Thee,
Ma Chere Amie.

Under sweet Friendship's sacred name,
My bosom caught the tender flame;
May Friendship in thy bosom be,
Converted into Love for me,
Ma Chere Amie.

Together reared, together grown,
Oh! let us now unite in one,
Let Pity soften thy Decree,
I droop dear Maid, I die for Thee,
Ma Chere Amie.

A FRENCH EPIGRAM.

Le Mond est plein des Foux,
Et pour ne pas de Voir,
Il faut rester tout seul,
Et casser son Miroir.

The same translated into English:—

Of Fools the World is full,
Whom if you would not see,
Follow one simple rule,
Effectual it will be.
Alone you must remain,
And as you hate an ass,
Excuse my being plain,
Quick—Smash your Looking-glass.

CHARMS OF VARIETY.

Written by Henry James Pye, Esq.

Let no Shepherd sing to me,
The stupid praise of Constancy;
Nature bids her subjects range—
All Creation's full of Change.
See the varying hours display,
Morning, Evening, Night and Day;
See the circling Seasons bring,
Summer, Winter, Autumn, Spring.

Shall the River's current full,
Idly sleep a stagnate pool?
Shall the Pedant's mandate bind
The rapid wave, the fleeting wind?
Thus I sung, when CHLOE'S eyes
Made my vanquish'd heart their prize;
Where's my passion now to range,
Love of freedom, love of change.
Still my breast retains its views,
Still Variety pursues:
Happy in one Nymph to find
Every charm of woman kind.

May I beg to recommend the following to my readers, high, low, rich, and poor:—

THE DIET DRINK.

Quicksilver	½ lb.
Crude Antimony	6 ounces.
Flower of Sulpher	2 ounces.

Well lævigated together in a mortar, which tye up in a bag.

Then take Rasping of Ling, Guaugacum, or Lignæ Vitæ . . . . . 4 oz.
Sassafras . . . . . ½ lb.

Boiled in 8 gallons of mead, to 6, then strained off, and whilst in firmentation add—

Yellow Sanders, Cassuminary root	each one oz.
Zedvang and Cinnamon	each one oz.
Juniper Berries	6 oz.
Coriander Seeds	2 oz.

Leaves of Agrimony	Of each 2 handsfull.
Ground pine	
St. John's Worte	
Hore Hound	
Sage . . . . and	
Buck Bean	

Vipers just killed and cut into very small pieces.

And Hog's Lard . . . . . One pint.

Let all these infuse in the mead four or five days (the bag of Æthrops being put to them) and drink half a pint, three or four times a day, or for common drink.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Doctor Horsell's medicin to cure and prevent all returns of the inveterate epileptick fits, or convulsive motion of ye body or any parts thereof; sold by him only at his house, No. 78 High Holbourn near Red Lion Street. In powders, 10*s.* 6*d.* pr. packet duty included, with proper directions.

LAW POINTS AND QUESTIONS.

Lord Hardwicke, Relative to Judges and Juries.

"The thing that governs greatly in this determination is: That a point of law is not to be determined by Juries. Juries have a power by law to determine matters of Fact only; and it is of the greatest consequence to the law of England, and to the subject. That these powers of the Judge and Jury be kept distinct. That the Judge determine ye Law and the Jury the Fact. And if ever they come to be confounded it will prove the confusion and Destruction of the law of England." This quotation, it is hoped, will confound the Sons of Sedition and the Cavillers at some late determinations.

July 5th, 1789.—Trade is a fluctuating thing: It passes from Tyre to Alexandria, from Alexandria to Venice, from Venice to Antwerp, from Antwerp to Amsterdam and London; The English rivalling both: All nations almost are wisely applying themselves to Trade, and it behoves those who are in possession of it to take care they doe not lose it. It is a plant of tender growth, and requires sun and soil and fine seasons to make it thrive and flourish. It will not grow like the palm tree, which with the weight and pressure rises the more. Liberty is a friend to that as that is to Liberty, but nothing will support and promote it more than virtue; and virtue teacheth Sobriety, Jndustry, frugality, modesty, honesty, punctuality, humanity, charity, the love of our country and the Fear of God.

The Bishop of Glouster's caracter of his 2 Deans.

That one makes religion his trade;
The other makes trade his Religion.

LAW.

Nulli vendemus, Nulli deferemus, Nulli negabimus, justitiam, viz. (Magna Charta). We will sell, we will delay, we will deny justice to no one.

Be strick to honour, and to virtue just.

Matilda's unhappy fate and flight with Casralio;

At an unlucky moment (pain to tell)
The hapeless maid to virtue bade farewell!
Tho' vengance mooves but slow it soon o'ertakes
The villian who the bounds of virtue breakes.

Who builds a church to God and not to Fame
Will never mark the marble with his Name.

Called upon Chr. Pemberton, only Miss Bell at home and she sick and sorryfull. Spoke with tenants Taylor and Allen at Harston, Do. also with Chr. Pemb. and Lady Cothwell meet them on ye road in my returning driving home from Cambridge.

Wm. Finch and his Family made them a tea supper vissitt, where we had also Sir Thoms. Beaver and his lady from near Norwich. N.B.—They left Shelford quite early the next morning. T. W. drove out and dined with our monthly club at the Rose, Camb., where we dined on venison rosted and also in pasties.

T. W. drove this day to Bourne-bridge and there Mr. Vachell, Hall, Hanbury, Townley, Fisher, and self as committee for collecting charities for the sufferers by fire at Ickleton; when Wm. Finch and self were nominated collectors for the towns of Great and Little Shelford and Staypleford, and on Saturday July ye 4th, 89, Finch and I received thanks for so doing.

Daughter Margret and maid (after a long tour to Stanton and Norwich) reached home by our own carriage from Bury this 27th of June about 9 or 10 in the eveng. having on the way called on coz. Sparke at Risby and dined with Mr. Gooch of Ditton. She found old coz. Sparke very bad, but got safe and well home herself.

June 27th.—T. W. same day attended commission for Stump Crop Turnpike, on their meeting upon Staypleford new bridge by Gibson.

July 4th. Mr. Vachell, etc. etc., again laying out ye new bridge and river at Stapleford. At same time receiv'd of said Mr. Vachell his and Mr. Edwd. Fisher's committee order or commission to Mr. Finch and me to appoint 2 proper collectors in this parish of Little Shelford.

Do. of Great Shelford and of the parish or town of

Staypleford to gather in and collect a charitable relief for the benefit of ye poor sufferers by ye dreadful fire which happened ye 28th May last at Ickleton: to be returned to the committe and disposed of by them to the poor sufferers as the said committe shall judge most proper.

FOR PEELING OAKS.

The season as per act of Parliament is from the 1st of April till ye 30th June. This from reason of and sake of the bark which will then peell.

From Mr. Hoffmans an apothecary.

1 lb. Raisins in ye Sun.
1 ounce of Senna.
1 oz. Fennel seed.
½ oz. Cochineal.
5 sticks of Liquorish.
Half of each, ordered July 27th, 1788.

I trust it did him or her good.

"THE GENERAL EVENING POST," APRIL YE 23RD, 1789.

Docr. Glynn, Fellow of King's Coll., M.D.

1.

Tease me no more, nor think I care
If monarchs bow at Kitty's shrine,
Or powder'd coxcomb woo the fair,
Since Kitty is no longer mine.

2.

Indifferent 'tis alike to me,
If my favourite dove be stole,
Whether its dainty feathers be
Pluck'd by the Eagle or the Owl.

3.

If not for me its blushing lips
The Rose-bud opens, what care I
Who the odorous liquid sips,
The King of Bees or butterfly.

4.

Like me the Indian of Peru
Rich in mines of golden ore,
Dejected sees the merchant crew
Transport it to a foreign shore.

5.

Seeks the slave dispoil'd to know
Whether his gold in shape of lace,
Shines on the coat of birthday Bow
Or wears the stamp of George's face.

ON A LATE ELECTION AT PETERHOUSE, CAMBRIDGE, IN WHICH THE BISHOP OF ELY BORE A CONSIDERABLE PART.

By Mr. Gibbon, Xber ye 2nd, 1788.

IMPROMPTU.

No more with resonings remote,
Ye Christians I'll assail ye;
For Christian Faith I'll Priestley quote,
For Christian practice, Ely.

REPLY TO GIBBON'S IMPROMPTU.

Good Ely's piety none will dispute,
But Priestley's Faith's well known
Not Christianity at all to suit,
It's so much like your own.

To MR. GIBBON.

THE COLLEGE VISITOR IN ANSWER.

1.

Of old when our conduct was all in ye wrong
The Visitor's view was to mend it,
But old customs, like old Cheshire cheese kept too strong
Breed maggots impatient to end it.

2.

In the dark we may blunder as long as we will,
Ere his lordship will lend any light,
But he bids at our peril to stop and stand still,
The moment he sees us go right.

3.

Justice, Order, Propriety, Virtue said no,
But they only awaken'd his pride,
He scorns such acquaintance, he'd have them all know,
And Reason may kiss his b——k side.

St. James's Evening Chronicle.

Xber 9th, 1788.

The expensive mischief of ye Botany Bay scheme may be sufficiently understood from ye reports delivered in at the office of Lord Sydney. It is there stated, that there are not less than 1,500 persons under sentence of transportation in the different gaols of this kingdom. The expense to government of sending each of these to Port Jackson will be £100 by ye very lowest estimates, to clear the gaols therefore will cost government or the nation noe less a sum than £150,000, and this without a prospect of any ultimate advantage.

The number of persons confined for debt in ye different

prisons of England by late returns amount to noe less a sum than Sixteen thousand four hundred and nine persons.

ANECDOTE.

The Marquis Roquet, a Wit of the first order, passing the rue de St. Denis, meeting a fishwoman who carried some fresh Mackrel, ordered his carriage to stop, and sent his Page to call the woman, who being unaccustomed to vend her commodity to a person of the Marquis' rank, came with some reluctance. The Marquis affecting to be blind in one eye, asked her in the Gascony Language or Dialect, what she had got. "Mack-e-rel, sir," answered she with profound courtesy. The Marquis stifling a laugh said, "How do you know, my good friend, the Mack-e-reau from the Mack-e-rel?"

The woman replied, "Very easily, sir, for the Mack-e-rau (French for Pimp) have but one eye, the Mack-e-rel two." "Drive on, Coachman," exclaimed the Marquis. "This Baggage has given me my change."

PROBLEM OR REMARKS ON YE LIBERTY OF YE PRESS.

About the year 1645 was published *Areopagitica*, a speech of Mr. John Milton for the Liberty of unlicensed printing. The danger of such unbounded Liberty, and the danger of bounding it, having produced a Problem in the Science of Government which human understanding seems hitherto unable to solve.

If nothing may be published but what Civic Authority shall have previously approved, Power must always be the standard of Truth. If every dreamer of Innovations may propagate his projects there can be noe Settlement. If every murmurer at government may diffuse discontent there can be noe Peace, and if every Sceptic in Theology

may teach his follies there can be noe Religion. The remedy against these evils is to punish the Authors, for it is yet allowed that every Society may punish though not prevent the publication of opinions, which that Society shall think pernicious. But this punishment, though it may crush the Author, promotes the book, and it seems not more unreasonable to leave the right of printing unrestrained, because writers may be afterwards censured, than it would be to sleep with doors unbolted, because by our laws we can hang a thief.

St. James's Chro. 8ber 22nd, 1789.

My last Will and Testament will give and bequeath to my Son Gregory—

	£	s.	d.
Besides the Capital already given him in the Riga House transferred to his credit .	2,000	0	0
All my estate proper at Harston, which I estimate at	8,250	0	0
My Mansion House at Little Shelford and Camping Close thereto belonging . .	1,250	0	0
House, Stables, Furniture, Plate, Stock in Cellar, Movables, Cattle	1,000	0	0
Cash, Money dues, debts and all demands (after all my debts, dues, and demands are paid), suppose	500	0	0
	£13,000	0	0

ON HIS MAJESTY'S HAPPY RECOVERY.

General Eveng. Post, London, Feb. 26, 1789.

His Royal highness The Prince of Wales received a Letter from Kew Palace this day, signed by Doctor Willis, That his Majesty continued in good health. No Lord was in waiting at St. James's Palace.

Yesterday morn. His Royal Highness the Duke of

Cumberland set off from Cumberland House, Pall Mall, to Kew Palace, where his Highness had a long conference with the King, and at noon returned to Town. Yesterday at noon the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Hawsbury, and Colonel Grenville, went to Kew Palace, where they were introduced to his Majesty separately by Major-General Sir William Harcourt and Dr. Willis. The Archbishop of Canterbury was with his Majesty in conference upwards of two hours. Yesterday the Bishop of London paid a visit to his Majesty at Kew by command, as Dean of the Chapel Royal. The Earl of Salisbury has also been sent for by the King.

A message from the King to both houses of Parliament has certainly been framing to be delivered on Monday, to which the Lords and Commons are adjourned; this message is part of the business which occasions the daily attendance of the King's Ministers at Kew. Though the King's recovery by the blessing of Providence is from the best Authority now declared to be perfect, The following Authentic details of the happy circumstance can but be agreable to our Readers:—On the first interview the Lord Chancellor had with his Majesty on Fryday Sen'night, He asked him in general How they went on with the Administration. The Chancellor, cautious of leading his Majesty into any detail of business replied, "Very well, Sir, but let me request your Majesty will please leave this subject till another opportunity." "Thank you for this caution," said the King, very politely, "but only answer me one question, The Circuits are now approaching, How have you managed that business?" "Why, Sir, in the then Situation of your Majesty's health I ventured to put the Great Seal to the Judges' commissions." "You did very right," said the King, "and I entirely approve of it." They then conversed on other occasional matter for above an hour, during which his Majesty was as collected as ever he had

been. At the meeting between His Majesty, the Prince, and Duke of York, his feelings at first sight were so strong that he could not speak, but a flood of Tears relieved ye same. He hung on the Prince's neck in the most affectionate manner, at which both the Royal Brothers sympathized. He however soon recollected himself, and turning to the Duke of York asked him several questions about his Regt. etc., etc.

FOR THE *GENERAL EVENING POST.*

Occasional Prelude
Performed yesterday Evening for the first
Time at Drury Lane Theatre on the Happy Recovery
Of His Majesty.

Recitative.

Angels of Harmony from Heaven descend,
Sweet Ministers of praise your succour lend;
A nation in distress relief implored,
And now rejoices in a King restored.

Air and Chorus (Handel).

Joyful prospects now appear,
Heaven restores our Monarch dear,
Loyal Britain's lyre and lute
At such blessings can't lie mute;
Happy then your voices raise
Peals of gratitude and praise.

Duetto and Chorus (Arne).

Whilst all the air shall ring,
And every trembling string,
With every varied voice
In union sweet rejoice,
To sound and sing
God save the King.

The *Guardian* was 8 weeks to-day making the course of somewhat less than 400 leagues, and in that time the crew were scarcely dry for an hour together.

An awning of sail cloth extended over part of ye quarter deck to afford occasional relief to the men in their short respites from Duty. In the course of 10 days the arrival of further particulars may be looked for by one of the packet boats of ye East India Company.

Near 4,000,000 lbs. weight of tea have been imported in the late arrived (1790) East Indiamen. The remainder of their cargoes consists of China ware, Raw Silk, Nankeens, etc., etc.

It was remarkable that 1759 was one of ye most expensive for England. The supplies voted that year were £15,503,564, and the wages and means razed were that year £16,130,561. What difference between this and most other years!

Government takes up Armed Ships usually at the rate of £5 per man per month. This pays for the Vessell, provisions, Stores, and every other expense. Thus a ship of 400 Tons and 200 men would cost Government £1,000 per month.

London, Sept. 14th, 1790.—Notwithstanding the increase of buildings in some towns in the Kingdom, it appears by a return to the House of Commons the last session of Parliament (from ye Tax Office), that the whole number of houses charged and chargeable and of cottages in England and Wales is 980,230. This shows a diminution of 6,094 houses in the last 10 years, and 19,486 cottages, in all 25,580.

Hitch Wale, my only brother or son of my father by his second wife, was born 29th May, 1740.

My Nephew, Allen Hurrell, about 17 years of age, only son of my sister, Mary Hurrell, dyed of ye small-pox in my house, Basket's King's Printing House, Blackfryars, London, July 19th, 1746.

My Sister, Mary Hurrell, who was born 1699, dyed at Harston, May 29th, 1762. Allen Hurrell, my said sister's husband, dyed March 21st, 1744. Their daughter Margaret, my niece, married Mr. Budge at Lackford, Aug. 12th, 1758.

Ann Phillips, my Aunt (my Father, Gregory Wale's eldest sister, who married Mr. Phillips of Cotton Hall, Keddington), dyed there Oct. 23rd, 1743, and her only child Ann (who married John Hammond), died also there Oct. ye 14th, 1744.

CUPID AND SOPHIA.

Addressed to Mrs. Wale.

In amorous mood the God of Love, 'tis said,
Drew back the curtains of Sophia's bed ;
The lovely Maid unconscious slept serene.
Nor dreamt the rosy Boy so near had been.
What charms (he cries), what wondrous charms are here
Venus my Mother is not half so fair.
Then gently stole to her soft snowy breast,
Where soon he made himself a welcome guest,
Each young desire her bosom taught to know,
And with Love's amorous fires to burn and glow,
Sportive they played till bright Aurora came,
And caught his Godship with the lovely dame ;

Cupid alarm'd quick through the casement fled,
His quiver'd arrows leaving on the bed.
The pure Sophia saw and straight secur'd,
For power to conquer all her soul allur'd ;
And thus with charms and Love's resistless darts,
Hopeless the effort to secure our hearts.

CHAPTER XVI.

1790—1794.

The Emperor Joseph ye Second—General Herman's Victory over ye Pacha of ye Three Tails—Mrs. Swellingburg and the Press-gang—Character and Customes of ye French, ye Germans, Italians, Spanish, and English—Duelling in Sweden—Grandfather's Drinks—To make Clarey Wine—Currint Wine—True Irish Usquebaugh, 1695—Walter de Mapes in Praise of Wine—Son Gregory.

ANECDOTE.

THE late Emperor Joseph ye Second was a man of wonderful activity of mind and body, and daily wore out his thin, feeble frame. He used to say of himself that he would die at his Ecritoire. What in generall he attempted to do was well designed but ill timed. He did not appear to understand the advantage of delay in many things. Before his success in the last campaign with the Turks, he said one day jokingly to one of his courtiers (when he was at the same time very ill) his epitaph should be,

"Here lies one who, with the best intentions in the world,
Never brought a single project to bear."

He expired Feb. 20th, 1790. On the Sunday preceding his death he sent for General Haddick, whom he desired to return his sincere thanks to all the Officers and Privates in his Army for the zealous and faithful discharge of their duties, and hoped that after his death they would preserve the same character for bravery and fidelity. On this

occasion, after confessing, he gave to his Confessor, John Peter Libraison, of the Order of the Augustines, a pension for life of 500 Flor. per ann., with 300 more to commence immediately on his decease (N.B. Florin = 2*s.* 4*d.* sterling).

On ye seventeenth the Archduchess Elizabeth, Consort to the Grand Duke's son, was taken in Labour, when all the Bells in Vienna were ordered to toll, by way of supplication for her safe delivery, but on the 19th the Princess dyed, after having been brought to bed of a Princess. The news of her decease so deeply affected the Emperour that he expired himself next day.

What effect the Emperour's death will have upon the peace of Europe depends more upon Prussia than any other power.

Extract from the "Cambridge Chronicle," Xber 4th, 1790.

Vienna, 9ber ye 3rd.—Prince Gallitrin, the Russian Ambasedor, received a courier the day before yesterday from Prince Potemkin, in which is the news of a complete victory gained the 20th 8ber by ye troops of ye Empress of Russia over the Seraskier Batal Bay, pacha of ye three Tails, who commanded an army of 40,000 Turks, with which he was ordered to penetrate into the Southern Provinces of Russia. The whole of the enemies' camp, with all the Artillery, consisting of more than 30 pieces of cannon, all the ammunition and provisions, tents and baggage, fell into the hands of the victors, and the Turkish General himself and all his suit were made Prisoners of war.

The Russian General, General Herman, had chosen a most advantageous position, from which he sprung on the enemy and killed at one onset more than five thousand on the spot, and forced the rest of the Ottomen Army to a precipitate flight, in which a great many were drowned in the Caban river. This is undoubtedly the most im-

portant victory gained by the Russians over the Turks this war, as it will deliver the Court of St. Petersburg from its fear of the Southern Provinces occasioned by ye march of ye Seraskier.

N.B.—My son, Gregory Wale, says that when he was on his travells to Tartary at Cherson (ye new Russian Haven on the Dnieper) in the black Sea, he, G. Wale, lodged in General Herman's house, and he gave a very great character of him as a General.

MRS. SWELLINGBURG,

An elderly German who should have come over with the Queen, and has served her as Chamberlaine or Companion. Her health for some time has been on the decline, owing to her not having enjoyed for some time her usual Promenade in St. James's Park for fear of being stabbed by ye Monster. Her Phissicians declaring it absolutely necessary for her health that she should continue her exercise, She ventured forth in boy's clothes unfortunately on a particular evening when the Press-gang were clearing the Park of Vagabonds. This amiable lady in the general confusion was seized on and conveyed to the Nore (ye rendevous of pressed sailors) on board an Imperial Tender, where her delicacy and modesty were the cause of her being detained until the usual ceremony which every sailor undergoes. A Surgeon liberated this fair and amiable lady to the great astonishment of the Capt. and all the crew. Diligent search was made after her in London to no purpose. Couriers were despatched to every Post town on the road to the North, imagining she might have taken a trip to Gretna Green with General ——, but to no purpose. The Maids of Honor were interogated, &c., &c., but we are happy now to inform the public that this

amiable lady is safely returned to Buckinham house, to ye great joy of ye Family.—The *English Chronicle*, June 24th, 1790.

NATIONAL REMARKS AND CARACTERS.

Caracters and Customes of The French, The Germans, The Italians, Spanish, and The English.

Deportment.

The French are Courteous.
Germans ,, Benevolent.
Italiens ,, Civill.
Spanish ,, Disdainfull.
English ,, Ambitious.

In Shape or Stature

The French are Well made.
Germans ,, Large.
Italians ,, Midling.
Spanish ,, Little, and
English ,, Lively.

In Habbit

The French are Changable.
Germans ,, Imitators.
Italians ,, Mean.
Spaniards ,, Parsimoneous, frugal.
English ,, Splendid.

In Entertainmts.

The French are Delicate.
Germans ,, Drunken.
Italians ,, Sober.
Spaniards ,, Sparefull.
English ,, Abundant.

In Humeurs

The French are Brilliant.
Germans ,, Affable.
Italiens ,, Complaisant.
Spaniards ,, Grave, and
English ,, Changable.

In Beauty

The French are Handsome.
Germans ,, little less so.
Italiens ,, Mediocre, neither handsome nor deformed.
Spanish are rather coarse and ugly
English ,, Angellick.

In Councells

The French are Hasty and severe.
Germans ,, More slow and Lenative.
Italiens ,, Subtill.
Spaniards ,, Cautious.
English ,, Determined.

In Litterature

The French speak well and write better.
Germans write a great deall.
Italiens write solidly and well.
Spaniards, but little, and learned .
English, sage and instructive.

In Science

The French are very perfect.
Germans ,, Inventuous.
Italiens ,, Docile and Learned.
Spaniards ,, Deep.
English ,, Ingenious and phylosophic.

In Religion

The French are Zealous.
Germans ,, Religious.
Italiens ,, Ceremonious.
Spaniards ,, Superstitious.
English ,, Devout.

In Enterprises

The French as an Eagle—so rapid.
Germans as a Bear.
Italiens as a Fox.
Spaniards as an Elephant.
English as a Lion.

In Services

The French are Faithfull.
Germans ,, Good Companions.
Italiens ,, Respectfull.
Spaniards ,, Submissive.
English ,, Slavish.

In Marriage

The French are Free.
Germans ,, Masters.
Italiens ,, Jailers.
Spaniards ,, Tyrants.
English ,, Humble Servants.

The Women

In France are Ladies in Glory.
Germany ,, Housekeepers, and Cold.
In Italy are Prisoners and Despised.
In Spain ,, Slaves, but Amorous.
England ,, Queens and Libertines.

Charles ye 5th says he Speaks

French with his Freind.
German to his horse.
Italien to his Mistresse.
Spanish to God Almighty.
And English to the parrots or birds.

LOVE.

A French Idea.

Le medicin m'a souvent dit
Que le bon vin me tuë ;
Il m'a defand absoluments
De voir ma fille nuë.
Faut-il abandonne le vin,
Ma Belle et ma Blond ?
Adieu, Monsieur le Medicin
Je pars pour l'autre Monde !

An English Idea.

1.

Can Love be controlled by advise ?
Can Madness and Reason agree ?
Oh, Molly, who e'er would be wise
If Madness is loving of thee ?

2.

Let sages pretend to despise
Those joys they want spirit to taste ;
Let us seize old Time as he flies
And the blessings of life whilst they last.

3.

Then, Molly, for why should we stay
  Till our best blood begins to grow cold?
Our youth we can have but to-day,
  We shall always find time to grow old.

4.

Dull Wisdom but adds to our cares;
  Young Love does improve every joy:
For soon we may meet with grey hairs,
  Too late may repent being coy.

A DIRECTION TO A LETTER.

To William Cullaway, now at Lyme,
Let this be sent in proper time:
You at the George, at Lyme, may leave it,
Where he in person may receive it.
To make the case more plain and clear,
Take notice! Lyme's in Devonshire.

THE LIFE OF MAN.

1.

An Ape, a Lion, a Fox, and an Ass,
Set forth a man's life, as it were, in a glass.
Apes we all are till twenty and one;
As bold as a Lion till forty be gone;
As subtle as foxes till three score and ten,
And then become asses and never more men.

2.

A Dove, a Sparrow, a Parrot, a Crow,
Resemble the life of a Woman also.

Harmless as Doves till fourteen years old,
As wanton as Sparrows till forty be told ;
And prating as Parrots till four score and ten,
As Owls of ill omen—so are they then.

The quantity of Porter brewed in London in the space of 12 months, from July, 1790, to July, 1791, amounted to 49,112,660 Gallons.

In 1840 there were brewed 1,470,302 Barrels.

Mr. Pitt says of Lord Chatham: "Like a true Englishman he was open, bold, free, and honest," and, after a thousand encomiums,—"The Spirit of War, the Genius of England, and the Comet of his Age."

KING CHARLES 1ST.

An ingenious artist has now in his possession the identical mourning ring which King Charles ye 2nd wore in memory of the horrid murder of his Father, whose picture is on the top, inimitably done in enamel; within inside is engraved in the gold as under :—

CHAS · REX.

REMEM · OBIT · BER.

30 JAN. 1648.

"Remember" was the last word that the king spoke to Bishop Juxon before his martyrdom. And likewise a tooth-pick case curiously ornamented with silver, made of a piece of the oak which the King, Charles ye 2nd, cut from the tree whilst secreted there from the pursuit of his enemies. On the top is engraved the crown and the

words "Royal Oak." His Majesty wore it in his pocket for twenty years. The above curiosities will soon be presented to the University of Cambridge.

DUELLING.

Duelling in Sweden, according to the penal code of that country, where one of the parties is killed, is inevitably punished with the death of the survivor. If neither of the Parties fall, both suffer two years' imprisonment, pay a fine of 1,000 Crowns to the State, and live during the two years on bread and water. The National Courts act as Courts of Honour, and when any one has received an affront they usually order the offending party to ask pardon publicly.

PRO MEMORIA TRADERS.

Look well into my Cambridge Dealers to whom I am due, and pay all such sums and Cambridge debts out of £125 now in Dimsdale's hands, say £125.

AT HAYMAKING TIME.

We then agreed with some makers (without victualls) per day.

	s.	*d.*
per day	1	6
and instead of meat to pay him	0	4
instead of beer to pay him	0	2
Total per day for mowing and haymaking . .	2	0

or work 1*s.* 6*d.* instead of beer 4*d.* and 2*d.*, amounting to ye sum of 2*s.* per day.

BARGAINS MADE.

May, 1792.

Pro Memoria.

N.B.—Some about or before we are told that one Mr. Case, an attorney at Lynn Reg. dyed there worth a deall, I think they say of money 80 @ £100,000.

May ye 18*th.*—Adams of Sauston, a Farmer, sold him 88½ fathoms of Oake Bark off by peeling (at over charge), of 10 Oake trees felled at our Lordship farm. Sold to him at 3*s.* per fath. £13 5*s.* 6*d.*

DOMESTIC CONNECTIONS.

Sunday, June 17*th*, 1792.—I, Tho. Wale, on or about this day was taken with a pain in my hip bone on my right hand side, and soon after ye pain by degrees descended down from ye upper part of my hip bone down to my knee and ever since grown worse and worse, and now on this day ye 21st June, my pains are greatly encreased and grown almost intolerable all the way down to the calf of my right leg up to ye top of my hip bone, but not yet backward so far as my backbone, all wch. seems true signs of the Rheumatism, and continued worse and worse till the 22nd and 23rd June.

The pype of red port from Mr. Day, of Lynn, arrived at Shelford on ye ——— and after lying there —— days was bottled off Wedsday ye 25 July, when this same morn 13 doz. and 7 Bott. were brot. into my own cellar.

Shelford, 8*ber ye* 10*th.*—Doctor Glynn, our ffriend here this day at my house (at my Daughter Margrts.

desire), I offered and put into his hand 4 Guineas wrapt up in a paper, with outside wrote upon at large "from Miss Wale, towards his attendance on her."

N.B.—She had been some four days ill of a cold.

N.B.—The Doctor read the inscription in his hand, but refused to take it by giving it me back (so as it was) so as it was wrapd up and said noe, noe, not now, but insinuated perhaps another time.

Nomber ye 1st, 1792.—Throughout this year from winter last till now there weather in generally been very bad and changable, much water and almost dayly rains till yesterday, wch. day only we enjoyed the whole day, clear, fine, mild and sunshine, but N.B., that day the last of 8ber only proved so fair, and this we have hitherto nothing but rains and foull weather. N.B. Count Beck De Lievre and his bro. Abbe (Mr. Finch's guests) left him yesterday on their return by postchaise for London.

REMARKS AND OCCURANCES.

July ye 16th, 1792.—Our Country all this year past have complained of the times and the almost general change and variety of weather (except now and then there hapned a day or two of clear, fine weather), this generall has been the case till 3 days agoe it sat in and yet continues glorious fine weather, and promises to continue us this favour till this 19th and 20th. But this evening, all Saturday ye 21st, we had quite a storm of rain and most violent floods of water that drove and carried away many meadows of Hay off the meadows and all the hay Cut on a Meadow call'd 14 acres, of my tenant's, Charmbery, in this Parish.

"ST. JAMES' EV. CHRO.," *Sept. 22nd*, 1792.

The late Revd. Mr. Robinson, of Cambridge, was distinguised by virtuous activity, a manly independ. spirit. The circumstances relative to his death are remarkable. A few weeks since he went to pay a visit to the Revd. Mr. Doct. Priestley, at Birmingham. He preached for him on Sunday, and dyed the Tuesday after. It is observable that Mr. Robinson was often heard to express a wish that he might dye suddenly, softly, and alone. His wish was accomplished, for he dyed in his bed-chamber after having gone to bed the preceeding night in perfect health.

A TENDER ENQUIRY!

P.S.—I shall be much obliged to you for your sentiments on the circumstances of your Neighbour, Mr. Matthew Reed, and if we can safely trust him 2 or 3 thousand pounds. And pray rest assured of "whatever you may write me on that head shall goe noe further or shall come to noe man's knowledge."

To Thomas Harvey, Junr.

7ber ye 20.—Daughter Margr., Mr. Ewer, and Miss Jane Atkins all drove with our coach to Sturbridge fair and staid and spent all day there, and at Camb. they spent their time at the Comedy at the fair and returned home to Shelford at about 10 at night and met us and my sons and Miss Townley. Mrs. Finch came home to tea with us. Mrs. Ewer, and her sister, Jane Atkins, spent and enjoyed the evening with Margaret, and Mrs. Finch stayd to about 10 or 11, and then Mrs. Finch went, and each of us went home to bed.

N.B.—I would have, on ye 22 7ber, as Mary Lamborn sat early off about 8½ o'clock for the dilegence for Buckland, given Mary ½G. present, but when she saw me feeling for my money she with motion of her hand and signs to me she must not accept of anything, as it was forbidden by her parents. But was not so with 4 or 5 of our companions, who drove, ye 22nd, after dinner in ye evening to ye play at Sturbridge; when I gave my daughter Margret as a fairing and to treat them all 5 at the play, which she and they all fairly and thankfully accepted.

7ber ye 17.—Pet. Cockhead some short time, 2 or 3 years ago, was at Cambridge, St. John's, has now a good St. John's living (he had two good livings near Barley, Hertfordsh.); he insinuates, besides some estate of his own, plainly publishes he wants a wife, and seems to wish for my daur. Margret. Time must show his attempts.

Monday, 8ber ye 1st, '92.—Mrs. Ewer, of London (who arrived Saturday, ye 14 July last), and her sister, Miss Jane Atkins, who both stayd at Pippin's house till now, and some of the time they had old Mr. Ewer with them.

DONATIONS.

To Miss Peschall and my daughter Margaret my son Gregory has ordered for each a present of a Lottery ticket, to get them on receipt of his Letter wrote this 26 8ber, 1792.

Shelford, 30th 8ber.—To Mr. Oakes, surgeon, gave him this day as fee for his care and attendance upon my wound or bite of our dog Captain these 2 or 3 mths. past.

N.B.—Pd. him on John Fisher and Son's Bank, Note of Hand for £10.

DEAR SIR,

Money being so scarce and at present so much wanted by me, that I wish it would sute you to pay me off ye capitall sume of £5,000 you prevailed with me to assist you with up your mortg. I wish it suted you to assist me with the capitall sume I some years agoe advanced to you upon Mortgage, which I should wish were now paid off.

I wish it might sute you to pay me off the Mortgag. bond for £5,000 you prevailed with me to ad. you on your Morgage bond. But if for want of a purchaser it is inconvenient to you to pay me of the whole of that sume, I hope and flater myself you will be able without the least inconvenience, to assist me with 2 or £3,000 of the whole sume. You will forgive me if I must insist upon at least £1,000, for my wants are at present so great that I actually am pinched without ye sume.

THOS. WALE.

William Finch Finch, Esq., Dtr. to Mr. Broughton, of the Treasury in London, for 3 years Generall Newes Papers, say *Generall Evening Post*, sent him per post dayly at £3 2*s.* 8*d.* p. Ann. Recd. by me this 15th March, 1794, for accot. of said Mr. Bryan Broughton.

THOS. WALE.

TO CURE OR PREVENT RHUMATISM.

To two Table spoonfulls of best sweet Oyl The same quantity of water—25 drops of Hartshorn. Sweeten these with the best sugar. This quantity to be taken twice morning and evening.

N.B.—Shake the bottle every time you use it.

April 1st.—Margaret Lamborn, the Kentishes and son, Captain Charles, and divers friends and Servant, went

on a dragging party, which we performed with success, and dined and returned home to Shelford ye same day.

[Ætas 92 ! ! !]

Remember to daughter Margaret that doctor Turner, of Cambridge, was here at Shelford and called at our house on a visit to daughter Margaret yesterday, ye 11th of June (say ye 11 of June, 1794). But Margaret was from home or was not seen.

My nephew, Ned Akehurst, and my niece came both from Buckland, ye 7 of June, and stays with us fishing, sporting amongst our neighbours. Sat. ye 14th of June, after diverting himself fishing for trout and eels, left that afternoon.

Shelford, ye July 14*th* (*say July* 11*th*, 1794).—Upon a notice from ye clerk of ye company of comissioners of the turnpike meeting this day, at Bourn-Bridge, T. T. Wale, of Shelford, drove over there and met there about 16 or 18 of those comisioners of said turnpike, when those of Shelford and Staypleford were put up the first to be let out for a year, nothing under £400 per annum. So ye comissioner being offered £401 per an. by Mr. Webb, and nobody offering more, it was knocked down at that; he has disposal of the same.

July 14*th*.—Bournbridge Turnpike meeting, July 14th, 1794, and there dined with 16 or 18 gents.

Ye 15.—Daughter Margaret drove this morning to visit at Fulborn, Mr. Townley and Lady, also upon Mr. Fisher, at Fulborn, and returned home to dinner; having committed it to the care of Mr. Lombe, to appoint two lawyers in town to draw up a proper receipt or discharge for my share of note on Messrs. Jas. Baring & Co., for £2,000. They have only to pay me in part of £5,000 Mortgage bond,

forwarded by Mr. James Pierson's account. But Mr. Lombe say no such proper discharge has been yet sent him, but he expects it to-morrow, when T. T. W. am to dine with him, then he will deliver it me; the conditions conform to what had been before drawn up by their persuasion. I should have consented before now. Mr. Lombe has general orders to complete the match at once, and after my giving J. & F. Baring and Co., of London, my orders how to dispose of the £2,000 they have received of Mr. Pierson, part of £5.000 to my account, they, son Greg., Miss Peschall, and myself returned home to Shelford, they to my house and I with daughter Margaret went and spent the evening with Mr. Finch.

THIS IS HOW THEY MADE THEIR DRINKS.

To make Clarey Wine.

Take 10 Gallons of water,
25 lbs. of Sugar,
12 Eggs, the whites well beaten.

Let these boyle gently near an hour, skim it clean and put it in a tub, and when it is nearly cold put it into the vessel you mean to keep it in. About ½ a Strike (suppose one half Bushel) of Clarey blossoms with ye cups in which they grow, and a pint of new ale yeast. Put in the Liquor and stir two or three times a day for three days. When it has done working stop it up, and use it at 3 or 4 months old if it is clear.

To make Elder Wine.

Gather the Elder-Berries ripe and dry, bruise them with your hands and strain them, then set the liquor bye in a glazed earthen vessell to settle for twelve hours. Then put to every pint of juice a pint and a half of water, and to

every gallon of this Liquor put three lbs. of Lisborn Sugar. Set this in a kettle over the fire and when it is ready to boyle clarify it with the white of four or five Eggs.

Let this boyle an hour and when it is almost cold work it with some strong ale yeast and then Tun it, filling up the vessel from time to time with the same Liquor saved on purpose as it sinks by working.

In a month's time, if the vessel hold about 8 Gallons, it will be fit and fine to bottle, and after bottling will be fit to drink in two months. But remember that all Liquors must be fine before they are bottled, or else they will grow sharp and ferment in the bottles and never be good for anything. Add to this Liquor a pint of strong mountain wine, but not such as the Borache or Hoyskin flavour. This wine will be strong and pleasant, and keep severall years.

To make Currant Wine.

To every two gallons of cold water put eight lbs. of Lisbon Sugar and one peck of currants; strip them clear of the stalks and squeeze them so as they are all broke, then put them to the water and let them stand twenty-four hours, and then strain them from the water and put your Sugar to the Liquor, and let it stand 3 or 4 days after straining, and when your scum rises take it off. To every 8 Gallons of Liquor put two quarts of Rasberries. Boyle ye Rasberries with Sugar and put them into bags and put them into the barrell, and when you have Tunned it take care and have the Barrell full and a little more over, as it may work up.

The true Irish Usquebaugh.

Presented to Lord Capell when Lordeputy of Ireland, 1695.

Take Liquorice, sliced very thin,	Each one oz.
Sweet Fennell seeds, ...	
Anniseeds, ...	
Coriander seeds	2 drams.
Best Figs, split	¼ lb.

And Raisins of ye Sun, split and stoned, one pound.

Infuse these for nine days in a Gallon of good French Brandy. Then strain it out, and to ye clear spirit add ½ ounce of ye best saffron, pulled out and tied in a cloth, for three or four days. N.B.—You may add a dram of Musk, and if it should be too rich put more Brandy to it.

Walter de Mapes (Gualterns de Mappes), Archdeacon of Oxford, in the reign of Henry ye 2nd—

IN PRAISE OF WINE.

Mihi est propositum in taberna mori,
Vinum sit appositum morientis ori
Ut dicant cum venerint Angelorum Chori
Deus sit propitius huic potatori.

DOMESTICK AND HOME AFFAIRES.

Son Gregory born 12th June, 1760, at Riga, came over to England 1764; was placed as boarder with Mons. Le Moirre (Minister) at Lausanne, Aug. 28th, 1772; he sat out from Lausanne 3rd July, by the Geneva carrier Dejean and he arrived safe and well in London ye 12th July, and came down to Shelford 26th of October following, and at 12 years of age was sent again over to Riga. 1775, went

up to London on ye 27th Aug. and drove to Gravesend, where after furnishing him with sea provisions, both live and dead, meat and wine, and five guineas in his pocket, T. Wale saw him ship'd off for Riga, with letters of credit to Elsinore.

After furnishing son Gregory with divers letters of Godmins and Fenwick at Elsinore, Mr. Jas. Pierson, Mr. Thorward, T. Bridge, Mr. Müller, &c., at Riga, together with divers sea provisions, such as a quarter of Lamb, two live Fowls, two live Ducks, ½ lb. of tea, and a loaf Sugar, lb. Philberts, and five Guineas in his pocket. I saw him ship't off at Gravesend, about 6 o'clock in the evening, ye 27th August, 1775. He arrived at Elsinore the 4th September, and at Riga ye 10th.

N.B.—He was soon after sent to Mittau under ye care of Professor Watson for learning German, where he stayed till April, 1776. Jno. Ouchterlony having dyed at Montrose, or Arbroath, ye 30th Jan. 1776; T. Wale arriving at Riga about that time, He, Son Gregory, was then or soon after initiated by his father into the Counting House as Clarke or apprentice from ye new year's day, 1776, in our House, then "Wale, Pierson, & Co.," where he remained till September, 1780, but, unsteady and unaplicable to business, Mr. Pierson and he parted. Son Gregory left Riga Sunday, Sept. 17th, arrived at Harwich Jany. 5th, 1781, after staying at Berlin and in Holland; he got home to us at Shelford Jan. 6th, 1781.

After many exploits here in England, upon his promise to reform, and to attend to business firmly, we resolved on his going again under Mr. Pierson's care and service there as clarke, and He having taken his passage in ye *Dutchess of Kingston* Packet, in company with Hancock, young Mr. Yorke, Mrs. Butcher, &c., for Elsinore. His sister Margaretta and myself, T. Wale (writer hereof), drove

down with him, 23rd April, 1782, to Gravesend, but said Packet not being got down, we left Gregory there and returned home to town next day, 24th, and He sailed with said vessell with abundance of passengers ye 25th April, from Gravesend, and with contrary winds they put into Queensbro' in Isle of Shippy ye 26th April; arrived at Riga in May following, 1782.

My poor wife Louisa Rudolphina dyed at Shelford ye 29th June, 1776. Heard the news on ye 6th July, O.S. T. Wale embarked for London Wednesday, Sept. 14th, in ship *Active*, Capt. George Hurry; landed in Yarmouth Friday, 25th October, left Yarmouth on 26th; drove my Cob Waggon, 2 horses tandem to Hepworth, lay at Robert Nunn's. After a visit to Cozen Ezeckial Sparke and Lady, got to Gregory Sparke's of Risby ye 28th October, and to Shelford about 5 o'clock same evening, and found my two daughters, Margaret and Mary, and Mrs. Holgate all well.

Letter received from Jas. Pierson, Riga, July 25th, 1780, received August 27th, at Shelford:—

Your son Gregory would fain go overland, which I should have no objection to if only a good travelling companion offered for him, without which I cannot consent to it, for his heart is too open to ye machinations of bad thinking people, and if he travelled alone I should be in continuall aprehensions of his meeting such persons in some of the great towns through which he must pass, who under ye face of friendship might not only pick his pockets but even mislead him, and bring him into scrapes, which might be expensive to extricate him from. Unless he will go by Mr. Handcock by shipping, he must stay here till a companion offers more to my liking; for as already said, I will by noe means allow him to make the

journey alone. Of allowance I shall write you the needfull immediately upon any thing being fixed upon certain. When he is with you he must become my correspondent, and as then I shall take the liberty of convincing him of the regard I have for him by giving him not only my thoughts of his want of æconomy, and the consequences thereof to him and to you for these 4 years bygone, but likewise animate him to more prudence, and attachment to business in future as the only means of ever making a figure as a Merchant, and which with your admonition I hope will have the desired effect, for, as already said, *I know no vice peculiar which he is attached to.*

Note on the foregoing.

Son Gregory left Riga on Sunday, 17th September, without taking leave of Mr. Pierson and family, after his (Mr. Pierson's) blaming him for his monstrous extravagance, and his having this year spent (Roubles) 5,038½ = about £629 7*s.* 6*d.* as Mr. Pierson writes of him :—

RIGA, *Sept. 20th*, 1780.

Therefore if you should resolve to send him back again next year (which unless he reform much in his expenses you ought never to doe), I insist on his sticking close to his business in Counting House hours, and on his being at home at Dinner and Supper, and in the whole his avoiding every company which I dislike or don't frequent myself; by these means I am at least sure he cannot be a long while out of my sight, and consequently cut off oportunities of launching out in such unheard of expenses, which gives naturally rise to many infinitely disagreeable Reflections on you and me for allowing it.

Mr. Pierson also takes it ill (small blame to him), that he left Riga on Sunday, 17th September, without taking leave of him and family, although he stayed 48 hours in Mittau

and travelled with Mr. Stumpp, of Berlin, for Konigs, Dantzig, and Berlin. Mr. Pierson gave him letters of recommendation to Averhoff & Co., also one Mrs. Barclay of Kon Gilson, of Dantzig, and F. N. Schutz, of Berlin, to Larwood Co., &c., &c., to draw on them as exigencies required to ye extent of Rols. 2,000 (Roubles). Mr. Pierson adds, "He promised me to commence an account on his journey. I hope he will keep his promise, as I think he may come out with nearly half the above sum as he carried about 100 R. with him."

CHAPTER XVII.

1795—1796.

The Beginning of the End—Ancient Cure for Leprosy—The Old Man's Advice—A Bill for Abolishing Impressment in the Navy—Diverse Receipts—The Lord and the Beggar—The Thief—Reviewing Early Days—Good Advice—The Last Wash and Wish.

GRANDFATHER now had grown old, and so had his pocket-books. Economy in our latter years, like the oats of our youth, sometimes grows wild, and I regret to record, my readers, the last two pocket-books "he made himself," and you should see them. Read them, I pray you. One glance, and you would answer, "Thank you, I would sooner not try." Bad paper, good ink, ragged, stained, and torn.

Hear his own account of the same:—

Went to the London Coffee House. There made this book. Wrote all this. Supped on a Sandwich and went to Bed.

The next day he records:—

"Searched Register of State Lotteries."

And doubtless was rejoiced to find the five he had selected were all Blanks.

The Abington Estate, which he by request had purchased

for his Partner, Jas. Pierson, seemed to weigh on his mind, as per entry I find the cost of the same was:—

£	
1,400	now down as a deposit.
16,600	on signing and sealing.
6,000	Mortgage at 5 p. c.
£24,000	

£5,000 at least out of the £6,000 Mortgage he seems to have advanced himself, which seems to have brought him its full value in anxiety, and I leave it to future historians to say if he ever recovered it, as after many anxious months I have been unable to discover the same.

The following entries are made in a round, distinct hand, ink good, paper bad.

Gave Son Charles 2 Small B. B. bills, 5 Gs. each, to be exchanged for Cash.

	£	s.	d.
A year's Tythe on Home Close, Hay and Corn	3	10	0
Cow and Calff		6	0
Cow and Calff		1	0
Sow and pigs		3	0
The wages			6
The Orchard and frute		12	6

Are any of my readers afflicted with the Leprosy? Here you are!

Æthiops Mineralls, viz.:—

Flower of Sulphur	2 parts.
Clean Crude Mercury . .	1 part.

Made by being well rubbed and Lævigated together in a mortar.

To be taken in one dram of a little honey or Syrup,

every Morning and Evening.—With or without a Diett Drink.

This may also be taken for Liverspotts, Blotches, and breakings out, in children and grown persons.

Had John Carter, of Radwinter, on a short morning visit. Much talk but little more between us. On Monday, Rickard of Abington, (at Mr. Carter's notice) made about an hour's visit, whilst we entertained ourselves with 3 glasses of Calcavella wine and discoursed about the Pierson's estate, but could get of him no good estimation of ye value, or condition, and worth of ye estate at Abington, which I wanted to give Mr. Lombe for his friend, who seems desirous to purchase the same.

Sir John Cotton dyed on Saturday Morn., ye 24th Jan., 1795.

August 12th, 1795.—Miss Margaret Wale, of Shelford, had this day finished the fine large trouting net.

Monday, Aug. 24th.—Had this day a visit after dinner from Mr. Dimmock, hairdresser, of Cambridge, and very clever and complaisant he was. He was scarcely gone when Mrs. Marshall appeared, who came to accompany my daughter Pemberton and me to Newton.

N.B.—James Pierson's bond for £10,000 penalty for £5,000 say security, which I, Thomas Wale, writer hereof, lent say £5,000 at interest, towards his purchase of his estate at Abington, at interest at 5 per cent. per ann., such a bargain and bond was made out then, and remains yet, and will continue for the yearly interest at 5 per cent., payable four times each year, at Christmas, Lady Day, Midsummer, and Michmas., thus each year's interest is £250, this each quarter £62 10*s.* quarterly, till the capital

is paid off. N.B.—The bond is dated September 29, in the year of Our Lord 1786, and in the reign of our King George III., 26th year of the reign of our sovereign.

St. James's Chronicle, Tuesday, May 25th.—A noble Lord has framed a bill which will be immediately laid before a great assembly in order to effectually prevent any necessity hereafter for adopting the illegal and inhuman custom of impressing.

It is proposed to enter 40,000 Seamen, from ye age of 18 to 40, by their own choice, upon a Register book, on condition of receiving eight shillings per month each man as their pay in time of peace, or when unemployed by Government, and to have that addition to their pay in war, or when employed in the King's Service, with further encouragement if disabled. By the above Bill a provision is to be made for the seamen's wives and children ; and all merchants, and those who employ mariners, be restrained from paying them more than one pound ten shillings per month.

TO PREVENT BEING BIT BY GNATS.

Rub your legs and arms over with Spirits of Camphor.

FOR CORNS.

A wafer laid on to a corn and often changed will kill it.

TO CHANGE THE COLOUR OF ANY SORT OF FLOWERS, WITHOUT ALTERING EITHER THEIR SHAPE, QUALITY, OR SMELL.

Take ½ Ounce of Salamoniack.
" ½ " Unslacked Lime.
" ½ " Pottash.

These are made into a powder, and put into a glass viall which has a wide mouth capable to receive any flower. Cover the mouth of the Viall well with paper or leather, and it will keep seven years without spoiling.

The use of it is, viz. :—

Any flower, of whatsoever colour, hung or held any short time in vacuum of the viall, the colour thereof will be quite changed.

FOR WEAK EYES, AND STRENGTHENING THE MEMORY AND SIGHT.

Take Mastic Oliban or Frankinsence, Red Myrh, Violate Roots, Amber, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cardemum, Flowers of Lavender, Lillies of the Valley, party-coloured Mint, Mangorum and Red Roses, of each ¼ ounce.

These are mixed well together, and sewn in between cotton and a night-cap, and constantly worn upon the head.

FOR A VIOLENT COUGH.

Take 2 oz. of white Sugar-candy, well pounded and siffted; 2 Lisborne Lemmons; white of two new laid Eggs, very well beaten; Half a Gill of double distilled Aniseed, all mixed well together.

A large spoonful to be taken when the cough is troublesome.

FOR THE STING OF A WASP.

Take a slice of Onion, put a little Salt upon it, and apply it to the part affected, and keep it on some twenty minutes or half an hour.

THE LORD AND THE BEGGAR, WITHOUT DISTINCTION IN THE GRAVE.

I dreamt that bury'd in my fellow clay
Close by a common beggar's side I lay,
And as so mean a neighbour shock'd my pride,
Thus like a Corpse of Quality I cry'd—
Away, thou Scoundrell, henceforth touch me not,
More manners learn, and at a distance rot.
—Thou Scoundrell, in a louder tone cry'd he,
Proud lump of dirt, I scorn thy words and thee ;
We're equall now, I'll not an inch resign,
This is "my" Dunghill, and the next is "Thine."

Shelford.—This day, before dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Akehurst being with us visiting this week, we gladly would entertain any friends of theirs with everything they may want or require. He (Mr. Akehurst) getting out pretty early, before noon, we dined without him, but an hour or two after our dinner Mr. Akehurst arrived, but could not be persuaded to have any dinner, nor could be made willingly to have any dinner, or eating victuals set before him, nor to eat anything till tea set before him, of which he partook, and returned on the Saturday in his own chase home to Buckland, in order to do Sunday duty to-morrow.

7ber, Tuesday ye 1st, 1795.—On this, Mr. Pell Akehurst came driving with his small chaise and pair of small grey ponies from Buckland, arrived hither at Shelford just in good time for dinner, where he found his good wife, my niece, ye late widow of Peter Lambourne, returned from ye camp at Land-Guard Fort, and stayed with us till ye 5th 7ber, and went almost every day shooting.

THE THIEF.

I tell with equal truth and grief,
That little Chloe's an arrant thief,
Before the urchen well could go,
She stole the whiteness of the Snow,
And more—that whiteness to adorn
She stole the blushes of the Morn,
Stole all the softness Æther pours
On Primrose buds, and vernal flowers;
There's use repeating all her wiles,
She stole the Graces' winning smiles,
Thus, quickly seen, she robb'd the sky
To plant a star in either eye;
She pilfer'd orient pearls for teeth,
And stole the cow's ambrosial breath;
The Cherry, steep'd in morning dew,
Gave moisture to her lips and hue;
These were her infant spoils and store,
To which in time she added more.
At twelve she stole from Cyprus Queen
Her Air and Love-commanding Mein,
Stole Juno's dignity, and stole
From Pallas strength to chain the Soul.
She sung—amazed, the Syrens heard,
And, to assert their voice, appear'd;
She play'd—the Muses from their Hill
Wonder'd who thus had stole their skill.
Apollo's wit was next her prey,
And next the beam that lights the day;
Whilst Jove, her pilferings to crown,
Pronounced those beauties all her own;
Ponder'd her crimes and praised her Art,
And t'other day she stole my Heart.

Cupid! if Lovers are your care,
Revenge thy Votary on this Fair,
Do Justice to her stolen charms,
And let her prison be—my arms.

REMARKS.

9ber 25th.—Send my magnifying glass to Cambridge to be new mended.

Write to Pierson for remit ye rest of that £5,000 mortgage bond yet owing me interest, which rest or remainder I suppose you will find to be £150 and interest thereon, for the time I have so readily complied to your request, leaves me not the least room to doubt you will, return of post, favour to me or our friend, Messrs. John Bearing, of London.

My daughter, Major Charles Wale's wife, arrived here at Shelford, and remained with her little boy Tom, his nurse and servant, till ye June, and her husband, my son Major Charles, went down to his regiment at or near Norwich, and returned to us at Shelford, in design to assist me, his father, in reckoning with tenants for their year's rent at Shelford, Thursday ye 21st xber, 1795, St. Thomas's day, as is called. N.B.—My niece Lambourne and her present husband Pell Akehurst, and their and her sons and daughters, especially her son Charles, as by their notes of hand (and some old entries in books), seem to be due to me, or in my debt £1,000 and more, but how can I demand the same, is beyond my knowledge.

COPIES OF OLD REMARKS AND VERSES FROM MY FATHER GREG. WALE'S BOOK.

Christianity is perfectly rational and consistent. Morality is the same universally; and, therefore, whatever notions prevail that encourage slavery, or that are not strictly

agreeable to Virtue, Learning, Truth, Liberty, Peace, an Humanity, are not Christian notions, but the mistake of Christians.

Miss Carwarden came and stayed, and lived with us as at home till ye 23rd xber, 1795, then drove homeward by way of Walden.

My son Major Charles Wale left his camp, at or near Norwich, about the 14th of this month, xber, came home to his wife, Louisa Sherrard, a week ago, and now that Carwarden and other friends and strangers have left us, they have, say Charles, his wife, and their little boy about a year old (a fine healthy child), and nurse, all make our house their own home at this very day, ye Christmas day, 1795.

Sunday ye 27th.—This forenoon, whilst my Daughter Margaret and my son Charles's wife were at church, and I T. W. alone at home, and busy in my study, who should come in straightway, without so much as a rap, enter my study (where I was quite alone), but Tom Pemberton, from Ireland, who could not stay with me; he just sat, but hardly ¼ of an hour, and after an "how do you do or two," he hastyly rose up an went away, swearing he must go to his wife's little cottage, to his wife and her little family, and so in some haste left me, and this was all that passed between us this day, on this 27th xber, 1795.

How Naturally the Old Man refers to the past!

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

My Thomas Wale's eldest son Greg. was born at Riga during his Father's residence, June 12, 1760, from the body of my dear wife Louisa Rahten, deceased long since that time, she was daughter of the Revd. Mr. Rahten, Clergyman and preacher to the Duke of Brandenburgh,

and now some years deceased, and lies buried in a private vault, in my burying vault, and her dear son, my said son Greg., so many years after, having under many ills and complaints at last died here at Shelford, the 27th 7ber, 1794, and lies now buried in a Vault in my close, opposite to the Parish Church, where I've ordered my body to be also laid, which can't be long, as I, Thos. Wale, has turned his 94th year of his age on the 26th 7ber next ensuing, if under his many complaints he should live so long. This was wrote by Thos. Wale, his own hand, this 2nd May, 1795, at Little Shelford.

Almost 100 years that I, Thomas Wale, have lived, having been born from Margaret Spark of Risby, and Greg. Wale of Essex, at Shelford, the 26th of 7ber, 1700, old style, which then was the 17th of 7ber, new style, was sent abroad to learn merchantdise, and sailed to Riga 1720, and after 40 years' residence, short residence and travels into Russia and about Europe, upwards of 30 years or more in trafic and merchantdise, sometimes successful and sometimes otherwise, at length married, and having lost my father Greg., who left me and my sister Hurrel, and died at Shelford in the 70th year of his age, 1739, after which I, T. Wale, writer, took to him a wife at Riga, Elouessa Rudolphena Rahten, the daughter of a clergyman at the court of the Duke of Brandenburgh, and had by her two daughters, Margaret and Mary, and sons Greg. and Charles, who all lived with me at Shelford, at ye old family house, and most of the ancient family of the Wales in the same village of Shelford.

And it will be reckoned wonderful indeed, how a young and inexperienced youth can abroad get forward in the world, without aid and the advice and assistance of his relations and friends; and a man cannot always be successful, as it happened to this poor young fellow, Thomas Wale, when he began trade in Riga, for want of

knowledge in business and trade of that country, and for want of better advances to hire of ye Riga Burghers. A trader, I went every winter into Poland and purchased and laid out large sums of money—mostly with success.

Among the last entries in my Grandfather's Pocket-Books I can decipher, I find the following, which to me (kind reader), are very touching. May you live to do the same in your 95th year.

I made my Son Charles, the Major, a book for his writing, of little worth, but to him most agreeable. . . .

And—

Sunday, a little before dinner-tyme, several gentlemen, my good friends from Great Shelford, arrived, and brought two boys with them to receive my instructions and best advice, namely, to be diligent and obedient to their Parents and best Friends, to be in all respects just, faithful to others, and honest to themselves, and to follow the advice of their Masters and obedient to their Commanders.

I invited these friends to dinner, which they did, with the two boys, when I made the youngest, Thomas, a present of a doubled up in paper Gold Guinea, with the promise that he and his friend should use it for their benefit and usage, and so we parted from one another.

And the following in my Grandfather's handwriting I am thankful to be able to record, and I doubt not it will prove a comfort and a satisfaction to the reader, to think that even in the "winter of life" he always remembered "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," which, for all I know, he might have heard John Wesley, his cotemporary, declare in his Sermon on Dress—Sermon XCII.

I record it with joy. It runs as follows:—

"Shelford, May ye 10th, 1796. Wash given out to Mrs. Wheeler.

7 Shirts tyed with 7 Neck-cloths.
1 Shirt without a Neckcloth.
6 Silk Handcerchiefs.
1 Under waistcoat.
1 Pair under Stockings, thread.
3 Shaving wrages.

And I also find that the dear old man had tick't them off as having been returned from the wash.

Lastly—

Thomas Wale. Memo. in his own handwriting.
N.B.—A dying man's last will concludes as follows:—

All my faults and follies I leave behind me, with a wish that, as here they had their birth and origin, they may here be buried in oblivion. My little Graces, and my little Embrio Virtues, I hope are gone before me into Heaven, to prepare my way thither.

THE END.

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